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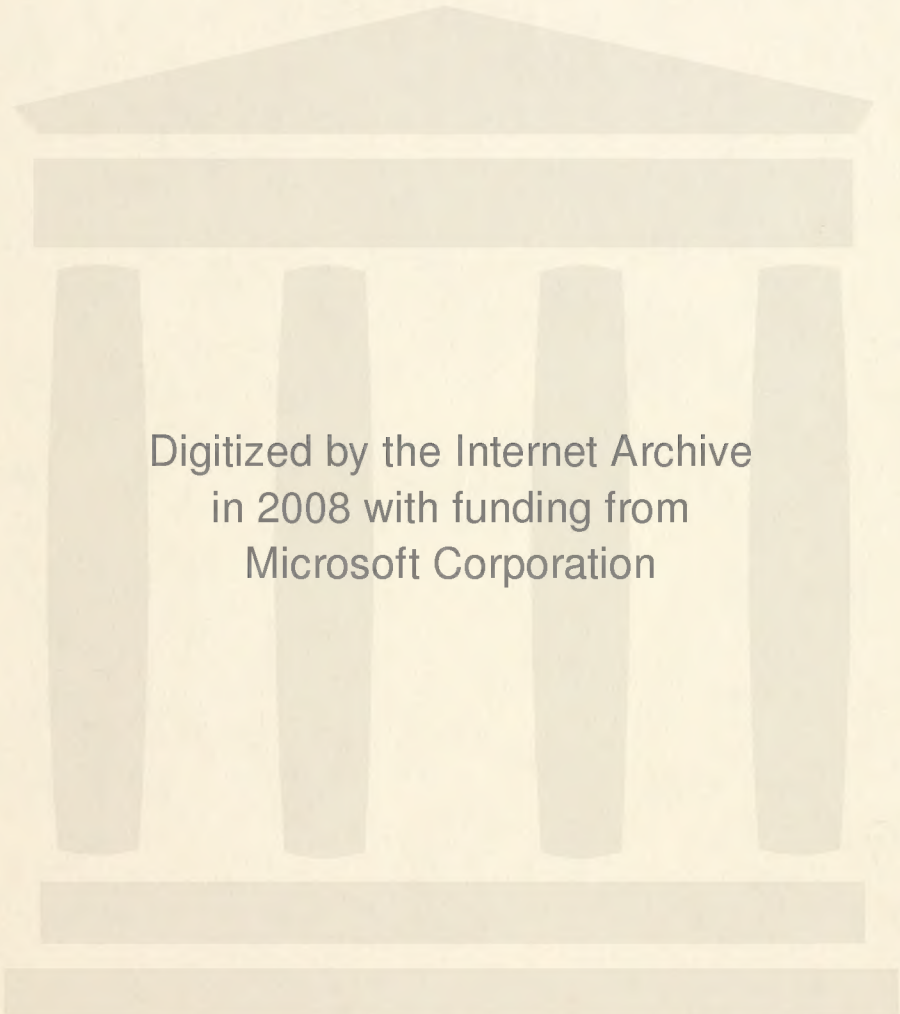
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S. Stevens

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

MISSOURI

(THE CENTER STATE)

One Hundred Years in the Union

1820-1921

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME III

ST. LOUIS—CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1921

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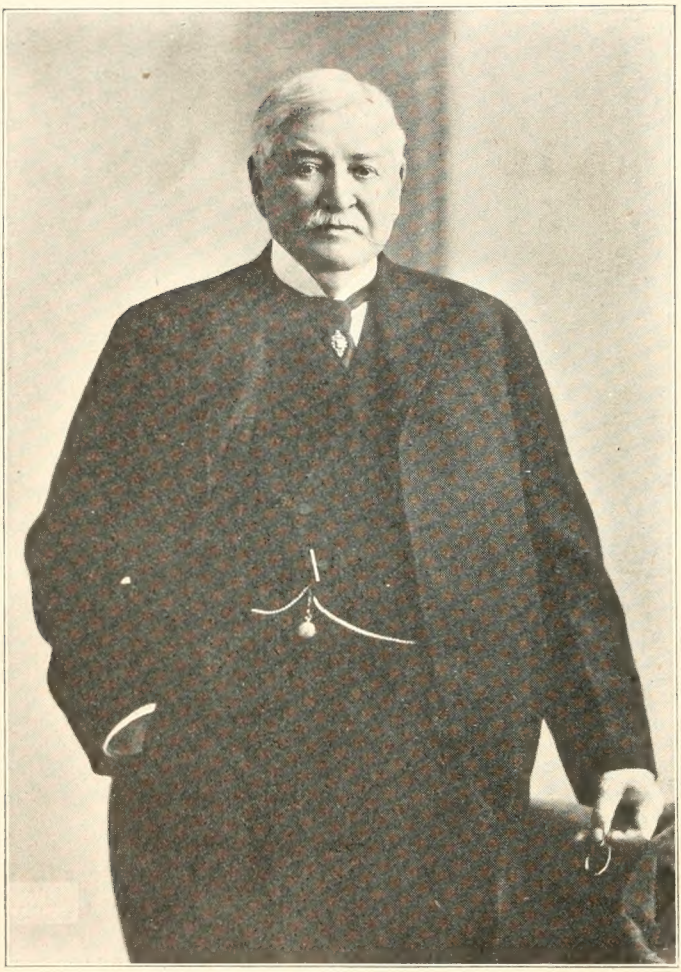


JULIUS S. WALSH

Biographical

JULIUS S. WALSH.

Julius S. Walsh, long a leading figure in financial and commercial circles of St. Louis and recognized as one of America's most able financiers, was born December 1, 1842, in the city which is still his place of residence. He is a son of Edward and Isabella (de Mun) Walsh, the former of Irish extraction and the latter of French lineage. Edward Walsh emigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1815, settling first in Louisville, Kentucky, whence three years later he removed to St. Louis and here organized the firm of J. & E. Walsh, with which he was continuously identified to the time of his death in 1866.

In the acquirement of his education Julius S. Walsh attended the St. Louis University and also St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1861. He began reading law under the direction of the Hon. John M. Krum, a distinguished attorney of St. Louis, and subsequently entered the law department of Columbia College of New York city, winning the degree of LL. B. upon his graduation in 1864. St. Louis University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1865 and about four decades later, or in 1904, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the same institution. He was admitted to the bar in the state of New York and left college with the intention of becoming an active member of the legal profession, but the death of his father occurred soon afterward and his time and energies were demanded in other directions. He had been his father's associate in business for two years prior to his demise and knew more intimately than anyone else the nature of the operations in which the firm had been engaged. Accordingly he was chosen to settle the estate and, although scarcely twenty-four years of age, took up the tasks in connection therewith and discharged them so capably that he won the favorable recognition and approval of prominent financiers of the city. He became his father's successor on the directorate of various large corporations and in his opinions concerning intricate business problems displayed a thorough knowledge and mastery of the situation, with a keen outlook into future possibilities. Thus led through the force of circumstances into active connection with business enterprises rather than professional life, he passed on to positions of executive control. He was identified with the street railway lines of St. Louis from 1870 and was chosen to the presidency of the Citizens' Railway Company and of the Fair Grounds & Suburban Railway Company, while a few years later he became the president of the Union Railway Company, the People's Railway Company, the Tower Grove & Lafayette Railway Company, and the Cass Avenue & Fair Grounds Railway Company. He also projected and built the Northern Central Railway. His operations were continually broadening in extent, and his ability to plan and perform made his cooperation sought in various directions. His work in behalf of the St. Louis Agricultural & Mechanical Association, of which he was elected president in 1874, is particularly noteworthy. Previous to that year the fair grounds were kept closed except one week each year. Mr. Walsh saw the opportunity for utilizing them in many directions and during the four years when he occupied the chief administrative office of the association the grounds were beautified, new buildings erected, the zoological gardens established and various other improvements made that converted the grounds into one of the favorite places of amusement and recreation for the people of St. Louis. Recognizing further opportunities in the business world, he began investigating the subject of making improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi river and in 1875 was elected president of the South Pass Jetty Company and thus served until the improvement was completed, giving a full navigable depth from the mouth of the Mississippi to the port of New Orleans for the largest

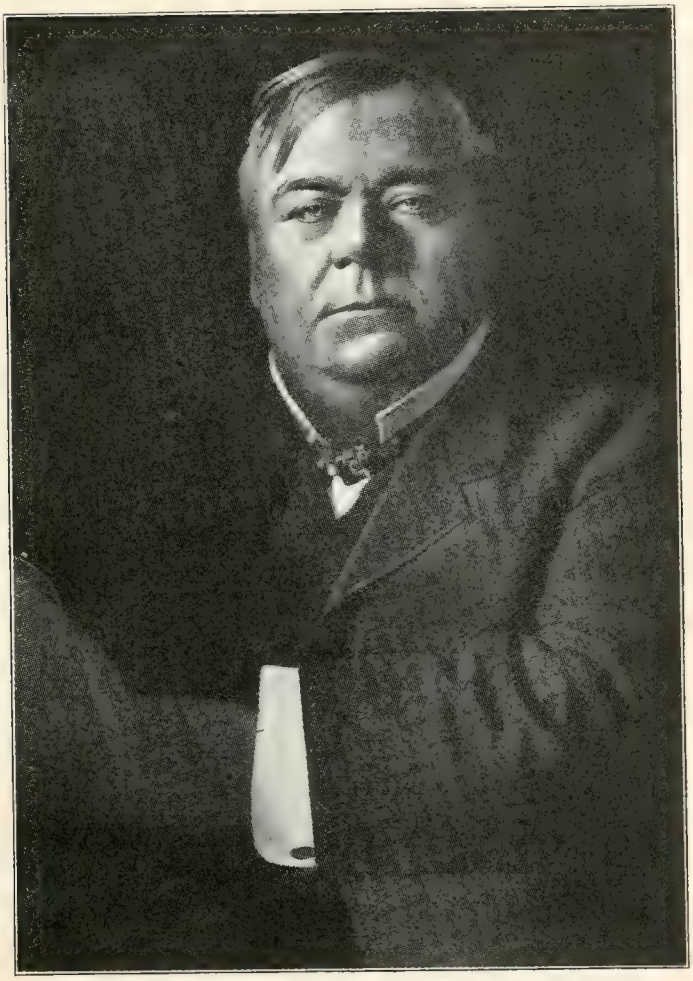
sea-going vessels. From 1875 until 1890 he was the president of the St. Louis Bridge Company, his work in that connection proving of the utmost benefit to the city at large. In 1882 he was elected to the directorate of the Third National Bank, one of the strongest moneyed institutions of St. Louis, and he was also identified as a director with the Laclede National Bank, the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, the North Missouri Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, the Wabash & Western Railroad Company, the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, while in 1888 he was chosen chief executive officer of the Municipal Light & Power Company. In 1895 Mr. Walsh was elected vice president of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association and the following year was chosen to the presidency of an organization controlling the terminal privileges of twenty-two lines of railroad centering at St. Louis and later became chairman of the board of directors, which position he now retains. During his term of office as president, he brought about the unification of the terminal situation at St. Louis. In 1890 he organized the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, which developed under his guidance until it is now one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the west. He was first president of the Trust Company, which office he occupied until January, 1906, when he resigned to become chairman of the board of directors, of which position he is the present incumbent. He is also president of the Mississippi Glass Company, and a member of the board of commissioners of Tower Grove Park. Mr. Walsh was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and acted as a member of the committee on agriculture and as chairman of the committee on transportation. Various other corporations have felt the stimulus of his cooperation and the benefit of his wise counsel and discriminative judgment. The power he has displayed in bringing into harmonious working order varied and complex interests, his inflexible adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics and his thorough understanding of a business situation, its uses and abuses, have gained him recognition as one of the country's "captains of industry."

On the 11th of January, 1870, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Josie Dickson, a daughter of the late Charles K. Dickson, of St. Louis. Their children are seven in number, namely: C. K. Dickson; Julius S., Jr.; Robert A. B.; N. S. Chouteau; Isabelle, the wife of Charles L. Palms; Ellen Humphreys, who is the wife of William Maffitt; and Mary Josephine, who gave her hand in marriage to Captain John S. Bates. That Mr. Walsh is appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the St. Louis, University, Kinloch, Noonday and Country Clubs of St. Louis and the Union Club of New York. He has, moreover, served as vice president of the Mercantile Library Association and as president of the St. Louis Association of the Columbia (New York) University Alumni.

WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON.

Kansas City with its splendid park and boulevard system, its beautiful homes, its public baths, its art museum, its high standards of civic virtue and of civic pride, is a monument to the life of William Rockhill Nelson, for in all these things and many others of potent worth he had deep concern and was most influential in bringing about progress along these lines. Said one who knew him well: "In his view nothing was too big, nothing too good for Kansas City." To the world he became known as the editor of the Kansas City Star, and the Star was recognized as the exponent and the defender of all that has to do with the uplift of the individual, the community and the commonwealth.

Mr. Nelson was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 7, 1841. For three centuries his ancestors had lived on the American continent and his forefathers were among the builders of cities, including Harlem, Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie, New York and others farther west. The ancestral line was also represented in the early colonial Indian wars and in the Revolution. His great-grandfather, John Nelson, fought for the cause of independence and his valor and loyalty was later recognized in the gift of five hundred acres of land in Tompkins county, New York. John Nelson's son, Leonard Nelson, a farmer, wedded Mary De Groff, daughter of Moses De Groff, a



WILLIAM R. NELSON

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representative of a family conspicuous for their patriotic service during the Revolutionary war period. Isaac De Groff Nelson, son of Leonard and Mary Nelson, and father of William Rockhill Nelson, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, and in 1836 removed with his three sisters to Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was at that time a young man of twenty-six years. At his death in 1891, the Times of South Bend, Indiana, spoke of him as a "broad-gauged, noble-hearted, public-spirited man who gave prestige, stability and fame to the Summit City and to Allen county." He was one of the commissioners appointed to oversee the construction of the statehouse in Indianapolis and whose frugal management led to the construction of the buliding not only within the amount allotted for the purpose but also left a surplus to be returned to the state treasury. Isaac D. Nelson married Elizabeth Rockhill, daughter of William Rockhill, a native of New Jersey, who in 1819 removed to Indiana and became prominently identified with the upbuilding of the state, being one of its first representatives in congress. He engaged extensively in farming and was probably the first man in the world to plant a thousand acres of corn. Such is the ancestry from which William Rockhill Nelson sprang.

The boyhood of the future editor of the Star, as he himself described it, was a period of insurgency. He chafed at restraint and rule, but there came into his life certain influences which turned this spirit of insurgency into a fighting force for the right. He would never succumb to the domination of injustice to the many and he did not hesitate to express his honest convictions. On one occasion in his youth, after participating in some mischievous prank, he was called before his father and on being questioned told the full truth. The father's response was: "Well, thank God, you are not a liar, anyway." He then told the son to come to him when in trouble and he would see him through. The incident made a deep impression upon the mind of the youthful culprit. That he had early become a factor of force in his home community is indicated in his being called to act as secretary when a meeting of the substantial business men of his town was held to draft resolutions opposing secession. As a young man he read law. Later with a partner he engaged in growing sea-island cotton in Georgia, but the venture proved unsuccessful. Returning to his native city he took up contracting, building roads, bridges and buildings. In this connection he was instrumental in promoting the first good-roads law passed in Indiana and forever afterward was a stalwart champion of the good roads movement.

From young manhood Mr. Nelson was deeply interested in politics and his great admiration was won by Samuel J. Tilden through the latter's courage in fighting the Tweed ring. He ever regarded him as one of America's constructive statesmen and carried as a guiding factor in his own life the words which he heard Tilden utter: "While it is a great thing to lead armies, it is a greater thing to lead the minds of men." Throughout his life the pictures of Tilden, Cleveland and Roosevelt hung above his desk as those of three great constructive leaders in American citizenship.

Mr. Nelson was thirty-five years of age when he turned to what really became his life work. With his cotton growing venture in Georgia there had been established by himself and his partner a store which the latter conducted for several years after they ceased attempting to raise cotton. Then the store failed and in its failure was involved most of Mr. Nelson's fortune. He had merely enough remaining to purchase an interest in the Fort Wayne Sentinel. With undaunted enthusiasm he turned to the work of editing this newspaper, in which he saw an instrument that promised far greater opportunity for achievement than the field of politics. After a year or two he sought still greater scope for his efforts in this direction and in 1880, after carefully looking over the entire western field, he and his partner in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, Samuel E. Morss, established the Kansas City Evening Star, the first issue appearing September 18, 1880. A year later he became sole owner and from that time put forth every effort to transform "the muddiest city in the country" into a metropolis of beauty. His financial limitations made the publication of the paper uphill work at first, but he persevered and as his capital increased he put it back into the paper, enlarging and improving it. In 1882, with borrowed money, he bought The Mail, a small paper with an Associated Press franchise, thus acquiring the needed telegraph news service. The development of the Star was indicated in the removal to a new building in 1889, with the installation of two new Potter presses, and in 1894 the growth of the paper necessitated still larger quarters, which were secured in what was then one of the finest newspaper buildings in the country. Another removal was made in 1911 and after two years the equipment of the plant was increased until its capacity was four hundred and twenty thousand sixteen-page papers an hour—a marvelous growth

from the little six-column, four-page sheet originally printed. On the 29th of April, 1894, the first Sunday edition of the Star was issued and on the 18th of November, 1901, the first morning edition was brought forth, following the purchase of the Times. The morning, afternoon and Sunday editions of the paper were all furnished to its subscribers without increase of the price—ten cents per week. On the 6th of March, 1890, Mr. Nelson brought out the Weekly Kansas City Star, an eight-page paper for farmers, at a subscription price of twenty-five cents per year, and its circulation grew so rapidly that ere his death it had reached three hundred and fifty thousand, being sent into every state of the Union and into many foreign countries. Mr. Nelson always had the encouragement and support of his wife, who in her maidenhood was Ida Houston, a daughter of Robert Houston of Champaign, Illinois. They were married November 29, 1881, and they became the parents of a daughter, Laura, now the wife of Irwin R. Kirkwood of Kansas City.

Mr. Nelson's contribution to newspaper publication included three distinct and valuable innovations: the supplying of seven papers to subscribers for ten cents weekly, followed by a morning and evening edition and Sunday paper with no increase of price; and the publication of a complete farm weekly at twenty-five cents per year. These prices were continued until mounting costs, during the war, forced an increase. That he was recognized as a most prominent figure in newspaper circles is indicated in the fact that he was chosen vice president of the Associated Press in 1902-3 and from 1905 until 1914 was a member of its board of directors. His newspaper policy was expressed in his instruction to his staff and employes: "Always keep in mind the family that is paying us ten cents a week—and particularly its women members." One of his biographers said: "Mr. Nelson's methods in the conduct of the Star were as individual as everything else he did. His interest extended to the smallest details. But particularly in his later years he paid little attention to the business aspects of the newspaper. His attention was absorbed in editorial duties. . . . He almost never wrote anything for the paper with his own hand. He was too busy for that. But the day rarely passed when he did not outline one or more articles of some sort. Almost always in these outlined articles there would be striking sentences which could be used verbatim. He was a master of nervous, epigrammatic English. . . . One of his axioms was that under all circumstances the Star must be a gentleman. His staff knew that he would not sanction the publication of articles reflecting on the private life of any person, unless a court proceeding made it necessary. . . . 'I don't enjoy traveling in a well-trodden path,' he would say. 'The Star should pioneer.' If a poem by Rudyard Kipling or a story by S. G. Blythe was the most interesting thing that had come into the office on a day, his instructions were to 'play it up' on the first page." It was Mr. Nelson's custom to speak of "the Star family" and he had the keenest personal interest in all of his staff of assistants and employes. His biographer has said: "It took more than brilliancy, more than the mere ability to write well, to get a permanent position on the Star. A man had to be the right sort, in character, in reliability, as well as in ability. But when he had proved his worth, and had been taken into the Star family, Mr. Nelson was his loyal friend through thick and thin, and nothing could happen, no tongue could utter flings enough to shake the loyalty of Mr. Nelson to the men he trusted and had faith in. . . . The men who worked for Mr. Nelson knew on all occasions exactly what the policy of the Star would be upon any question, as soon as it arose. As soon as a man was mentioned as a candidate for office anyone on the Star could tell you whether the paper would oppose him, and the same with political movements, and civic movements of all kinds. Were they on the square for the public good? That was all. If they weren't, it was all settled beforehand that they could never have the support of the Star."

Throughout his editorship of the Star, Mr. Nelson was the champion of progress in Kansas City. He worked untiringly to promote its improvement and its beauty. He labored indefatigably for reform. He was vigorous in attacking measures, men or movements that he deemed to be inimical to the public good. When for three months he was unable to leave his home during his last illness, he continued to direct the editorial policy of his paper and when the Star was promoting a campaign to raise money for the Provident Association and he was too weak to sit up, he had the telephone held to his lips as he lay in bed and dictated a sentiment to be printed across the top of the Sunday morning paper: "On this His day the Lord asks only for His poor. If the people of Kansas City were as generous to the Lord as the Lord has been good to them, there would be here no hunger, no poverty, no want."

In 1902, some years after he had established a summer home in the east, Mr. Nel-

son built a paper mill with capacity sufficient to supply all the white paper used in issuing The Daily and Weekly Star and continued the operation of the mill until the market conditions for ground wood pulp, used in paper manufacture, would have necessitated the building of his own pulp mill in Canada; but he felt that this venture would have added too great a burden to him in his advancing age.

One of his first interests in Kansas City was to create a public spirit and a community feeling, and he started out to create public opinion in favor of street paving. When he advocated a cause he kept it constantly before the people in editorials, in news write-ups, in quotations from men who were authority upon the subject, in cartoons and in every possible way until public opinion was with him. In this connection it has been said: "Street-paving was the first public improvement he advocated, and he dealt not in generalities, but in facts and figures, and modern instances and ancient. His first triumph as a defender of the faith was in preventing the gift of the city's streets to a transportation company that had demonstrated its unwillingness to furadequate street-car service. The greatest municipal achievement in which Mr. Nelson aided (the parks) is inseparable from the interlacing and interlinking system of parkways and boulevards—streets of superfine quality, demonstrating by the manner of their construction and their systematic maintenance what intelligent road-making might mean." In connection with transportation interests he evolved the slogan "Navigate the river" and advocated water transportation as a preventive measure of high freight rates. He never faltered in this until a line of boats and barges was put into operation, connecting Kansas City with the greater waterways of the country. He promoted the campaign that resulted in the building of a six-million-dollar Union Station in Kansas City and the development of a terminal system sufficient to care for the traffic of the growing city, involving the expenditure of about fifty million dollars. On the 19th of May, 1881, he began a fifteen-year campaign that at length brought to Kansas City one of the finest park and boulevard systems on the face of the globe, and in connection with the boulevards he promoted the tree planting which has constituted one of the greatest features of beauty in Kansas City. High ideals of citizenship which he entertained made Mr. Nelson a dominant force for good government. Kansas City was at one time notorious for its gang rule and its election frauds. These reached a climax in 1894, but the Star's work in denouncing and exposing election crooks was so effective as to arouse the city and county and resulted in the defeat of the gang ticket at the polls. He labored untiringly for the passing of better election laws by the state legislature and "his fundamental democracy made him the earnest supporter of movements to increase the control of the people over their government—the direct pirmary, popular election of senators, the initiative, referendum, and recall and the commission form of government." Writing of Mr. Nelson's policy, the New York Evening Post said: "As a result of all this, the hold of the Kansas City Star upon its community was such that in any situation that arose in the affairs of the city—the location of a park, the undertaking of public works, or what not—its voice was always potent and usually decisive. This does not by any means imply that it could decide elections. It carried no 'vote' in its pocket. That is impossible for a truly independent paper; such a paper must always be ready to fight, when necessary, for the side that is almost sure to lose, and to take defeat with equanimity, after having done its best for the cause it thinks right. This is what happened again and again to the Kansas City Star, but its influence and standing were left quite unimpaired by the adverse count of noses."

It was characteristic of Mr. Nelson that he never allowed one defeat to discourage him but kept on with his work though it might take years until the reform or beneficial project for which he was laboring had become an established fact. He continued a campaign for an auditorium in Kansas City for five years; his campaign for viaducts and highways to connect the two Kansas Citys covered several years, and it was frequently his habit to send a reporter into a community to work up public opinion. He became the champion of municipal ownership of street railways and labored untiringly to secure protection from floods in the Missouri and Kaw rivers, for the lessening of the smoke nuisance, the installation of smoke consumers, the abolition of railway grade crossings, the suppression of unnecessary noises, the support of the annual clean-up of the city, the improvement of alleys and back-yards, the encouragement of the love of birds, the planting of trees and the suppression of insect pests, the betterment of public school conditions and in fact everything that had to do with the city's welfare and progress. He did more than almost any one man to stimulate agriculture in the vicinity of Kansas City. He was untiring in his advocacy of the workmen's compensation bill, and his love of democracy and his loyalty to the rights of the people was

shown by his constant opposition to fraudulent home cooperative companies, lotteries, policy games, loan sharks, fee-grabbers, and to lawyers and to doctors who were a discredit to the profession. He became so convinced of the evils of intemperance that in 1905 he decided to accept no more liquor advertisements for his paper, and in giving the reason why the Star so strongly opposed the saloon he said: "If they will bring me one man, just one, that whisky has ever benefited, I will give up my fight against it; and they can have the whole country to search in for that one man." While his interests centered in Kansas City, he was continually putting forth most effective effort in the championship of right and progress throughout the southwest and indeed in all sections of the country. It was seldom that he did not have a crusade on hand for the benefit of his fellowmen. Just before war with Spain was declared he sent a reporter to Cuba to investigate the reports of starvation among the non-combatants there and as the result of the report he inaugurated a movement for relief that led within ten days to the shipment of five hundred tons of food and clothing from Kansas City. The movement was warmly commended by President McKinley. Through the columns of the Star he advocated the separation of the poor and the insane, who were housed together in most miserable quarters in Kansas City, and though it required several years to arouse the public, the County Home- -commodious, sanitary and comfortable—stands as a monument to his humanity, while the insane of the county are now cared for in excellent state institutions. Having improved poor-farm conditions in his home city, he turned his attention to the entire states of Missouri and Kansas with gratifying results.

It was Mr. Nelson who took the intitial step in establishing The Santa Claus Fund in 1886. A contribution of nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-five cents was secured. To this he added two hundred and fifty pairs of shoes, and year after year the work of Christmas distribution was carried on through the circulation staff of the Star until it became too big for the paper to handle. Every organization that desired to raise funds for public purposes sought the cooperation of the Star, which gave notable help to the Swope Settlement, the Boys' Hotel, the Provident Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross and other organizations.

In politics Mr. Nelson ever maintained an independent course. He believed that politics should be a constructive force and he supported those men who stood for constructive measures. He was at no time bound by any party ties and his independent attitude was shown by his advocacy of Cleveland for president and at the same time his support of Major William Warner, the republican candidate for governor. Twelve years later he championed the cause of Theodore Roosevelt for president and of Joseph W. Folk, democrat, for governor. Feeling that the progressive party was taking a forward step along the line of constructive politics, he became again the supporter of Roosevelt when he headed that ticket, and after the election he gave just as vigorous support to the progressive policies promoted by Woodrow Wilson. He had not the slightest desire for public office, and though he knew many of the eminent men of the country, he would never ask for a political appointment or favor for any of his friends.

Mr. Nelson's private charities were most extensive, but he never spoke of these if it could be avoided. There were almost countless recipients who benefited by his bounty, which always came in the form of friendship and not of duty. His was an intensely religious nature and yet not one that held to dogma or creed. His religion was of the most practical character. In this connection one long associated with him said: "He felt that he could best show devotion to God by doing justly and loving mercy. It was a matter of religion with him that the Star should fight for high ideals and great causes. * * * His reverence for God was as real and profound as his devotion to his fellowmen. In those rare moods when he could talk with his associates about his deepest convictions he would speak of his faith in the Power not ourselves that makes for righteousness and of his own sense of obligation. He was serenely confident that the universe was the expression of a Righteous Creator; that in the end right would triumph; and that no evil could befall a good man in death." William Rockhill Nelson passed from this life April 13, 1915. According to the terms of his will, the income from his estate was to go to his wife and daughter, and when they pass on his fortune goes to the city, the income to be devoted to the purchase of art works. His agricultural porperty, Sni-a-Bar farms, comprising seventeen hundred and fifty acres, is to be conducted as a model farm for the benefit of the public for several years and then to be sold and the income from the proceeds to be used according to the terms of his will for art purposes in Kansas City. His wife and daughter, as executors of the estate, are continuing the publication of the

Star, carrying out the spirit of its founder. After their death the Star, too, is to be sold for the benefit of the art fund.

An editorial in the Des Moines Capital comments upon his will as follows: "William R. Nelson, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star, in making arrangements for the final disposition of his estate, turns it over to Kansas City for an art gallery. The income from his property, carefully guarded, will go to the wife and daughter during their lifetime. After that it will pass into the hands of a board of trustees to be sold and the proceeds used for the purchase of art treasures for the enjoyment of the people of Kansas City. We look upon this as a wise bequest. With Colonel Nelson art was not merely a rich man's fad. He was a lover of the beautiful. He appreciated its refining power. He knew that an appreciation of art is a matter of education. He loved Kansas City, the arena of his life struggles and his life triumphs, and in his desire to leave a perpetual monument, he has chosen wisely. In his life he made service to the people a dominating passion. It was an honest desire to benefit the masses which caused him to provide for the future art enjoyment of the city which he loved—a munificent gift which will make the name of William R. Nelson a treasured memory for generations to come." Collier's at the time of his death said: "Mr. Nelson was much more than merely a great newspaper man. He was one of the dozen important personalities of his time in America. The liberal and progressive movement which arose in the middle west between ten and twenty years ago and came to dominate the political and social forces of the period, centered largely around the Kansas City Star and the other forces of public opinion which took their leadership from the Star." In the same publication William Allen White wrote: "Mr. Nelson literally gave color to the life and thought and aspirations of ten millions of people living between the Missouri river and the Rio Grande in the formative years of their growth as commonwealths—part of the national commonwealth. He and they together were dreaming states and building them, each reacting upon the other. The aspirations of the people were caught by his sensitive brain, and he gave these aspirations back in the Star policies. Kansas, Western Missouri, Oklahoma, Northern Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado form a fairly homogeneous section of our population. That section has grown up on the Star. Its religion, its conceptions of art, its politics, its business, its economic scale of living, reflect the influence of the indomitable mind of the man behind the Star, just as he gathered and voiced the latent visions of these people and gave them conscious form." Hundreds of papers and magazines throughout the country bore testimony to the great work and noble character of Mr. Nelson. The Outlook said he "stood sincerely, and without a trace of cant, for public welfare." Harper's Weekly said: "Colonel William R. Nelson did not wait for others to set fashions. He began things himself. For more than thirty years he made the Kansas City Star a force, a leader, a help. He feared nobody. The forces and trenches of money and society found him undismayed. And he was hard-headed about it. His specialty was not hot air. The causes for which he contended were immediate, concrete. He dealt not in isms but in the next hard-fought step ahead. He never faltered. He was big, strong and sure. The Kansas City Star has been the most powerful journal of light between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and Colonel Nelson was the Star." The directors of the Associated Press adopted the following resolution: "That the death of a private citizen, who was not the incumbent of a public office and never had been, should be seriously characterized as a public calamity is a high testimonial of individual worth and a conclusive evidence of unusual accomplishment in the serious activities of life. We, who enjoyed the intimacies of personal association with William Rockhill Nelson during the nine years he served as a member of this board, feel that there is no exaggeration of phrase in speaking of his passing from life as a public loss of such moment that it may be deliberately and truthfully said: 'It was a public calamity.' Sharing in an exceptional degree the feeling of distinct personal bereavement the decease of a friend inevitably occasions, we attest not only that sentiment in this formal record, but our sense of the service Colonel Nelson rendered to his profession, to the city and state in which he lived and to the whole country during his long and uccessful career as an editor and publisher. We had peculiar opportunities to appraise the rugged force of his character, the unwavering courage with which he adhered to personal convictions when once established. We know that he made a newspaper that was big enough to make and shape the development of the community for which it was published, that it was an exemplar of the best and highest standards of journalism, and we know as well that this

newspaper was in every characteristic feature merely a material embodiment of the man who was its owner and director."

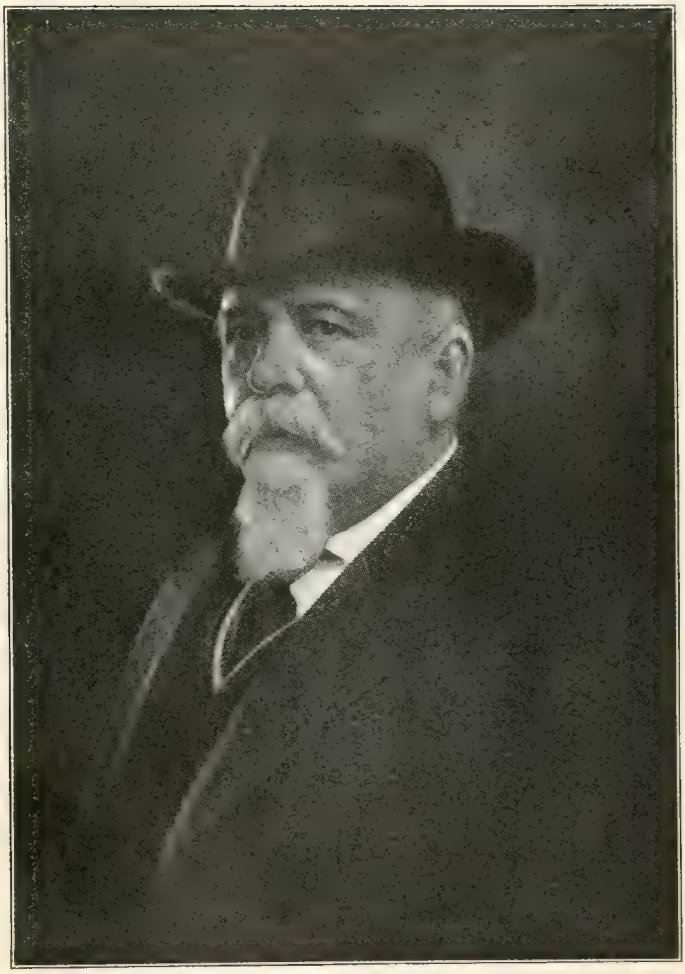
President Wilson wired: "The whole country will mourn the loss of a great editor and citizen," while Ex-President Taft spoke of him as "a man of most exceptional ability, great power, and the widest influence, which he exercised with undaunted courage for the right as he saw it." The message from Theodore Roosevelt was: "We have lost literally one of the foremost citizens of the United States, one of the men whom our republic could least afford to spare." E. A. Van Valkenburg, of the Philadelphia North American, said: "His death is a national calamity." In an editorial the Jackson County Examiner said: "Kansas City will always bear the impress of the thirty-four years in the life of William R. Nelson as a citizen. His work was one of service, his success was because the people came to know that the man and his paper were trying to reach the best things, his proof of success the enmity and hate of so many men upon whose selfish purposes he trampled and whose iniquitous plans he exposed." The Republican of Springfield, Missouri, summed up his great life work in the words: "The Greater Kansas City of today is in no slight degree the monument of William R. Nelson. He was indeed a mighty man."

WILLIAM KEENEY BIXBY.

William Keeney Bixby, retired manufacturer and art collector, whose deep interest in St. Louis and her advancement along cultural lines has been manifest in his many generous contributions to the Museum of Fine Arts, has after a period of substantial successes in business reached a point where leisure enables him to gratify his taste for all the ennobling influences of life.

Mr. Bixby was born in Adrian, Michigan, January 2, 1857, a son of Alonzo Foster and Emma Louisa (Keeney) Bixby, the former a lawyer by profession. The family is of English lineage, founded in America by one of the name who was a native of Suffolk county, England, and on crossing the Atlantic became a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Completing a high school course at Adrian, Michigan, as a member of the class of 1873, William K. Bixby went in 1874 to New Orleans and afterward to Texas where he served as station baggage master at Palestine. He was subsequently made train baggage master and later became substitute railway mail agent and then station baggage master at Houston. Further advancement brought him to the position of general baggage agent for the International & Great Northern Railroad at Palestine and also for the Texas & Pacific Railroad at that place. For a time he acted as general baggage agent for the Texas & Pacific and the International & Great Northern Railroad and also as station agent at Palestine, whence he removed to St. Louis, where he has since maintained his home. For a time he was stationary agent for the Missouri Pacific, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway at St. Louis and also held a similar position with the Wabash. On leaving the railroad service he became connected with the Missouri Car & Foundry Company, originally filling the position of lumber agent, while subsequently he became purchasing agent and later was elected the secretary of the company. From that point he advanced to the vice presidency and at the same time was made general manager. At length he became the first president of the American Car & Foundry Company and afterward chairman of the board and so continued until his retirement from active business in 1905, having through successive stages of promotion and achievement gained a place of distinction in business circles and a measure of prosperity that now enables him to live retired. As the years passed he became more or less closely associated with many other important business concerns both in St. Louis and elsewhere. He was chosen to the presidency of the Laclede Gas Company, also of the Provident Association, the Essex Investment Company and the Temple Realty Company. He became a director of the Missouri Pacific Railway, of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, of which he was made a member of the executive committee, of the First National Bank, the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, the Union Sand & Material Company, the Consolidated Investment Company, and also of the First National Bank of Lake George, New York. He was appointed one of the receivers of the Wabash Railroad Company by the late Judge E. B. Adams.



WILLIAM K. BIXBY

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The executive force, keen discrimination and marked business ability of Mr. Bixby were also sought along other lines, many of which were directly of a public character. He became the vice president of the Washington University and the vice president of the Missouri Historical Society and is president of the board of control of the City Art Museum. All those things which are of interest and value to his fellow men have awakened his interest and the breadth of his activities is indicated in the fact that he was one of the national incorporators of the American Red Cross, is a member of the Society for Study and Cure of Tuberculosis, the St. Luke's Hospital, of which he is also a director, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Bolton Improvement Association of New York, the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Artists' Guild of St. Louis, the American Historical Preservation Society, the American Anthropological Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New England Society of St. Louis, the Society of Iconophiles of New York, the Antiquarian of Worcester, Massachusetts, the New England Historical and Genealogical Society of Boston, the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities of Boston, and still others which indicate the nature and breadth of his interests and his deep concern in all those things which promote intellectual progress or which have their root in broad humanitarianism. He was appointed by the governor as a member of the commission for the decoration of the state capitol.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Bixby has been a man of strongly marked literary tastes and is a member of various book clubs, including the Grolier Club of New York city, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Caxton Club of Chicago, the Society of Dofobs in Chicago and the Club of Odd Volumes of Boston. He is president of the Burns Club of St. Louis and was a member of the board of directors of the public library. He is also a member of the Noonday, Country, Franklin and the Bogey Golf Club of St. Louis, the Lake George, the Saratoga and Glens Falls Golf Clubs of New York and the Middle Bass Club of Ohio, and in many of these he has held office.

In San Antonio, Texas, on the 13th of June, 1881, Mr. Bixby was married to Miss Lillian Tuttle, a daughter of Sidney and Sarah (Stewart) Tuttle. They have become the parents of seven children: Sidney T.; Emma Stewart, the wife of Albert Hastings Jordan; William Hoxie, who married Stella Fresh; Harold McMillan, who wedded Elizabeth Wise Case; Ruth, the wife of I. A. Stevens; Ralph Foster; and Donald Church. The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church and Mr. Bixby is also a stanch believer in the principles and tenets of Masonry, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He has served as senior deacon in the blue lodge and as a high priest in the chapter. His political support was given to the democratic party until the Bryan campaign, since which time he has voted with the republican party. Since leisure has permitted he has given much time to travel and he and his wife and son, Ralph Bixby, have recently returned from an extended trip to the Orient, where Mr. Bixby improved his opportunity of adding to his own private collection of Oriental art and securing most interesting art treasures of this character for the City Art Museum of St. Louis, thus giving to his fellow townsmen the opportunity to study the art development of China and Japan. It has always been his desire to share his treasures with others as proven by his many gifts to St. Louis institutions.

DAVID BRUNSWICK.

David Brunswick, of St. Louis, who is southwestern manager for the American Window Glass Company, has throughout his entire career been connected with the glass business. His study thereof and long experience have well qualified him for the responsibilities that now devolve upon him. He is a native son of the city in which he makes his home, his birth having here occurred November 30, 1873. His father, Julius J. Brunswick, came to America in 1850 from Langnau, Switzerland, and for a half century was successfully engaged in the hide and wool business in St. Louis. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for troops and served as a private for a year.

David Brunswick pursued his education in the grammar schools of St. Louis and for a year was a high school pupil. He then put aside his textbooks to provide for his own support and when fifteen years of age became connected with the glass business as a

collector, acting in that capacity until he reached the age of nineteen, when he was promoted to the position of city salesman. The same year he was sent out upon the road as a traveling salesman and continued to act in that capacity until he reached the age of twenty-six, when he began the manufacture of mirrors, to which he devoted the succeeding two years. He then sold his business to the Hadley-Dean Glass Company and acted as their sales manager for a period of three years. He next became local sales manager for the American Window Glass Company and since has been promoted, eventually winning the position of southwestern manager, in which capacity he continues to the present time, most capably and faithfully discharging the duties that devolve upon him.

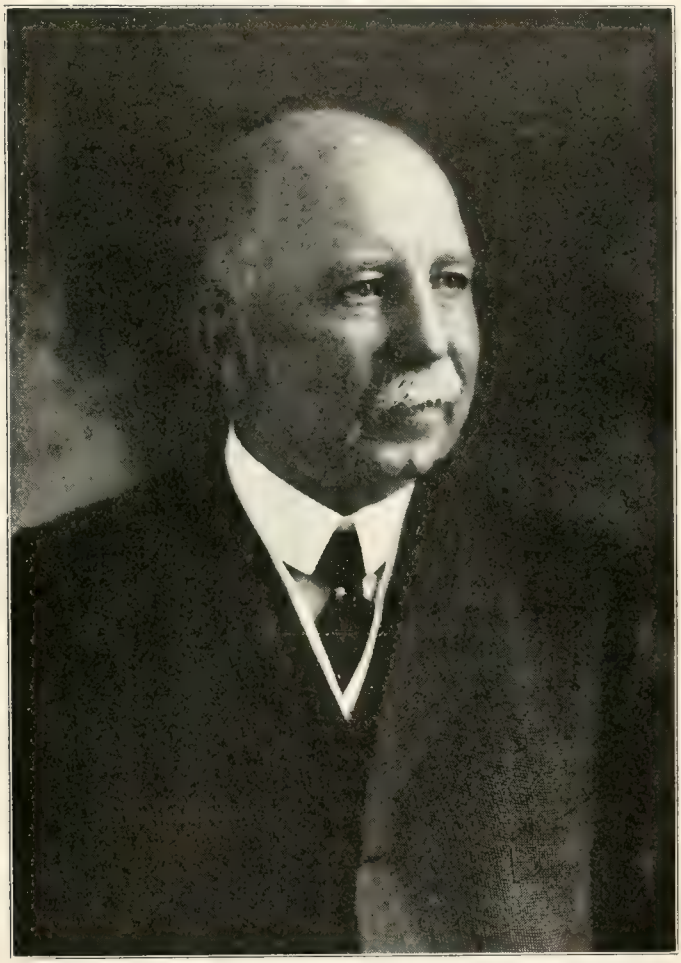
Notwithstanding his activities in business Mr. Brunswick took a most helpful part in promoting Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives and gave much time to war work. In politics he is an independent republican, for while he usually supports the party he does not feel himself bound by party ties and does not hesitate to cast his ballot as his judgment dictates with regard to the best interests of the public at large. He belongs to Tower Grove Lodge, No. 631, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, having taken the work in the Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix and Consistory, in 1918. He belongs to the City Club, also to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Triple A Club, and is keenly interested in all that has to do with the upbuilding and welfare of his native city.

GEORGE WARREN BROWN.

The name of Brown has been linked with the great shoemaking industry of St. Louis since its inception. It was the broad vision, the keen sagacity and the initiative of George Warren Brown that made him the pioneer in the shoe manufacturing business in St. Louis. Opportunity is not local—it is universal; and the success is the outcome of enterprise, adaptability, progressive spirit and, above all, unfaltering industry. An analyzation of the career of Mr. Brown shows that he is the possessor of these qualities, and after founding the first shoe manufacturing enterprise of St. Louis, these traits constituted the basic elements of the upbuilding of a business of large proportions, of which he remained the head for thirty-five years and still retains his connection therewith as chairman of the board.

George Warren Brown was born on a farm in the town of Granville, New York, March 21, 1853, his parents being David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown. The ancestral line on the paternal side has been traced back by The American Genealogical Society to John Browne, a shipbuilder who was born in the north of England, May 2, 1584, and who joined the Pilgrims at a very early day, becoming one of their trusted counselors in Holland. He came to America in 1635 and was soon elected one of the governor's assistants. He was also one of the commissioners of the colonies of New England from 1644 to 1655 and the records state that he was "a man of talent, integrity and piety." He became proprietor of large landed interests at Taunton, Massachusetts, and with Miles Standish under appointment of the general court fixed the boundaries of that town. He was also on terms of friendship with Roger Williams, who in fact was a distant relative. The father of George W. Brown was a thrifty farmer, as was also his mother's father, Thomas Roblee. The latter was a devout member of the Baptist Church, as was Mrs. David Brown, who exerted a strong religious influence over her son in his early childhood. He was but seven years of age when he joined the Band of Hope, thereby agreeing to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage—an incident which constituted a real epoch in his life. Another interesting incident of his boyhood was that of being entrusted to drive a horse and buggy to conduct two soldiers of the Civil war who had been home on a furlough and were going back to the front. He drove them three miles over the hills to the Middle Granville railway station in the evening after dark, when he was but ten years of age.

The boyhood years of George Warren Brown were like those of most farm lads who spend their summers in the work of the fields and attend school beginning with the fall term and extending through the winter and early spring months. When nineteen years of age he was graduated on the completion of a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Troy, New York. His entire capital in starting on life's highway and the only money that came to him from his home was made on the farm, the pro-



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ceeds of the sale of a young horse, of which he had become the owner when the animal was a colt. This horse brought him one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and added to this he had the proceeds of the sale of about two hundred bushels of potatoes which he had raised on one acre of ground, during one of his last summers at home. On the 7th of April, 1873, a few days after reaching the twentieth anniversary of his birth, he severed home ties by bidding adieu to his father, mother and three sisters and his neighbors of that locality and started for the west, hoping to find a business opening which would afford him opportunity for success in life. He planned to go to Missouri or Texas, but his first objective was St. Louis, the gateway to either state. His elder brother, A. D. Brown, had the previous year embarked in the wholesale shoe business in St. Louis in connection with James M. Hamilton, under the style of Hamilton-Brown & Company. Upon the arrival of George W. Brown in St. Louis, April 10, 1873, his brother was at the river ferry landing to give him a cordial welcome and an invitation to remain with him a few days, suggesting that he look around St. Louis before going to Texas. He accepted the proffered hospitality and a few days later his brother secured him a clerkship with a retail merchant of the name of Shepard at Springfield, Missouri. George W. Brown had about decided to go to Springfield and accept the position when Mr. Hamilton offered him the position of shipping clerk with the firm of Hamilton-Brown & Company and he gladly accepted, entering upon his duties May 1, 1873. During the months that followed Mr. Brown not only discharged the duties of shipping clerk but found time to become well posted on every line of shoes carried by the house, informing himself regarding leather, styles, etc., so that within less than a year he was made traveling salesman, starting on the road March 17, 1874. He soon gave unmistakable proof of his worth expressed in honesty, good habits, hard work and salesmanship—a combination which explains his later success.

It was while occupying this position as traveling salesman with the St. Louis wholesale shoe house, of which his brother, A. D. Brown, was a member and which was engaged in the jobbing of eastern made shoes, that G. W. Brown, then only twenty-four years of age, first became impressed with the greater possibilities of St. Louis for the manufacture of good shoes. He promptly imparted these ideas to his brother, A. D. Brown, who gave some consideration to them, but concluded not to undertake the project in the face of the fact that nearly all such ventures in the past had been failures, and, as he pointed out to George W. Brown, they had a prosperous business and it seemed unwise to undertake the manufacture of shoes with the probability of failure before them. After waiting for about a year George W. Brown, becoming more and more interested in his plan as the result of his study of the business situation and conditions, invited two other men to join him in establishing a shoe factory. The combined available capital of the three amounted to only twelve thousand dollars. Nevertheless, after returning from one of his trips in November, 1878, Mr. Brown informed his brother, as the head of the firm for which he was working, that he intended to undertake the project. The brother used every argument in his power to dissuade him, but he could not be moved. There was no written agreement with his friends, but he had given his word to them and the word of George Warren Brown has ever been as conclusive as any bond fortified with signature and seal. The brother even offered him a partnership, as he felt sure that the venture would not succeed, but G. W. Brown resigned his position and in so doing displayed another of his characteristics inasmuch as before leaving the firm he had secured the services of another young man, subject to the firm's approval, for the important territory which he was giving up; and it is also worthy of mention here that this friend whom Mr. Brown had selected when he himself was a young man of twenty-four years became one of the leading men of his house and is today a director in the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company.

The new venture which George W. Brown and his partners launched proved successful and three years later, Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company followed in his footsteps and also began the manufacture of shoes, and while the two organizations competed in the same line of business, during all the years since the most cordial and friendly feeling has always existed between them. The enterprise in which G. W. Brown embarked was launched, becoming the first successful shoe manufacturing organization of St. Louis, and it has been the pride of his fellow townsmen to the present day. Since then the years of his life have passed quickly in interested devotion to his business and he has always held steadfastly to the principle of high grade methods and of placing only high grade men in positions of responsibility. His success has been continuous, each forward step with its consequent broader outlook and wider opportunity enabling him to help in the promotion of every good work.

The Brown Shoe Company, Incorporated, originally known as Bryan-Brown and Company, was founded in November, 1878, and associated with Mr. Brown in its organization were A. L. Bryan and J. B. Desnoyers. A man of vision, ambition, courage, and enterprise, with a faith and a character that kept his heart and purpose right, Mr. Brown developed the business along unassailable lines. The original capital was twelve thousand dollars, of which about one-third was invested in shoe machinery, lasts, patterns and other equipment. Their first employes were five Rochester expert shoe workers, and in order to persuade these men to remove to St. Louis, it was necessary to furnish their railroad fares. Something of the rapid growth of the enterprise is indicated in the fact that in less than one year the factory was removed from its first location, 104 South Eighth Street, to larger quarters in the Cupples building at Eighth and Walnut Streets, first occupying the top floor of this building, while not long afterward the next floor below was secured and later the owner erected an additional story for the use of the firm. The growth of the enterprise is largely the history of the shoe trade of St. Louis. The business has constantly increased, demanding various removals from time to time in order to secure enlarged quarters. In 1885 Mr. Brown purchased A. L. Bryan's holdings in the company, as Mr. Bryan's health made it necessary for him to move to California, and in 1893 J. B. Desnoyers, then vice president retired from the company and the corporate name became The Brown Shoe Company. The company's business thereafter grew with more rapid strides each year, so that the shipments during its last year in the Eleventh and Washington Avenue building amounted to more than eight million dollars. For fifteen years the company occupied the west third of this block, which is now used by the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company.

The continued growth led to the formulation of plans for the erection of a building especially for this company—plans that were vigorously prosecuted until on the 1st of January, 1907, the Brown Shoe Company opened to their customers and friends the White House. The occasion was a record one of the kind. The large lobby of the first floor was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers, many of which were contributed by competitors and other wholesale houses of St. Louis. A reception was held and refreshments served, the guests of that occasion numbering many of the foremost citizens of St. Louis. Addresses were made by Ex-Governor D. R. Francis, E. C. Simmons, Colonel George W. Parker, Rev. Napthali Luccock, Hon. C. V. Anderson and A. B. Groves, architect of the building, after which the guests were shown through the building. Thus was dedicated to commerce the White House building in St. Louis, used for assembling and distributing shoes produced in all the factories of the company and also used for its sales headquarters, general and executive offices. This building is the largest and finest used by any shoe house for the same purpose in America. The company was reorganized January 2, 1913, under the laws of the State of New York, as Brown Shoe Company, Incorporated, with a capital stock of ten million dollars. Mr. Brown was president of the first incorporated organization in 1880 and so continued until May 18, 1915, a period of thirty-five years, which is probably the record for any man whose business grew from so small a beginning, with steady advancement each year on a single foundation without the absorption of any other concern.

After thirty-five years as president Mr. Brown resigned and was then elected chairman of the board of directors, which position he continues to hold, and he is also a member of the executive committee. Seven large plants of the company are located in St. Louis and six in the St. Louis shoe zone of Missouri and Illinois. About eight thousand employes are now on the pay roll. Two hundred and fifty salesmen sell the company's goods all over the United States and in many foreign countries, including the far east. In 1920 the company's shipments amounted to thirty-seven million dollars. To Mr. Brown is attributable the development of one of the largest shoe concerns in the world and high grade business methods have been followed continuously, applied to all transactions in both the buying and selling sides of the business.

On the 7th of April, 1885, the anniversary of Mr. Brown's leaving home personally to take up the battle of life, was celebrated the marriage of George Warren Brown and Bettie Bofinger. The wedding, which occurred in the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, was a notable occasion. They have a son, Wilbur George Brown, born March 21, 1896.

Mr. Brown believes "a man's a man for a' that" and has always manifested an interest in every employe entitled to recognition through his ambition, energy, honesty, application and ability, and such have been promoted from time to time until nearly all of those who now are directors of the company and heads of departments

have worked up from humble positions in the company's employ. It has always been one of the aims and purposes of his life to assist young men in gaining a start and he does many things unknown to the general public for the good of the coming generation. He was one of the organizers of the Mercantile Club and also of the old Business Men's League, now the Chamber of Commerce. He has ever been anxious and willing to do for St. Louis, to assist in its upbuilding and promote its growth in every laudable way. He is a sincere member of the Methodist church and ever ready with his purse for this cause. During the period of the World war he was chairman of several important committees, was a member of the Missouri Council of Defense and also a member of the National War Work Council of the International Y. M. C. A. For many years he has been a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., was former president of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A. and is still on its board of directors. He has been a member of three general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a director of the St. Louis Provident Association. Aside from his large business interests he has within the past fifteen years promoted or erected more of the modern new business buildings on upper Washington Avenue and Locust Street in St. Louis than all others put together. In politics he is an independent republican. He has membership in the St. Louis, St. Louis Country, Noonday and City Clubs. In a review of his life and record, it will be seen that one of the salient characteristics of George Warren Brown has been thoroughness; another element that of unwavering resolution to merit the trust reposed in him and at no time to sell out principle to produce business advancement. This was manifest in his career as an employe and has characterized his record as a successful business man. Moreover, he has always keenly realized his individual responsibilities to his fellowmen while on life's highway to a life more abundant and more enduring.

WILLIAM S. WOODS.

William S. Woods, chairman of the board of directors of the Security National Bank of Kansas City, was born in Platte county, Missouri, July 4, 1855. His father, Washington T. Woods, was a native of Ohio and came to Missouri as a pioneer in his boyhood days, becoming a resident of Weston, in Platte county. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Nancy Elizabeth McKinney, a native of this state, who passed away about eight years ago at the very advanced age of eighty-six years. In their family were eight children, seven of whom are living, William S. Woods being the eldest. The father was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was a Knights Templar Mason, active and prominent in the organization. He was a captain of the Home Guard during the Civil war and was ever keenly interested in everything that pertained to the welfare and progress of the state.

William S. Woods was a pupil in the graded and high schools of Leavenworth, Kansas, and initiated his business career as bookkeeper with the H. D. Rush Milling Company. After a year he became connected with the firm of Keith & Heney, coal dealers of Kansas City, whom he represented as bookkeeper and collector, remaining with that firm for two years as an employe, at the end of which time he was admitted to a partnership. Two years later Mr. Heney sold out and John Perry joined the other partner under the style of Keith & Perry Coal Company, which firm existed for twelve years. During Mr. Woods' connection with the business the annual sales increased from seventy-five thousand to a million and a half dollars. He was an active factor in the development of the trade and in the extension of the business, with which he was connected until failing health caused him to retire and he went to California, where he remained for two months. Since his return to Kansas City he has been identified with banking interests and with the real estate and loan business and is chairman of the board of directors of the Security National Bank. For eight years he was also trust officer of the Pioneer Trust Company and is a well known figure in the financial circles of the state. Aside from his other connections he is a director of the North Kansas City Bank and he is largely interested in farming and the raising of live stock. His various business activities have been most carefully and wisely directed and have been productive of splendid results.

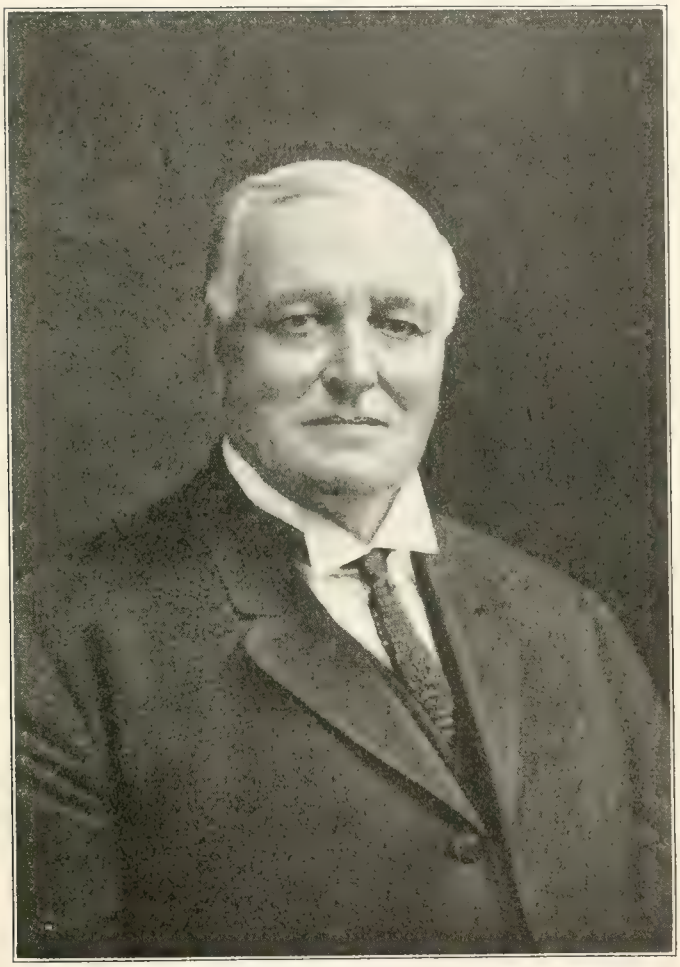
On the 11th of April, 1883, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Mattie Cary, a daughter of Judge Lucius Cary, one of the early settlers of Missouri and a Mayflower descendant.

To Mr. and Mrs. Woods have been born three children: Clay, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Martha Elizabeth, the wife of Philip H. Noland of the Moline Plow Company of Moline, Illinois, and Lucia, now the wife of Farwell Winston and the mother of one child, Ann.

Mr. Woods belongs to the Kansas City Club, is a member of the Real Estate Board and of the Commercial Club. He is keenly interested in all those activities which feature in the business development and consequent upbuilding of the city and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the public good. In politics he is a democrat and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he is serving as deacon, and in the work of the church he is deeply interested. He stands as a splendid type of the self-made man to whom opportunity has ever been a call to action, his intense industry, intelligently directed, constituting the basis of his success, which now places him among the men of affluence in Kansas City.

JOHN BARBER WHITE.

Throughout his active life John Barber White has been connected with the lumber industry and was foremost among those engaged in the exploitation and development of yellow pine. His activities have been of far-reaching importance and yet have constituted but one phase of his career, for he has done much important public service and throughout his entire life his studious habits have made him a man of scholarly attainments. Kansas City has long numbered him among her foremost residents, although his connection with the lumber trade has covered many sections of the country. A native of New York, Mr. White was born in Chautauqua county, December 8, 1847, his parents being John and Rebekah (Barber) White. His ancestry can be traced back to John White, of South Petherton, Somerset, England, who in 1638 crossed the Atlantic and became identified with colonial interests in the new world as a settler at Salem, now Wenham, Massachusetts. A son of John White, and his wife Joana was Josiah White, the direct ancestor of John Barber White in the second generation. He married Mary Rice and they were the parents of Josiah White, who wedded Abigail Whitcomb. The ancestral line is traced down through their son Josiah and his wife, Deborah House; through Luke and Eunice White, the latter a granddaughter of Colonel Jonathan White, to their son John and his wife, Rebekah Barber. The family has figured prominently in both England and America through several centuries, especially in connection with valuable public service rendered. In this connection it is noted that Robert White, the father of John White, the emigrant, was guardian and church warden at South Petherton, Somersetshire, as early as 1578, as was also his grandfather before him. To the son, John White, was accorded a grant of sixty acres at Salem, now Wenham, Massachusetts, and later he received several other grants of land. He built the first saw and grist-mill at Wenham and thus aided in laying the foundation of business development there. His son, Josiah White, served as a private in King Philip's war and was sergeant in command of a garrison on the west side of the Penicook river, called the Neck. His son, Josiah White (II), rendered military aid in the Colonial war and was a man of considerable prominence in Lancaster, where he acted as tithing man in 1718 and was also one of the first seven selectmen of the town, filling that position for five years. For a year he acted as town treasurer and for three years was representative to the general court. In 1729 he became a deacon of the first church of the community and so continued until his death, or for a period of forty-three years. Josiah White (III) was the builder of the first sawmill in Leominster, the dam of which is still in use. His brother, Jonathan White, was a large landholder and one of the first proprietors as well as an officer of the town of Charlemont, Franklin county, Massachusetts. At the time of the French and Indian war he was commissioned captain in a Worcester regiment commanded by Colonel Ruggles, this command marching from Crown Point in 1755. Captain White was later promoted to the rank of major and afterward became lieutenant colonel and colonel. The name of White again figures in connection with the military history of the country through the service of Luke White, who was a member of Captain Warner's Company of Colonel Marshall's Regiment in the Revolutionary war and later acted as clerk in the commissary department. Thus in suc-



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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

ceeding generations the family has rendered valuable service to the country in one connection or another.

John White, father of John Barber White, became a representative of the teaching profession and afterward engaged in the manufacture of lumber and veneer. In 1843 he became a resident of Chautauqua county, New York, and thus it was that John Barber White was born, reared and educated in that county. He attended the public schools and afterward became a student in the Jamestown (N. Y.) Academy. He initiated his business career as a partner of the two Jenner brothers, with whom he purchased a tract of pine land near Youngsville, Pennsylvania, in 1868. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the lumber industry. In 1870 he opened a lumberyard at Brady and another at Petrolia, Pennsylvania, in connection with R. A. Kinnear, and in 1874 he purchased the Arcade mill in Tidioute, Pennsylvania, and established a lumberyard at Scrubgrass, that state. He further extended his activities when in 1878 he purchased a stave-heading- and shingle-mill in Irvineton, Pennsylvania, and in the conduct of that business met with the same substantial success which had characterized his activities in other relations. In 1880 he joined E. B. Grandin, J. L. Grandin, Captain H. H. Cummings and John L. and Livingston L. Hunter, of Tidioute, Pennsylvania, in organizing the Missouri Lumber & Mining Company, which was one of the first to become identified with the yellow pine industry. The company opened offices and mills at Grandin, Missouri, where headquarters were maintained for twenty years and then removed to West Eminence, Missouri. In 1892 the opportunities offered in Kansas City, Missouri, attracted the firm and offices were here established. From the inception of the company Mr. White has been general manager and for a number of years has occupied the presidency. From the beginning the enterprise has grown and prospered and has become one of the extensive lumber interests of this section of the country. Nor has Mr. White confined his efforts alone to the operations of this firm. In 1899 he was associated with Oliver W. Fisher and others in organizing the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company, with mills at Victoria and at Fisher, Louisiana. Upon the organization he was elected a director and secretary of the company. A further step in the expansion of his business interests was made when he formed the Louisiana Central Lumber Company in 1901, with mills at Standard and at Clarks, Louisiana, and from the beginning he has been the president thereof. He is likewise the president of the Forest Lumber Company, which has established a chain of retail lumberyards. They also have a mill located at Oakdale, Louisiana, which makes a specialty of large timbers and foreign shipments. On a tract of one hundred thousand acres, purchased from the Gould heirs in January, 1918, the associated companies of Mr. White have established two new lumber plants—the Louisiana Sawmill Company, Inc., located at Glenmora, Louisiana, and the White Grandin Company located at Slagle, Louisiana. He is interested in seven manufacturing plants in Louisiana. He is the president and general manager of Missouri Lumber & Land Exchange Company at Kansas City, Missouri. The Grandin Coast Lumber Company, which has large holdings in Washington, claims him as vice president. His efforts have not been confined alone to his extensive and successful operations in lumber, for he is identified with a number of other profitable business interests. In 1874 at Youngsville, Pennsylvania, he founded a weekly paper called the Warren County News, which he afterward purchased outright in connection with E. W. Hoag, and removed to Tidioute. From 1886 until 1907 he was closely associated with banking interests at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as president of a bank there. He is likewise a director of the New England National Bank of Kansas City and is the vice president of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company, with mills at Seattle, Washington, and Belgrade, Montana. He has been prominently connected with organized effort to promote the development of the lumber industry and bring about conditions most favorable thereto. In 1882 he organized the first lumber manufacturers' association in the southern states which operated for many years as the Yellow Pine Manufacturers' Association, of which he was president for the first three years of its existence. He is also a representative of the directorate of the Southern Pine Association and is a member of the board of governors of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Another line of interest in the life of Mr. White is indicated in the fact that he is a life member of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

Before his removal to the middle west Mr. White was married on the 22d

of July, 1874, to Miss Arabell Bowen, of Chautauqua county, New York, a daughter of Daniel Washington and Eliza (Smith) Bowen. They became the parents of two children: John Franklin, now deceased; and Fanny Arabell, the wife of Alfred Tyler Hemingway, general manager of the Forest Lumber Company of Kansas City. For his second wife Mr. White chose Miss Emma Siggins, a daughter of Benjamin Baird and Elizabeth (Walker) Siggins, of Youngsville, Pennsylvania. Their marriage, celebrated on the 6th of December, 1882, has been blessed with three children: Emma Ruth; Jay Barber, now deceased; and Raymond Baird. The last named, like his father, has become prominently identified with the lumber trade. He owns a lumberyard in Newark, Ohio, and also in several nearby towns, and is associated with his father as assistant general manager of the Missouri Lumber & Land Exchange Company in Kansas City, Missouri. Failing to pass the physical examination for entrance into the navy school at Detroit and also at Chicago, he was given a position by the government in charge of selecting the lumber for airplane stock used in the manufacture of airplanes at Dayton, where he worked until the close of the war, rendering valuable service to the government because of his experience as a lumberman.

John B. White was also active in connection with war interests. He was appointed a member of the shipping board by President Wilson upon its organization in 1917 and so served until forced to resign on account of ill health. His activities, however, have been of a most extensive character and have been of direct service to the country in various ways, aside from the line of commercial and industrial development. Something of the nature of his interests is indicated in the fact that he is deputy governor of the Missouri Society of Colonial Wars and was made the fourth vice president from Missouri, of the Sons of the Revolution. He is a life member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and he has similar connection with the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, also with the Heath, Massachusetts, Historical Society. He has a life membership in the Kansas City Historical Society, of which he has been made president, and he is a director of the National Conservation Association and the American Forestry Association. His membership relations extend to the Virginia Historical Society, the Old Northwest of Ohio, the Missouri Historical Society and the Harleian Historical Society of London, England. From 1912 until 1914 he served as a member of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress. He has been a trustee of of the Kidder Institute and of Drury College at Springfield, Missouri, and he is a member of the National Geographic Society and the American Society of International Law. He is likewise connected with the International Society for the Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Waterways and he belongs to the American Academy of Political Science of New York city. While residing at Youngsville, Pennsylvania, he served as president of the board of education from 1877 to 1879 and 1880 to 1883, and in 1878 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the Pennsylvania general assembly and was made a member of the committee of seven elected by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1879 to prosecute cases of bribery. In November, 1905, he received appointment from President Roosevelt as his personal representative to investigate affairs on the Cass Lake (Minn.) Indian reservation and to report as to the advisability of opening up the reservation for settlement. President Roosevelt also appointed him a member of the forestry department on the commission on conservation of natural resources in 1907 and two years later he was appointed a member of the state forest commission by Governor Hadley of Missouri. His next official position was that of aid-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the governor's staff. He served as chairman of the executive committee during the first, second and third national conservation congresses, and when the fourth congress convened in Kansas City, Missouri, in September, 1911, he was elected president. Genealogical research has always been a matter of keen intrest to him and in 1909 he published the "Genealogy of the Ancestors and Descendants of John White of Wenham and Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1574-1909," in four volumes, and also the "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Gleason of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1607-1909," and the "Barber Genealogy, 1714-1909," since which time he has published another volume, "Ancestry of John Barber White and of His Descendants." His wife, Emma Siggins White, is equally interested in genealogical work with Mr. White and the most recent volume they have brought out is, "Genesis of the White Family," a connected record of the White family begin-

ning in 900, at the time of its Welsh origin, when the name was Wynn, and tracing the family into Ireland and England.' Several of the name entered England with the Norman conquerors. Representatives of the English branch emigrated to America in 1638. He has frequently been heard on the lecture platform, speaking on questions relative to the conservation of the forests and other natural resources, and some of these addresses have since appeared in pamphlet form, being freely distributed by the conservation congresses, the Trans-Mississippi Congress and Lumber Associations. Mr. White is well known in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. As a clubman, too, he is well known, belonging to the Chamber of Commerce, Mid-Day, City, Knife and Fork Clubs, the Kansas City Club, and the Mission Hills Golf Club, all of Kansas City. While he maintains his winter residence in Kansas City, he has a fine summer home at Bemus Point, Chautauqua county, New York, and thus he maintains associations with the district in which his birth occurred. He has long been a man of broad vision and of high ideals whose life has never been self-centered. While he has attempted important things and has accomplished what he has attempted, his success has never represented another's losses, but has resulted from effort, intelligently applied, and the generous use which he has made of his means in assisting others marks him as a man of kindly spirit, who recognizes the obligations and responsibilities of life.

WILLIAM W. BUTTS.

Starting out to provide for his own support when a youth of fifteen, William W. Butts has since been dependent upon his own resources, and along the line of orderly progression has advanced until he is at the head of a profitable business conducted under the name of the Butts Realty Company of St. Louis, of which he is the president. He was born in Riverton, Iowa, June 10, 1875, and is the son of the Rev. Christopher L. and Wayne (Dennis) Butts. The father was a Baptist minister, who was born in Clay county, Missouri, and was a son of William L. Butts, who followed the occupation of farming in northwest Missouri and was at one time county judge of Andrew county. Christopher L. Butts filled a number of pastorates in Missouri, the last one being at Cameron, and he was also a trustee of the William Jewell College, at Liberty, this state. He departed this life at Cameron August 4, 1889, being forty-five years of age. His wife survived him for several years, passing away in Craig, Missouri, February 14, 1897, at the age of fifty-three. She was born in Boonville, Missouri, and was there reared by her grandparents. At the time of the Civil war, Mr. Butts joined General Price's army and took part in the battle of Wilson Creek, where he was captured and later was incarcerated at St. Joe, Missouri, having been taken prisoner by his uncle, who was a federal major. To Rev. and Mrs. Butts were born two sons and a daughter, the latter being Mrs. Ada B. Smith, the widow of William M. Smith, while the brother of William W. Butts is Cornelius L. Butts, sales manager of the Wood Shovel & Tool Company, of Piqua, Ohio.

William W. Butts pursued his education in a private school at Cameron, Missouri, and in the public schools of Maryville, Missouri, which he attended to the age of fifteen years, and then started out to earn his own livelihood by becoming a clerk in the employ of his brother-in-law, William M. Smith, who was the proprietor of a drug store at Craig, Missouri. Under his direction Mr. Butts studied pharmacy and when nineteen years of age became a registered pharmacist. In 1897 he went to Denver, Colorado, where he entered the employ of the Bridaham-Quereau Drug Company, wholesale druggists, and was made secretary of the firm. There he continued in business until 1902, when he sold out and went to Philadelphia to become manager of the National Gum & Mica Company. In 1903 he entered the employ of the H. K. Mulford Company, of Philadelphia, as a traveling salesman, and after four years spent in that position came to St. Louis in 1907, and turned his attention to the real estate business in connection with his brother, Cornelius L. Butts. Later the brother withdrew from the partnership and the business is now conducted under the name of the Butts Realty Company with William W. Butts as the president. He has become widely and favorably known in real estate circles and has gained a good clientage that has enabled him to promote many important property

transfers. He was formerly the secretary and also a director of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, filling office in that body in 1915 and 1916.

On the 15th of October in 1903, at St. Louis, Mr. Butts was married to Miss Susan Parker, a daughter of Charles A. and Susan (Fuller) Parker. Her father removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became vice president of the Pere Marquette and also of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. He died in November, 1904, at the comparatively early age of forty-nine years and the mother is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Butts, at 6907 Washington Boulevard, in University City. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parker were natives of the state of Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Butts have been born two children, Katherine L. and Frances W., aged respectively fifteen and twelve years. The parents are members of the First Congregational Church. Mr. Butts is a republican in his political views, and is now the acting mayor and acting president of the board of aldermen of University City, following the death of Mayor August Heman, who passed away a short time ago. He is keenly interested in all that pertains to general welfare and progress, and his aid and co-operation are given on the side of all those activities which promote material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the city and state. Mr. Butts was active in connection with the liberty loan drives. He belongs to Clayton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Rabboni Chapter, R. A. M., and loyally follows the teachings of the craft. He is interested in golf and belongs to the Midland Valley Country Club, also has membership with the Automobile Club and with the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis.

WALKER HILL.

Walker Hill is now one of the executive managers of the First National Bank of St. Louis, which came into existence in July, 1919, as a consolidation of the St. Louis Union Bank, the Mechanics-American National Bank and the Third National Bank of St. Louis. Mr. Hill had long been a well known figure in the financial circles of the city and had occupied the presidency of the Mechanics-American National Bank from 1905. Chance has had no part in shaping his career. His plans have been clearly defined and promptly executed and at all times he has been actuated by a legitimate and honorable ambition that has brought him out of humble surroundings to a place of leadership in the financial world. He was born in the beautiful old city of Richmond, Virginia, May 27, 1855, his parents being Lewis and Mary Elizabeth (Maury) Hill, the former a commission merchant of Richmond and a descendant of one of the prominent old families of Virginia. The grandfather and great-grandfather of Walker Hill owned and conducted Rumford Academy in King and Queen county, Virginia, in which institution they prepared young men for the universities.

The early education of Walker Hill was acquired through the instruction of his parents and he also spent four years as a pupil in the private school of William F. Fox of Richmond. He made his initial step in the business world in June, 1871, and his youthful fondness for athletic sports, in which he freely indulged, especially baseball, was undoubtedly a source of the development of a strong physical manhood that well qualified him for the duties which he assumed in the business world. On the 1st of July, 1871, Mr. Hill became messenger in the Planters National Bank of Richmond, Virginia, and his capability won him promotion to assistant teller in 1872. The following year he was made teller of the bank and occupied that position until 1881, when he was appointed cashier of the City Bank of Richmond. When six years had elapsed he left the south for St. Louis and, following his arrival in this city in 1887, he became cashier of the Union Savings Institution, the predecessor of the American Exchange Bank. His developing powers further qualifying him for executive control and administrative direction of large financial interests, he was elected president of the American Exchange Bank in 1894 and in 1905 was called to the presidency of the Mechanics-American National Bank of St. Louis, the successor of the Mechanics' National and American Exchange National Banks. The new organization was capitalized for two million dollars and it was not long before its surplus exceeded its capitalization. Mr. Hill remained at the head of the bank and when it was merged into the First National, together with the Third National and the St. Louis Union Bank, he became one of the executive directors of the new institution. His name and reputation have long been an enviable one in the financial circles of the

WALKER HILL

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city and in 1897 he was elected treasurer of the American Bankers' Association. During the following year he served as vice president and in 1900 was elected to the presidency. It is a recognized fact that the simple processes are those which win results—not the intricate, involved plans—and thus it is that analyzation brings to light the fact that the successful men are those whose rules of business are simple in plan, even though there be a multiplicity of detail. Investigation into the career of Mr. Hill shows that it has been through close application, ready discrimination between the essential and the non-essential and indefatigable energy that he has reached the commanding position which he now occupies as one of St. Louis' financiers.

On the 14th of October, 1885, in St. Louis, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hill and Miss Jeanie Morrison Lockwood, daughter of Richard J. and Angelica Peale (Robinson) Lockwood. They have become parents of three children: Lockwood, Walker and Maury Hill. The family attend the Episcopal church and Mr. Hill has for some years been junior warden in St. Peter's. His interests are broad and varied and his assistance is at all times found on the side of reform, advancement and improvement. He has been treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association and also of the Humane Society of Missouri and has served the Business Men's League of St. Louis in the same capacity and as president. He has ever voted with the democratic party but has never cared to enter politics save as a supporter at the polls of the principles in which he believes. The duties and obligations of citizenship, however, have been fully met by him and his work has been of the utmost benefit in the business development of St. Louis. He possesses initiative and a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, combined with everyday common sense. As a factor in financial circles he has held to the highest standards of business integrity, while at the same time he has used every legitimate means for increasing the scope of his acitvities.

DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS.

"What an engine in breeches!" commented William H. Taft, then secretary of war, when he came to St. Louis to arrange for the representation of the Philippines at the World's Fair of 1904. The varied activities of David R. Francis prompted from the secretary this latter-day application of Sydney Smith's apostrophe made in an earlier generation. Like expressive, but less classical, was the common saying of those days that David R. Francis had more partners than any other man in St. Louis. Threefold have been these activities of Mr. Francis. They began when Missouri was fifty years old in statehood. They have continued down to Missouri's centennial. In business, in education, in politics, these activities have been incessant.

When Mr. Francis completed his full four years' course at Washington University in 1870, he had a balance sheet that showed a credit of one college diploma and a debit of four hundred and fifty dollars borrowed to complete the course. He thought he wanted to be a lawyer, but the opportunity that knocked was something altogether different. The offer of a place as shipping clerk in a grain commission house at sixty dollars a month was the best thing in sight, and Mr. Francis took it. He tramped the railroad yards and the levee; he went on 'change; he wrote the weekly trade letter to country customers; he devoted himself to the business so zealously that his salary was increased to seventy-five dollars a month. And during these months, with his foot on the lowest rung, he was carrying his lunch in a paper parcel. The surplus at the end of every month was paid on the college debt. The cost of beginning that college course had been earned by the sale of the Cincinnati and Lexington papers at Richmond, Kentucky, the boyhood home of Mr. Francis. Then was laid the foundation of thrift. The boy, "Davie," had formed the habit of walking out the pike to meet the stage coming in. He had won the confidence of the driver in such degree that he was allowed to hold the lines over the four horses. The driver proposed a commercial partnership by which the boy was to take the bundle of daily papers and sell them on commission.

"I'll give you a cent apiece," he offered.

"I don't want any pay," the boy said. "If you'll just let me drive these four horses into Richmond every day I'll sell all the papers you bring."

But the stage-driver took no advantage of the boyish enthusiasm and the first lesson that "a bargain is a bargain" was taught. As the pennies accumulated they were put in bank. When in 1866 the youth started for St. Louis to get a college education he had saved sixty dollars in gold which he traded for ninety-six dollars in greenbacks, thereby learning another lesson in finance before entering Washington University.

The months of experience with the grain commission house determined the business vocation. Seven years Mr. Francis worked on a salary and then with his savings set up in the commission business for himself. The conclusion drawn from a lifetime's experience is more interesting than the details of the years. And especially at a time like the present with so much discussion about the relations of producer and consumer. Not long before he went abroad as ambassador to Russia, Mr. Francis said:

"I have always followed attentively all conditions that affect the grain trade of this country and of the world. The farmers may plant and the railroads may water, but the increase cannot come without the agency of the merchant who is the connecting link between the producer and the consumer. Before the great transportation systems were established, before railroads carried freight, before the potentialities of steam were applied on land or on sea, the grain dealer was performing his very important function in promoting the commerce of the world. Today he is no less a factor in the great commercial system because the packhorse and ox team have been supplanted by the locomotive and the dynamo. He still stands ready to buy from the producer and is willing to deliver to the consumer when the demand requires. Who can say that the merchant does not add to the value of the raw product and at the same time diminish the cost of necessities? He has been at all times abreast of the increase of production and of the growth of transportation."

Such was the impression Mr. Francis made upon his business associates that, at the age of thirty-three, he was elected president of the Merchants' Exchange, the youngest man to fill that exalted position. And then, while he was attending to business one day, there came a shout and a crowd gathered around him with, "You've been nominated for mayor." Mr. Francis was elected by a plurality of one thousand two hundred. Four years previous the candidate of the opposition party had carried the city by fourteen thousand. A business administration in the strictest sense followed. A former mayor of St. Louis of the opposite political party, Cyrus P. Walbridge, told at the farewell banquet just before the departure of Ambassador Francis for Russia, some of the constructive achievements for the city. As mayor, Mr. Francis, so said Mr. Walbridge, reduced the interest on the municipal debt from six to four percent and even to three and sixty-five one hundred per cent on part of the bonds. Mayor Francis acquired for one million dollars the site of the new waterworks at the Chain of Rocks, thereby giving St. Louis the ideal location for the system of water supply, protected for all time against pollution from sewerage. Mayor Francis brought down the cost of gas from two dollars and fifty cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per one thousand cubic feet. It was the result of the work Mayor Francis began that St. Louis became at the time the best paved city in the United States. Mayor Francis collected from the Missouri Pacific one million dollars due the city.

"But," concluded Mr. Walbridge, "he is not to be judged by what he did in that office but by what the office did in him. It prepared him for the big things which he has since done."

And among those big things are to be enumerated four years as governor of Missouri, a part of a term in the cabinet of President Cleveland, the presidency of the World's Fair of 1904 and the most important position in the diplomatic service of the United States during the World war—ambassador to Russia.

A year and more before this country joined the allies, after he had been confirmed as ambassador without reference to a committee and by unanimous vote, Mr. Francis raised his voice with no uncertain note for preparedness. He met unflinchingly the sadly mistaken position of the pacifists. He said:

"I do not share the belief cherished by some that preparedness on the part of a great nation is more likely to involve it in war than if it were not prepared. The instinctive love of peace which pervades this republic, the conservative sentiment which characterizes our citizens, are ample safeguards against intemperate action.

If the equipment of armies were the same as they were during our War of the Revolution, or even the same as they were during our Civil war, there would be no necessity for preparedness; the intelligence and the courage of our people and their love of our institutions would prompt and enable them to organize and mobilize opportunely for any emergency. The implements of modern warfare, however, and the use made thereof, have established beyond controversy that the country which is not properly and securely equipped is at a great disadvantage, if not in continued jeopardy."

With the constructive record made as mayor of St. Louis, it was natural that his party should look to David R. Francis for the head of the state ticket. Three months before his four years' term as mayor expired Mr. Francis was inaugurated governor. And now a long record of constructive work was placed to his credit. Dignities and honors of office seemed never to dull his energies or repress his activities. The first appropriation since the Civil war for the National Guard was passed. The first Australian ballot law, the school-book commission, the uniform text-book law, reduction of the tax rate, appointment of a geological survey,—these were only samples of the legislation which came from Governor Francis' recommendations and personal arguments.

But the regeneration of the University of Missouri was, perhaps, the chief and most enduring benefit to the state which came about in the Francis administration. When the United States government paid to Missouri six hundred thousand dollars, the long delayed refund of the direct tax, Governor Francis made his convincing appeal for the addition to the endowment of the university. There was prejudice, on various grounds, against the conduct of the institution. With sweeping reforms through legislation the objections were overcome. A bipartisan board of nine curators was provided.

The institution had entered upon a new era with encouraging prospects when in February, 1892, the main buildings burned. Immediately Governor Francis called a special meeting of the legislature. Taking the first train for Columbia he addressed the students, advising them to remain and go on with their studies in temporary quarters, and promised them rebuilding should begin at once. For years successive legislatures had been threatening to separate the agricultural college and move it from Columbia. Such was the hostility occasioned by previous unpopular management that there was grave danger the fire might cost Columbia either the university or the college of agriculture. The special session was convened as quickly as the legal limit permitted. Governor Francis recommended an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to rebuild and the measure was passed promptly. From that day the University of Missouri has forged ahead in strength and influence at a rate that has been the surprise of educators everywhere. For his policies and his acts as governor, David R. Francis is called "the second father of the University." He ranks with James S. Rollins as one of the two men who have done most for the institution.

The entrance of David R. Francis into politics dated back to 1884, the year before he was elected mayor of St. Louis. Representing the Merchants' Exchange Mr. Francis headed a committee which extended hospitality to the delegates assembled to choose Missouri's delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for his first term. The delegates reciprocated the local courtesies shown and chose Mr. Francis, though not an avowed candidate, as one of the four delegates-at-large. From 1884 Mr. Francis became active in politics, taking forceful part in convention after convention, always applying the practical on broad lines. Notwithstanding the attitude of his party on the silver question he stood firmly for sound money, just as a generation later he took his unswerving position against Bolshevism.

During the second term of Mr. Cleveland Mr. Francis, who had been one of the pronounced advocates of the renomination, held relations perhaps closer than any other Missourian to the administration. In the summer of 1896 he was asked to take the secretaryship of the interior. His term of office was not quite one year, but in that time he added millions of acres to the forest reserves and instituted reforms in the government service which were ratified and continued in the McKinley administration.

Soon after he retired from the interior department Mr. Francis delivered an address before the Business Men's League of St. Louis in which he spoke of the coming centennial of the Louisiana Purchase and advised preparation for a fitting

celebration. In June, 1898, Mr. Francis was made one of a committee of fifteen to select a larger committee representative of the entire city. Out of this developed the World's Fair of 1904. Not the least interesting or significant of the motives which prompted him to give so generously his energies and time to the World's Fair is embodied in this expression regarding the influence such a movement would have upon the people of St. Louis. "St. Louis has needed something like this," reasoned Mr. Francis. "We are a peculiarly self-centered people. We own our own city. We have always stood ready to furnish capital to others. We are strong and prosperous financially. But we are perhaps too independent. We need to be brought more closely into contact with the outside world. We need to have a certain narrowness of vision altered. We need to learn something of our own merits and possibilities, so that many of our own people will realize a little better than they do that St. Louis is, in its own way, as great a city as any on the continent."

"Every exposition is a great peace congress," said Mr. Francis, on another occasion, in further explanation of his intense interest in the World's Fair. "Each is another step forward in the progress of man. It is a source of growing education to the human race, and brings the civilized races closer together."

President Francis gave the years of service to the World's Fair without one dollar of compensation. To the committee of directors appointed to confer with him on the matter of salary, he said: "I cannot serve for a commercial reward, but the best in me will be given cheerfully to promote the success of the enterprise fraught with such consequence to St. Louis and the country."

After a career full of successful activities and attendant honors, what prompted Mr. Francis to accept the ambassadorship to Russia, a charge by which, as he said, "the very hinges of my heart are sorely tried"? He had previously declined a high diplomatic position, removed, however, from the European crises. He had asked himself that question.

"The reply made to myself is that I consider the call one of duty, to which it would be recreant not to respond. To the many comforting remarks made to me to the effect that the opportunity is great and should not be permitted to pass by, my response has been and will be that I hope I may be equal to rise to it.

"If my government, in its wisdom, calls me to an important post, which it thinks I am competent to fill on account of my years or my experience in domestic government, or in national or international commerce, I would be a poor citizen indeed if I permitted personal interests, or friendly associations, or love of ease, or even ties of consanguinity, to interfere or to prevent a favorable response on my part.

"Fear of jeopardizing whatever of reputation I may have gained in public affairs or in commerce is not one of my guides of action. If it were I should be a coward, and unworthy of the respect of my fellows.

"To say that I am confident of being able to discharge successfully or creditably the delicate duties of the position I have accepted would be presuming indeed, but to affirm that I approach such duties with sincerity of motive, and imbued with an honest desire to serve my country and to promote the welfare of humanity, is but expressing the sentiments of one whose love of his fellows increases as the shadows lengthen."

Under the monarchy, through the republican revolution and into the chaos of Bolshevism, Ambassador Francis remained at his post until five days before the armistice was signed. And then he was carried on a stretcher by eight American sailors aboard an American warship to go to a United States army base hospital. During almost three years in Russia the drafts on a magnificent physique had been honored by nature. On November 6, 1918, they went to protest.

As head of the United States Commission, appointed by President Wilson, Charles R. Crane went to Russia in the midst of revolution and counter revolution. When he came back to the United States, he said:

"If Francis was to quit his post I do not know where in all of the United States we would find a man to fill his place."

Only when the diplomatic files are opened, and the white books, the red books, the blue books and those other official publications of confidential correspondence between nations appear will the full measure of this Missourian's historic stature in the World's war be realized by his fellow citizens. At intervals there came out

of Russia fragments of information, through various channels, showing that life at the American embassy had been strenuous. When Ambassador Francis went to Russia he was accredited to a monarchy and held official relations with the government of a czar. Then came revolution, the constitutional assembly, Kerensky and the military regime, soldiers' and sailors' councils, soviets and the Bolsheviki. And later the efforts of law and order elements, scattered and struggling, under various leaders and names, to throw off the demoralizing influence of anarchy. Through all the American Ambassador stayed on, moving from place to place, living on trains, issuing his courageous counsel to the Russian people, urging continuance of alliance with the entente countries as against the German intrigue. For weeks at a time he was without communication from Washington. Again and again it was left to his discretion whether he should leave Russia. But not until the American embassy staff was reduced to fewer than half a dozen persons and physical breakdown came, did the Ambassador permit himself to be taken away from Russia on a stretcher.

Stronger testimony to the importance of the service Ambassador Francis was giving could not have been contributed than the reply of the administration at Washington when Governor Gardner telegraphed his purpose to offer to the ambassador the United States senatorship made vacant by the death of Senator Stone, if he could be spared from the diplomatic duty. The reply was that it was considered so necessary for the ambassador to continue in Russia, it was impossible to consent to the plan of Governor Gardner.

Leaving the hospital before complete recovery from an operation, the ambassador was in Paris during the peace conference giving firsthand testimony to the false principles and baneful practices of Bolshevism. He came back to the United States to find insidiously spreading the doctrines of the internationale. By testimony before Congressional committees, by speeches which taxed his weakened system, by interviews in the newspapers, the ambassador, still carried in the diplomatic corps but on the inactive list, which means service without salary, maintained his convincing opposition to official recognition of and to mistaken sympathy with Bolshevism.

In 1876 Mr. Francis was married in St. Louis to Miss Jane Perry, a daughter of John D. Perry, of St. Louis, and a lady whose social and domestic graces have contributed not a little to the success of her husband. Their six sons are: John D. Perry, David R., Charles Broaddus, Talton Turner, Thomas and Sidney R.

FRED W. POWERS.

Fred W. Powers, vice president of the Moore & Mullins Banking Company of Linneus, has at different periods been engaged in the practice of law in Linn county and in the conduct of farming and other business interests, at all times proving a progressive citizen and one who has made valuable contribution to the upbuilding and development of this section of the state. He is a native son of Linn county, his birth having occurred May 6, 1841, on his father's farm three miles north of Bucklin, his parents being Dr. John F. and Isabel (Brownlee) Powers, both of whom passed away many years ago. In the paternal line the ancestry can be traced back to an old colonial family. The grandfather of Mr. Powers was Isaac Powers, who was born on Long Island, New York, in 1776, and in early manhood removed to what is now Mahoning county, Ohio, where he passed away in 1863. He married Leah Frazee, whose death occurred in Mahoning county in 1865. The maternal grandfather of Fred W. Powers was the Rev. John Brownlee, a Presbyterian clergyman of Ayr, Scotland, who there passed away at the age of forty-three years, while his wife died in Linn county, Missouri, about 1842.

Dr. John F. Powers, the father of Fred W. Powers, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, October 15, 1814, while the mother's birth occurred in Ayr, Scotland, December 25, 1815. At an early age, however, she left the quaint little village made immortal through the poems of Burns and came to the new world. In Ohio she met Dr. Powers, who sought her hand in marriage. In 1841 they left the Buckeye state and proceeded down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Brunswick, Chariton county, Missouri, and from that point journeyed across the country to Linn county. Throughout his remaining days Dr. Powers engaged in the general practice of medicine to the last

six months of his life, when he was in the military service of his country as captain of Company I, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, and while thus engaged he passed away at Jefferson City, Missouri, February 20, 1865. His wife survived him for a little more than four years, her death occurring April 9, 1869.

Fred W. Powers was one of a family of five children and was reared to manhood in Linn county, beginning his education in one of the old-time subscription schools near his father's home. More advanced opportunities came to him in later life. In 1859 he entered Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and in 1861 became a student in McGee College at College Mound, Macon county. Like his honored father, he, too, entered the military service of his country, his company becoming a part of the Second Provisional Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia. In the early part of 1864 he became second lieutenant of Company L, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, with which he served to the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and other important engagements and later did work as a builder of pontoon bridges in connection with Wilson's cavalry. When the war was over Mr. Powers returned to Linn county and concentrated his energies and attention upon farming pursuits until 1871. In the fall of 1870 recognition of his ability and devotion to the welfare of his community came to him in election to the office of circuit clerk, which position he filled for five consecutive terms—a fact that stands in incontrovertible evidence of his capability and fidelity in office. In the fall of 1891 he became a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, where for two years he engaged in the abstract business, but on the expiration of that period he returned to Linn county and for three years continued in the practice of law as well as in the conduct of an abstract office. In 1896 he was made cashier of the Moore & Mullins Banking Company of Linneus and continued to fill that position until January, 1916, when he was chosen vice president and remains in that position to the present time. He likewise continues in the practice of law, dividing his attention between the profession and the work of the bank.

On the 23d of June, 1870, Mr. Powers was united in marriage to Miss Annie L. Roberts, a daughter of Morris and Jane Roberts, of Linn county, Missouri. They became the parents of two children, of whom one is living, Fred Harold Powers, of Kansas City.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Powers is a Mason and is also connected with the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His life has been actuated by high ideals, prompting the most efficient service in public office and the utmost loyalty and honor in the conduct of private business affairs, and thus it is that he has won and enjoyed the esteem and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

HON. ROLLA WELLS.

Hon. Rolla Wells has long been an outstanding figure in connection with the banking, street railway and political interests of St. Louis. The soundness of his views on all questions of public policy has made him a recognized leader of public thought and action and there has never been any question as to the sincerity of his purpose and the integrity of his views. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 1, 1856, and is a son of the Hon. Erastus and Isabella Bowman (Henry) Wells. The father was a prominent railroad man of Missouri who for more than forty years figured in the public life of the state and from 1869 until 1877, or for a period of four consecutive terms, was a member of congress.

In the acquirement of his education Rolla Wells attended Washington University of St. Louis and afterward Princeton University of New Jersey. He then entered the offices of the street railway company of which his father was president, but his advancement was won through individual merit and ability and his developing powers brought him to the position of assistant superintendent. In 1879 he became general manager of the road, succeeding A. W. Henry, under whom he had previously served. He continued in that position until 1883 and in that period brought about many improvements. He then retired from the railroad business in order to take up the management of his father's various business enterprises and was thus active until the death of the father in 1893. In that year he became the president of the American Steel Foundry Company and as such identified with one of the important corproations of the city. The prompt execution of well formulated plans has been one of the strong elements in his growing success.

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In St. Louis, in 1878, Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Howard Parker, who passed away April 8, 1917. Their children are Mrs. J. Clark Streett, Erastus, Lloyd Parker, Mrs. Tom K. Smith and Mrs. Elzey M. Roberts. The sons are graduates of Princeton University.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. Wells by Washington University in June, 1912, and by Princeton University in June, 1916. He is a prominent figure in the club circles of St. Louis, having membership with the University, St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday, City, St. Louis Country, Log Cabin and Cuivre Clubs. He was decorated with the Third Class Order of Red Eagle in 1902, the Chinese Order of the Double Dragon and the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun in 1905.

Mr. Wells was long a dominant figure in democratic circles in St. Louis and the state. He has taken keen interest in politics from the time when age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention held in Indianapolis in 1896 and in the same year became president of the Sound Money Democratic Club of St. Louis. In the spring of 1901 he was nominated for mayor of the city on the democratic ticket and was elected for a four years' term, and that his administration was businesslike, progressive and fraught with various measures of public improvement is indicated in the fact that he was reelected for the succeeding term. While he was mayor, every department of the city government was placed on a sound business basis and the affairs of the municipality were in excellent shape at the end of his second term. In 1912 he was treasurer of the national democratic committee, during the first Wilson campaign, and during the first campaign after the corrupt practices act was passed, which involved endless details to be kept of all campaign funds. He was governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis from October 28, 1914, to February 5, 1919, when he resigned to devote himself to his personal affairs. In April, 1919, he was appointed receiver for the United Railways Company of St. Louis. He belongs to that class of prominent business men who recognize that life holds its obligations for every individual in the matter of citizenship. He feels that it should be the duty and the business of every man to aid to the extent of his ability in solving the vital public problems that are continually arising and to render such service in public affairs as lies within his power. When every man does meet his obligations the perplexing questions of the republic will be solved. Mr. Wells has set a splendid example in this direction.

HARRY A. FRANK.

Harry A. Frank, member of the bar, engaged in the general practice in St. Louis, his native city, has ever been actuated by a laudable ambition to progress, and it was this that caused him to meet the entire expense of his educational preparation for his professional career. He was born January 1, 1886, a son of August and Anna (Sears) Frank. The father, a native of Germany, coming to the new world when about twelve years of age, and the mother was born on the ocean while the parents were en route to the new world, and comes of English and Spanish ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. August Frank were married in St. Louis, where the mother is still living at the age of seventy-five years, but the father has passed away. In the family were eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom Harry A. is the youngest. The father was for many years engaged in the manufacture of cigars under the name of A. Frank & Brother, maintaining an establishment at Carondelet, the house being recognized as an old and reliable one.

Harry A. Frank, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools and in the Washington University, in which he pursued his law course, winning his LL. B. degree in 1908. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as he met the expenses of his entire course and in his determined purpose displayed a characteristic that always means well for a successful future. He has since engaged in the general practice of law and has specialized on federal tax and income matters, being now senior partner of the firm of Frank & Stamm, a firm that is enjoying a liberal clientage. Mr. Frank is a member of the St. Louis and American Bar Associations and he enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow members of the bar, because of his close conformity of his practice to the highest ethical and professional standards.

On the 6th of June, 1912, in St. Louis, Mr. Frank was married to Miss Mabelle

Schoenfield, a daughter of Louis and Alice Schoenfield. Mrs. Frank is a graduate of the Missouri University, in which she won the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees in 1908. She taught in the high school at Troy and at Brookfield, Missouri, making a splendid record in the educational field. Her father is the proprietor of Schoenfield & Company, manufacturers of neckties in this city, and he and his wife still make their home in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Frank have one child, Richard Schoenfield Frank, who was born September 12, 1914. Mrs. Frank was the secretary of the Carondelet Chapter of the Red Cross. During the war period Mr. Frank was one of the four-minute speakers and was also chairman of the Legal Advisory board of Division No. 12. Fraternally, he is connected with Cache Lodge, No. 416, A. F. & A. M., and also with the Royal Arcanum, and his religious belief is indicated in the fact that he served as secretary of the board of trustees of the Carondelet Presbyterian church for over ten years. He is now a member of the West Presbyterian church, and resides at 5600 Vernon Ave. In a word, his life has been actuated by high and honorable purposes and those who know him esteem him greatly as a man and as a citizen, for his professional colleagues and contemporaries bear testimony to his ability in the line of his chosen life work.

WILLIAM C. SCARRITT.

William C. Scarritt, lawyer, is a representative of one of the most prominent and honored families of Missouri, his parents being the Rev. Nathan and Martha M. (Chick) Scarritt. Born on March 21, 1861, in Westport, which later became a part of Kansas City, Missouri, he has resided in that city ever since. After attending the public schools in Kansas City, he afterward attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, where he was graduated with a master's degree in the class of 1881. He took his law course in the law school of Boston University, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1883, and then, on the first of July, 1883, began practice in Kansas City in association with his brother, Judge Edward L. Scarritt, under the firm style of Scarritt & Scarritt, a connection that was maintained for ten years, until the elevation of his brother to the bench of the state circuit court.

William C. Scarritt afterward practiced alone for three years, and then organized the firm of Scarritt, Griffith & Jones, of which Judge Scarritt became a member upon his retirement from the bench in 1899. The members of this firm, with the exception of Mr. Griffith, who died in 1906, have continued together in the practice until the present time, the firm name having been changed, first to Scarritt, Scarritt & Jones, then to the present name of Scarritt, Jones, Seddon & North.

For many years William C. Scarritt has been recognized as one of the leading members of the Kansas City bar, and as one of the ablest practitioners before the state and federal appellate courts. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, untiring and conscientious in caring for the interests of his clients, and courteous and fair in his dealings with his adversaries, these qualities served to win for him the respect and high regard of the bench and bar of Missouri and the confidence of his clients. For many years he has been an active member of the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations.

Mr. Scarritt has always taken an interest in civic and political affairs. He has been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City practically since its organization. In politics he is an earnest democrat and has done much to shape the policy of the party in his city and state. He was one of those who performed the legal work in connection with the development of Kansas City's great park system. Through appointment by Governor Stephens, he served one term as police commissioner of Kansas City, and in 1917 he was appointed by the mayor one of a commission of seven to draft a new charter for Kansas City.

In 1884 Mr. Scarritt was married to Miss Frances V. Davis, a daughter of Temple Davis, of Hannibal, Missouri, and they have become the parents of four children, William H., Frances M., Arthur Davis and Dorothy Ann.

Mr. Scarritt's father was one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mr. Scarritt, as a result of his father's influence has

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always been an active member of that church, and has become a dominating figure in its affairs. Since maturity he has been one of the board of stewards of Melrose church in Kansas City. In 1903 he organized the Methodist Church Society of Kansas City, a corporation formed for the purpose of promoting new church projects, was elected its first president, and has always served as a director and as its counsel. In 1892 he was elected a curator of Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, his alma mater, and has ever since served in that capacity.

Mr. Scarritt has always loved the state and the city of his birth and has taken just pride in being identified with their development. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression on the community, both for legal ability and devotion to the public welfare.

WASHINGTON ADAMS.

Washington Adams, since 1870 a member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Boonville, Missouri, April 16, 1849. He was one of a family of nine children whose parents were Andrew and Sarah (Flournoy) Adams. His father was a Santa Fe trader who went as far south as Chihuahua, Mexico, and in his business interests in the southwest in pioneer times met with gratifying success, so that in his old age he retired from active life to spend his remaining years in the enjoyment of well earned ease, surrounded by many comforts. He married Sarah Flournoy, of Independence, Missouri. Washington Adams, an uncle of Washington Adams of this review, was a distinguished Missouri lawyer who for many years was a judge of the supreme court and left the impress of his ability and his individuality upon the judicial history of the state. In the maternal line, too, the ancestors of Mr. Adams figured in connection with the records of the bench and bar, for his mother was a sister of Chief Justice Boyle, who occupied a position upon the court of appeals bench of Kentucky for a number of years and who refused an appointment as justice of the supreme court of the United States, tendered him by President Thomas Jefferson, and also refused the same position proffered by President Madison. John Boyle built his own house in Kentucky and from it went to congress, and history records that four members of congress were elected while living in that house.

Reared in his native city, Washington Adams whose name introduces this record, acquired his early education in the Kemper School at Boonville and later matriculated in the University of Virginia, where he completed a part of the literary course and also pursued the junior law course with the class of 1869. He then returned to Boonville and for one year read law under the direction of his uncle, for whom he was named. He was then admitted to the bar and in 1870 he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Kansas City. No dreary novitiate awaited him, for although advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, he made steady progress, his powers developing through the exercise of effort until he found himself capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with the ablest representatives of the profession in Kansas City. The thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, his clear and cogent statements, his logical deductions and his convincing arguments, have all been potent factors in the attainment of the success which has placed him in the front rank among the representatives of law practice in Missouri. Almost from the beginning he has been accorded a distinctively representative clientage and several political positions in the direct path of his profession have been accorded him through popular suffrage. In 1874 he was elected city attorney and the following year was re-elected. He was twice appointed counselor of Kansas City, serving in 1880 and again in 1884. In 1893 he became county counselor of Jackson county and was continued in the office through reappointment in 1895. As county counselor he insisted that every officer should send quarterly an account of all fees received by him and he was instrumental in establishing the office of county accountant in order to obtain the surplus fees to which the county was entitled. The abuse thus exposed led to the abolition of the fee system in Jackson county and brought about a great saving to the people. It has been said of Mr. Adams: "His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics and he is so thoroughly well read in the minutiae of the law that he is able to base his arguments upon thorough knowledge of and familiarity with precedents and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue and never neglecting to give a thorough preparation. His pleas have been characterized by a terse and decisive logic and a lucid presentation rather than by

heights of oratory, and his power is the greater before court or jury from the fact that it is recognized that his aim ever is to secure justice and not to enshroud the cause in a sentimental garb or illusion which will thwart the principles of right and equity involved."

On the 5th of June, 1877, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Adams and Miss Ella B. Lincoln, of Clinton county, Missouri, a daughter of John K. Lincoln, a farmer by occupation and a distant relative of Abraham Lincoln. They have one son, John W., who was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1904 and afterward studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1908, since which time he has been engaged in practice with his father.

Politically Mr. Adams is a democrat who at all times keeps well informed on the political issues and questions of the day, yet has never been an aspirant for public office, outside of his profession of law, for his constantly increasing professional duties make steady demands upon his time and energy. However, when America was actively engaged in war with Germany he supported every organized plan and project for the support of the federal government in the prosecution of the war and in connection with the allied countries. He was counsel for the food administration of Kansas City, being appointed at the suggestion of the local food administrator, Frank Dean, the appointment coming from the state federal food administrator, F. D. Mumford. Mr. Adams also served on the legal advisory board of Division No. 13, of Kansas City and February 8, 1919, he received a letter and copy of a resolution from the local board, expressing appreciation and thanks for the valuable services rendered the selective service division of the state of Missouri during the war, and also the personal thanks of John A. Kuetz, chairman of the board. Under date of April 6, 1919, Mr. Adams received a letter from General Crowder, provost marshal general of the United States, thanking him for the services rendered the government in his work as a member of the legal advisory board of Division No. 13 of Kansas City.

His son, John W. Adams, who, owing to defective eyesight, was unable to join the army as he desired, entered the ambulance service of the Red Cross at Kansas City and was sent to Camp Funston. While he was there it was decided to select two out of his company for overseas service and after special examination he was one of the two selected. He was then transferred to the infantry at Camp Funston and from there was sent to Camp Green, North Carolina, and sailed for France in February, 1918. He was ordered for duty in France April 14, 1918, was appointed sergeant in the intelligence department at First Army Headquarters Regiment, under Colonel Michael J. Healey, and was stationed at Brest and Rennes. After serving for nineteen months he was honorably discharged at Fort Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, October 3, 1919. Thus father and son rendered most active and valuable service to the country and at all times are actuated by a spirit of the utmost loyalty and devotion to the interests and welfare of city, commonwealth and country.

EDWARD LAWRENCE ADREON.

Throughout all the history of the world there have been but one or two individuals who have been remembered because of their great wealth. It is character that indelibly impresses itself on the minds of others and aids in shaping the history of each generation. Abraham Lincoln said: "There is something better than making a living—making a life," a truth which finds its embodiment in the record of Edward Lawrence Adreon, who, capable and efficient in public office, prominent and successful in business, is yet remembered for the countless good deeds which he did—"the little ministries which fill the every days." St. Louis was honored to claim him as a native son and one who throughout his entire life remained a resident of the city. He was born December 23, 1847, and passed away on the 29th of December, 1913. He was descended from Revolutionary war ancestry, his grandfather, Captain Christian Adreon, having fought in the war for independence, while later he served as a captain in the Fifth Regiment of Maryland during the War of 1812. His father, Stephen W. Adreon, was born in Baltimore in 1806 and was liberally educated, being graduated from the University of Maryland with the M. D. degree. In 1831 he removed to St. Louis and after engaging for a time in commercial pursuits took up the practice of medicine, in which he continued throughout his remaining days. He was also prominent in connection with civic

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affairs and served as a member of the common council under Mayors Kennett, King and Filley. He was also for a number of years president of the board of health, was for two years health officer, and during the last year of his life was a member of the board of managers of the House of Refuge and ward physician for the poor of the eighth ward. Death called him December 9, 1867, at which time one of his biographers wrote of him as "a high-minded, liberal and courteous gentleman, ever ready to give a willing ear and helping hand to those who stood in need."

His son, Edward Lawrence Adreon, supplemented his public school training by study at Wyman's University, then called the City University, displaying marked proficiency in mathematics. At the same time he was very popular among his fellow students. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of the comptroller of the city of St. Louis in a clerical capacity and he there remained for twenty years, filling the office through varying political administrations, although he was ever a stanch republican. When Comptroller Kayser, a democrat, resigned his position on account of ill health in 1873 he presented to Mr. Adreon, who was then serving as his deputy, a beautiful silver salver, in the center of which was engraved:

HENRY KAYSER TO E. L. ADREON
As a Token of His Appreciation of Fidelity
In the Service of the City
St. Louis, Mo., September 10, 1873.

"Not a word was said by Mr. Kayser as he handed the beautiful gift to Mr. Adreon, but his moist eyes told of a feeling which words could not adequately express. The latter, at once appreciating the sentiment that prompted the bestowal of the gift, found himself overcome by his feelings and could only take the proffered souvenir in silence. It was, however, a silence more eloquent than words."

Mr. Adreon was retained by Captain Pepper, the successor of Mr. Kayser and also a democrat, and in 1877 he became a candidate for the office of comptroller, on which occasion a local newspaper wrote: "Among the names of suggested candidates for the comptrollership none has been better received by republicans than that of Mr. Adreon. His familiarity with the duties of the office and his popularity with the members of all parties contribute to render him one of the strongest candidates to be presented. For comptroller we most heartily endorse Mr. Adreon as the most fitting candidate for this office. He has been an attache of the office ever since a boy, being at present deputy, and consequently thoroughly understands all the intricacies of the position. Mr. Adreon is a young man of an unblemished reputation and is in every way worthy of hearty endorsement upon next Tuesday.

"Edward L. Adreon is a gentleman in every way fitted for the office to which he has been called. A twelve years' experience as a deputy in the comptroller's office has given him opportunity to acquaint himself thoroughly with the duties required of him. The comptroller exercises a general supervision over the fiscal affairs of the city, transacts all its financial business, has access to the books of any department, is ex officio a territorial member of either house of the assembly and must be a man of brains and strong intellect." Mr. Adreon won the election by a handsome majority and when in 1881 he became a candidate for reelection it was said of him: "The city owes to Mr. Adreon much of the success due its very excellent financial management, and his experience and honesty eminently fit him for the place." "Under his management the city finances have gradually improved until they are now in a thoroughly healthy condition. The present fiscal year is the first one for a quarter of a century or more that the city has not had to borrow money. I don't see how the democrats are going to improve on Mr. Adreon." For eight years Mr. Adreon was continued in the office of comptroller and a newspaper of that period said: "There probably never was a time when the comptroller was surrounded by greater difficulties and embarrassments than during the past fiscal year, and yet Mr. Adreon, the comptroller, presents a better financial showing than any of his predecessors. Instead of deficiencies, as reported by nearly every comptroller for ten years past, Mr. Adreon has not only confined the expenditures within the revenue, but shows a surplus and a financial condition of the city heretofore unprecedented." In this connection it has also been written: "Altogether he was for twenty years in the comptroller's office—twelve years as clerk and eight as comptroller. When we consider that he entered the office at the age of eighteen

and left it at thirty-eight, we marvel that so young a man should perform such a tremendous amount of work with such marked ability and wisdom. Not only was he the youngest comptroller the city has had, but he was confronted by a complexity of affairs greater than ever faced by any incumbent before or since. By the separation of the city of St. Louis from the county of St. Louis and the adoption of a new charter in 1876, the functions of the comptroller were greatly enlarged and extended. The changes involved in the deputies of the various city officials under the new charter were rather confusing to all, and Mr. Adreon had to straighten out the tangles and set the new machinery in running order. In all this work of reorganization he displayed consummate administrative and executive ability.

"He was always on the lookout for betterments in the manner of handling the city's finances. He made new rules for expediting the payment of claims against the city; set in operation measures against tax dodgers; drew up a bill in 1879 which provided that, 'for the purpose of state, county and municipal taxation, merchandise held by merchants and the raw material, finished products, tools, machinery and appliances used by manufacturers shall constitute a class separate and distinct by itself, and all counties, cities and towns in the state, for local purposes, are hereby authorized to license, tax and regulate the occupation of merchants and manufacturers, and may graduate the amount of annual license imposed upon the occupation of a merchant or manufacturer in proportion to the sales made by such merchant or manufacturer during the year next preceding any fixed date.' He visited Jefferson City and made an address before the joint committee on ways and means of the legislature, in which by the clearest arguments he urged the passage of the bill. It is stated that it was largely through his efforts that the bill became a law, and thus a most important advance was made in the ethics of taxation."

It was while he was still serving in a clerical capacity in the office of the comptroller that Mr. Adreon was married on the 23d of December, 1871, to Miss Josephine L. Young, then of St. Louis, who was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1844, and passed away December 21, 1911. Three children were born to them: Edward L., Jr., who was born October 14, 1872, and died November 18, 1913; Josephine May, who was born May 3, 1874, and died July 25, 1895; and Robert Enos, who is now at the head of the American Brake Company and is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

After retiring from the comptroller's office Mr. Adreon spent two years as advisor to several industrial companies. On the 4th of April, 1887, he became connected with the American Brake Company as its secretary and treasurer. He bent his energies to a mastery of every detail of the business as well as its more important features and he became successively general manager, then vice president and general manager, and on the 30th of November, 1910, was succeeded in the office of general manager by his son Robert, while Mr. Adreon retained the vice presidency until his demise.

Mr. Adreon combined in a most eminent degree all the qualities necessary to the successful manager. In addition to his thoroughness, his insistence on prompt and correct work, he had the human qualities that endeared him to his subordinates: geniality, kindness, magnanimity. He inspired men with enthusiasm and loyalty. In addition to Mr. Adreon's duties as vice president and general manager of the American Brake Company, he was also for many years southwestern manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, which position he also held until his death. His dealings with the patrons of the company were always marked by fairness and liberality and the good impression thus made on the railroads and locomotive companies of the country continues to this day a business asset beyond computation. Without in the least disparaging the able labors of others, it must be set down as a fact that to Mr. E. L. Adreon more than to any other man is due the success and present high standing of the American Brake Company. For a quarter of a century he was with it as its guiding spirit; to it he gave the best endeavors of his life, and it stands a living monument to his genius, energy and devotion.

All through the long years in which Mr. Adreon was proving so important a factor in the upbuilding of the business of the American Brake Company he never lost his keen interest in civic affairs and in many ways contributed to the welfare, upbuilding and betterment of St. Louis, doing important committee work in connection with various civic organizations to which he belonged. He was a member of the city lighting committee of the Civil League; a member of the committee on

outer park boulevard system, vice president from Missouri of the Trans-Mississippi Congress; member of the advisory board of the executive committee of the National Irrigation Association of the Missouri Section; member of the Business Men's League's committees on transportation and taxation, and a delegate to the deep waterway convention in St. Louis. In 1909 he was called upon to give expert opinion to the board of freeholders elected to revise the city charter. He explained the system of checks and balances then in use in the offices of comptroller, treasurer and auditor, which he had devised during his incumbency in the first mentioned office and which was termed by Statistician W. J. Barrow of the United States Census Bureau "the best of any city in the country."

Mr. Adreon's public and business activities, which were of great value to the city, were supplemented by a nobility of character that won for him the confidence and love of all who knew him. While he displayed great force and determination, he also showed extreme kindliness and gentleness and his ready smile bespoke his geniality. His conversation was as instructive as it was delightful. His pleasant disposition, his animation and the charm of his personality impressed all with whom he came in contact. He was an adept in judging human nature; he intuitively perceived and was constitutionally hostile to all forms of wrong-doing and yet the sunshine of his optimism was such that it illumined and set in relief the best traits in all whom he met. His love of mankind is well illustrated in verses which were found upon his desk after his death.

TRUST

"When your brother man you measure,
Take him at his best;
Something in him you can treasure,
Overlook the rest.
Though, of his, some trait or fetter
May not suit you to the letter,
Trust him—it will make him better;
Take him at his best.

Praise will make him worth the praising;
Take him at his best.
Keep the fire of purpose blazing
Ever in his breast.
Do not frown upon nor scold him,
In the strength of faith enfold him;
To his highest yearnings mold him;
Take him at his best."

In resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the American Brake Company the organization bore testimony to his business ability in the words: "To an unusual degree the success of the company has been built upon his ability, integrity, courtesy and kindliness. * * * It has been said that our organization has been peculiarly unique in that we have had associated with our various activities, from time to time, many men of great capacity and resource with exceptional qualities of mind and heart. There can be no better illustration of the truth of this statement than Mr. Adreon's life and character, which has been a constant inspiration to all his associates. With a charming personality he combined a kindly shrewdness with a warm breadth of vision, and with large business capacity a dominating integrity and a sense of fair dealing which not only established him as a successful man of large affairs throughout a long life but endeared him to thousands with whom he came in contact."

In its memorial the Missouri Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution bore testimony to his splendid citizenship as follows: "St. Louis, the city of his birth, and where he resided during the entire period of his long and useful life, mourns him as a citizen beyond reproach, a civic officer of great service, a man of business of incorruptible integrity and a lover of life and nature in their sincerest and purest forms. To the members of the Missouri Chapter he was always the true friend, the wise counselor, the dignified yet cordial companion, the model patriot.

His devotion to the principles of our society was real, hearty and continuous, the ever inspiring example of patriotic sentiment and endeavor."

In his funeral address the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls said: "It was my privilege to know Mr. Adreon under circumstances that revealed his inmost nature to me. It was in the intimacies that grew up around the camp fire and were nourished by silent watches in the great wilderness, that I came to have the truer and larger knowledge of him whom I called my friend. Under such conditions men lay aside the restraints that custom and the formalities of life place upon them and reveal their true selves. I found in him an unselfish soul, not ambitious for preferment, but only desirous of rendering obedience to the right as he saw it. He had visions of the future and of duty which were at once purifying and quickening to the soul. He was a man strangely without guile and envy, full of sympathy for others who were beaten down in life's struggles, yet clear and positive in his condemnation of unrighteousness. He was loyal in friendship and had a profound abhorrence of ingratitude. Quiet and unobtrusive in disposition and seeking no honors for himself, the character that formed within him drew to him the attention and confidence of others.

So it was that in a time of confusion and financial distress in the affairs of our city, he was chosen as the one best qualified to bring order out of confusion and to restore public confidence. Some of you here today can remember a very dark period in the financial affairs of our city, when dishonesty and peculation had wasted its financial resources and when its accounts were in such confusion that there was suspicion, distress and apprehension for the future. It was at this juncture of affairs that Mr. Adreon was called to the position of comptroller, and such was his ability and such the manifest integrity of his character that very soon the disorder was brought to an end and public confidence restored. So faithfully and effectively did he discharge the duties of his responsible office that he was reelected to it. A third term was offered him, but this he declined that he might enter upon private business. Having devoted so many years for the advancement of public welfare, he felt that it was a duty which he owed to his family to provide for their maintenance and their future support. All of his business affairs were characterized by the same unfaltering integrity. The modest fortune which he acquired had on it no stain of dishonesty. No ill-gotten gains came into his treasury or helped to swell his fortune. It is no small praise to a man struggling in the midst of the temptations of this life that he has secured the reputation for spotless integrity and has merited the confidence of his fellowmen.

"There is much that I might say with reference to the loving relations of his life in his family and in the inner circle of his friends, but from these things I need not lift the veil. It is pleasant to remember the life that he lived and yet the song of memory—sing it as we will—has in its minor strains that move our hearts to sadness. We shall miss his sweet and strengthening fellowship, but we thank God for the life that he lived among his fellowmen."

ROBERT ENOS ADREON.

Robert Enos Adreon, president and general manager of the American Brake Company of St. Louis and also identified with various other prominent manufacturing interests, was born November 1, 1876, in the city where he still resides and in which he has spent his entire life, his parents being Edward Lawrence and Josephine M. (Young) Adreon. The mother, who was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, died December 21, 1911, while the father passed away December 29, 1913. Extended mention of them is made on another page of this work, for he was one of the representative business men, capable public officials and honored citizens of St. Louis, who left an indelible impress for good upon the history of the city.

Robert E. Adreon, after attending the public schools, continued his education in Smith Academy of St. Louis and then went to La Fayette, Indiana, where he matriculated in Purdue University, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. Immediately following his graduation he accepted a position as chief draughtsman with the Imperial Electric Light & Power Company of St. Louis, which was later absorbed by the Union Electric Light & Power Company. In 1903 he became connected with the Westinghouse Automatic

ROBERT E. ADREON

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Air and Steam Coupler Company, and his expanding business powers, initiative and efficiency made him successively mechanical engineer, general manager, a director, vice president and ultimately president of that company. In 1908 he entered the employ of the firm of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, contracting and consulting engineers with their principal offices in New York city. In 1911 Mr. Adreon was elected assistant general manager of the American Brake Company, and thoroughly acquainting himself with every phase of this business, he has come more and more largely into positions of administrative direction and executive control. He was advanced to the position of general manager, afterward became vice president and general manager and on the 10th of April, 1919, when the board of directors met to elect officers he was chosen president and general manager. He is likewise a director of the Safety Car Device Company, of the National Brake and Electric Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and many other prominent manufacturing interests of St. Louis and other cities.

On the 29th of April, 1914, in St. Louis, Mr. Adreon was married to Miss Grace Valle Price, who is a granddaughter of Dr. McPheeters, a well known physician of this city. They now have one child, Marguerite McPheeters Adreon, born November 11, 1919. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Episcopal church, their membership being in the Church of the Ascension.

Mr. Adreon was a member of the officers training camp at St. Louis at the outbreak of the World war. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and while he has never sought or held political office, he has cooperated with many interests of vital importance in municipal affairs, serving on several of the committees of the Chamber of Commerce which are working for civic advancement and uplift, also serving as chairman of the executive committee of the Grant-Dent Memorial Association. He belongs as well to the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he has been the president, and he has membership with Sigma Chi, a college fraternity. He is equally well known in club circles, having connection with the Missouri Athletic Association, the Noonday Club, St. Louis Club, the University Club and the Bellerive Country Club, being a director of the last named. In December, 1919, he was elected director of the Mercantile Trust Company, and in February, 1920, he was elected a member of the board of governors of St. Louis Art League. He is spoken of as "a man who possesses the same fine qualities as his father; very energetic and progressive; very considerate of others; broad in his views; a man who will add luster to the family name; a man of marked ability."

ROSCOE E. GOODDING.

Roscoe E. Goodding, president of the Bank of La Plata at La Plata, Missouri, has spent his entire life in Macon county, having been born on a farm in Lyda township, March 10, 1875, his parents being John B. and Malissa J. Goodding. Reared in La Plata, he attended the public schools and completed an academic education in the Missouri Valley College at Marshall. When his textbooks were put aside he secured the position of deputy county clerk in the office of his father, thus initiating his active career after leaving school. Later he was appointed to the position of assistant cashier of the Bank of La Plata, a position which he filled until 1903, when he was advanced to that of cashier. In 1919 he was elected to the presidency of the institution and is now the chief executive head, giving his attention to constructive effort and administrative direction. His efforts have been a strong feature in the upbuilding of the institution and the development and improvement of business conditions throughout the community.

Recognizing fully just what a bank can do in the way of upbuilding the district and maintaining a position of public leadership, Mr. Goodding and his associates have done everything in their power to further development and progress and at the same time have most carefully directed the growth of their own bank and placed it upon the roll of honor, such a bank being one that possesses surplus and profits in excess of capital, thus giving tangible evidence of strength and security. Of the twenty-five thousand banks in the United States only one in ten occupies this proud position and the Bank of La Plata has reason to be congratulated upon maintaining a place in the front rank. Its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, its surplus is of equal amount and

its deposits have reached more than three hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. A contemporary biographer has said of Mr. Goodding and his business activities: "There are men who can put into the tamest monotony of daily toil a spirit of life and energy that creates event and incident and makes the progress of the work a march of triumph. Mr. Goodding is one of these. Without aiming to do anything startling or spectacular, he sees unsuspected possibilities around him and puts his forces in motion to make the most of them. He has originality in initiative and method and makes it serviceable to the bank in increasing the volume of its business and the measure of its usefulness. Under his vigorous and enterprising management it has grown rapidly in the extent of its operations and the spread and the elevation of its reputation and influence in the financial world. It is now considered one of the best directed and most progressive, as well as one of the soundest financial institutions of its kind in the state, and is on the way to still greater achievements and higher standing."

On the 14th of August, 1906, was celebrated the marriage of R. E. Goodding and Miss Bessie Williams, a native of La Plata. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is a firm believer in its principles, but has never been an office seeker. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias and also has membership in the Presbyterian Church—associations that indicate the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. His has been a well spent life, fruitful of good results for the material, intellectual and moral progress of his community.

FESTUS J. WADE.

There may be those who look with envious eyes at Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, but they are only such as have not manhood enough to acknowledge their own deficiency, for it is through effort and diligence that Mr. Wade has become an outstanding figure in the financial circles of his city. His educational advantages were less than most boys enjoy; no opportunity came to him save that which he sought and no promotion save that which he won. He was only eleven years of age when he started out to make his way in the world and from that time he has depended upon his own resources.

He was born in Limerick, Ireland, October 14, 1859, a son of Thomas and Catherine (McDonough) Wade, who sought to instill into the minds of their children principles which would prove of value to them throughout life. The family home was established in St. Louis in 1860 and in 1870 Festus John Wade obtained a position as cash boy in the dry goods store of D. Crawford & Company. His limited education barred him from many positions that a lad of more liberal training could have filled. In those early days he was a clerk in an oil store, was employed in a photographic studio, worked as water boy in connection with the building of the railroad tunnel along Washington avenue and was a clerk in a Franklin avenue store. When fourteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, but three months' work of that character convinced him that it was not the calling for which nature intended him. He afterward drove a cart while looking for something better and in the season of 1874 worked at the St. Louis fair. At its close he entered a safe manufactory and during the next season drove an ice wagon. When seventeen years of age he began manufacturing cider on his own account, but the enterprise did not prove successful and he accepted a position as clerk and paymaster with a contractor on the Wabash Railroad. In the summer of 1876 he drove one of Green's sprinkling carts and afterward became a street car driver on the old Northwestern line, which later became the Mound City, the property which John Scullin and James Campbell developed into a part of the great street railway system of St. Louis. Mr. Scullin is now one of the directors of the trust company, the presidency of which is today occupied by his former driver of a bobtail street car. Such are the changes which can be wrought in the business life of the new world, where opportunity is not hampered by caste or class.

Through summer seasons Mr. Wade was employed at the fair grounds until 1878 and was then given a permanent place in the city offices of the Fair Association and was gradually advanced to the secretaryship. It was about this time, when he was twenty years of age, that he realized the necessity of further educational train-

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ing and spent four years as a student in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, acquainting himself with various branches of learning that qualify the youth for successes in the business world. From that time forward his advancement has been continuous. In April, 1883, he was elected secretary of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association as the successor of G. O. Kalb, who had occupied the position for twenty-seven years. Recognizing that he could advance no farther with that company, Mr. Wade then at the age of twenty-eight years formed a business connection with the August Gast Lithographing Company, but again he found that he had entered a field in which his native powers and talents could not be developed. He then entered into the real estate business with Lorenzo E. Anderson and here he found a field where his efforts counted for substantial results. He organized realty companies and erected office buildings, hotels, mercantile and industrial structures to the number of more than half a hundred. With the development of the real estate business it naturally followed that the Mercantile Trust Company was organized by Mr. Wade, the organization being effected in 1899. From the beginning the new corporation was recognized as a forceful factor in the business life of the city and has long figured as one of the most prominent financial concerns. The notable success which Mr. Wade achieved in that connection led to his being named as chairman of the committee on ways and means for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and recognizing the need for larger and better hotels at the time of the exposition, he became one of the builders of the Jefferson Hotel.

There was a long period in which his business career seemed in the experimental stage, but when once he had entered real estate and financial circles he made most rapid progress, calling forth his powers of organization and initiative, displaying marked enterprise and originality in his business methods and never losing sight of a plan till it was brought to successful completion. A contemporary writer has said of him: "Somebody asked Festus J. Wade one day what his theory of banking was. His answer was: 'To get in every dollar I can and make it earn as much as it will with perfect security.' The answer was characteristic of the man's straightforward, clean-cut ways of managing the business. The faculty of doing everything in the quickest and easiest way, which Mr. Wade comes by naturally and which he applies to financial affairs great and small, was illustrated when the East St. Louis Trust & Savings Bank was established. Mr. Wade had been one of the managing spirits in that organization. The day had been set for the opening. The capital as subscribed had been paid into the National Bank of Commerce while the subscriptions were being collected. Mr. Wade went to the bank, drew out the capital—two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—for the new institution in large bills. He placed the bills in the inside pocket of his coat and left the bank. Entirely alone he walked to the Eads bridge and got on a street car. When he reached the Illinois side he traversed several blocks to the location of the new bank and handed the money to the cashier. It never seemed to occur to him that there was anything unusual in carrying a quarter of a million dollars in his coat pockets through the streets and across the bridge without escort or weapon."

Not only has Mr. Wade figured prominently as the president of the Mercantile Trust Company but has also been a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the North American Company, the Frisco Railroad and the Scullin Steel Company. In 1914 he organized a hundred-million-dollar cotton pool in order to stabilize prices of cotton and save the south. In May, 1920, he was elected director of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company (Big Four).

On the 28th of August, 1883, Mr. Wade was married to Miss Kate V. Kennedy and to them have been born four children: Stella Marie, who is now the widow of Charles L. Scullin and the mother of one child; Marie L., the wife of C. Sewell Thomas, a civil engineer of St. Louis; Florence J., at home; and Festus J., who is a student at Yale University. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church.

In early manhood Mr. Wade became a leading member in one of the great Catholic temperance organizations of the city—the Knights of Father Matthew, of which he was supreme secretary. He belongs to the St. Louis, Commercial, Noonday, Country and Log Cabin Clubs of St. Louis and the Bankers Club of New York. At the time of the World war he became a director of the War Savings and Thrift Stamps campaigns and was a member of the advisory committee of the finance section of the United States Railroad Administration. He was also a member of the executive committee of the St. Louis Chapter of the Red Cross. He has ever made his wealth a source of benefit to his fellows and nothing is foreign to his interests that promotes

the welfare of mankind. Charles Sumner has said, "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war," and no discerning person can read the record of Festus J. Wade without feeling a thrill over the conquests which he has won.

AUGUST M. BRINKMAN.

August M. Brinkman, who is engaged in law practice, with offices in the Title Guaranty building of St. Louis, in which city he was born October 21, 1890, is a son of Emil A. Brinkman, a native of the state of New York, who spent the greater part of his life in the service of the government. He wedded Miss Elise Kohring, their marriage being celebrated on the 5th of November, 1889, in St. Louis. To them were born two children, the younger being a daughter, Jeanette, who is now a high school teacher.

August M. Brinkman acquired a public and high school education, completing his course in the latter institution in June, 1909. He then attended the Washington University, in which he completed a law course by graduation in 1913, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. Through the intervening period he has continued successfully in practice and has won a substantial clientage. During the war period he served on the legal advisory board of the fourteenth ward and actively supported all the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives.

On the 7th of January, 1914, in St. Louis, Mr. Brinkman was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Heitz and they have become the parents of two children, William A. and Louise.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Brinkman is a Mason, belonging to Occidental Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised on the 1st of March, 1915. He has since attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a loyal follower of the craft. In politics he is a republican and was elected to the state legislature as representative in the forty-ninth and fiftieth general assemblies, his course there being marked by progressiveness in support of all measures calculated to advance the interests of the commonwealth. He is a member of the republican city central committee of the fourteenth ward, and belongs to St. Aldemar Commandery, Knights Templar. Those who know him, and he has many friends, speak of him as one of the rising young lawyers of the St. Louis bar.

CHARLES W. SCARRITT.

Charles W. Scarritt has since 1907 given his attention to the realty business as manager of the Scarritt estate and outside interests and in the conduct of both displays notably sound judgment and keen discernment. It would be to give an impartial and incomplete view of him, however, to mention him merely as a successful and capable business man. He was formerly identified with the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and there is scarcely any board for the betterment of city affairs of which he is not a member. His activities in behalf of his fellowmen cover a very wide scope and have been notably resultant. Mr. Scarritt is one of Kansas City's native sons and a representative of the oldest family here. He was born at the family homestead July 20, 1869, his father being Nathan Scarritt, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He attended the public schools and afterward went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he matriculated in the Vanderbilt University, completing his course with the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1892. Wishing to devote his life to the work of the church, he entered the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, New Jersey, and was graduated in 1894. He entered the ministry, to which he devoted the succeeding ten years of his life, being a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Kansas City and in other points of Missouri. His health then failed, obliging him to give up the active work of the pulpit, and he spent two years in the west recuperating. With his return to Kansas City in 1907 he entered the real estate field and is the manager of the Scarritt Estate and outside interests, being himself one of the largest holders of real estate in Kansas City. His judgment is sound, his vision broad and his enterprise unfaltering, and the management of his property holdings has developed in him splendid business qualifications.

In 1893 Mr. Scarritt was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Spencer of Warrenburg,

Missouri, daughter of the Rev. Joab Spencer, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. They have become parents of five children: Katherine M., now the wife of Harry B. Hansell, of Kansas City, Missouri; Nathan Spencer, twenty-one years of age, who was a law student, is now engaged in teaching and has a military record as a second lieutenant of the World war; Charles W., eighteen years of age, who was graduated from the Kansas City high school with the class of 1920; Clara Lois, also a high school pupil; and Edward L.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Scarritt are very active and prominent members of the Melrose Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mrs. Scarritt is particularly noted for her charitable and philanthropic work. She is the president of the Young Woman's Christian Association and Mr. Scarritt is serving on the board of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the board of the Spofford Receiving Home for Children and has been superintendent of the Institutional church. He belongs as well to the University Club, to the Kansas City Athletic Club, to the Hill Crest Golf Club and to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, belonging to the Vanderbilt University Chapter, and other leading social organizations of the city. He is a man of delightful personality, beloved by all of his friends. He is not unknown to the world as a writer on religious subjects and also on art. He has traveled extensively, having completed his education in France and gaining that broad and liberal culture and experience which is acquired only through travel, his ideals of life are most high. A modern philosopher has said, "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," and while Mr. Scarritt has most capably managed important and extensive business interests, judged by the indicated standard, his life, too, has been a most successful one.

JESSE M. FISHER.

Jesse M. Fisher, one of the youger representatives of the bar of Kansas City, having been admitted to practice in 1917, has already made progress which indicates that his future career will be well worth watching. He was born at Tonganoxie, near Leavenworth, Kansas, September 26, 1890, a son of Charles W. and Sarah (Carter) Fisher. The father was born in West Virginia in 1851 and in 1854 was taken to Kansas by his parents. Their son, Bernard Fisher, was the first white child born in Leavenworth, Kansas, and the family passed through all of the experiences, privations and hardships incident to the settlement of the frontier. When Charles W. Fisher was but fourteen years of age, at which time the Civil war was in progress, he rode into town one day with his father, and just as they arrived saw a man shot and fall from his horse in a fight that started between the two factions. This was all of war the boy wished to see and he told his father he was going home. After arriving at years of maturity he took up the occupation of farming, which he followed as a life work, and is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He has always taken a keen interest in educational matters and has served as a member of the school board in his town. He married Sarah Carter, who belongs to one of the old families of Ohio. Their marriage was celebrated at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1872 and they became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: William B., Jennie, Charles E. Rosa Rae, James O. and Jesse M. The third member of the family, Marshall, has passed away.

In the Daffer district of his native county Jesse M. Fisher began his education and afterward attended the high school at Tonganoxie, where he was graduated with the class of 1911. During his high school days he won the county oratorical medal, delivering an address upon national disarmament. He also won a scholarship which paid his first year's tuition at Washburn College. While in high school he won three gold medals in athletic contests—one for a quarter-mile run, another for a fifty-yard dash and the third for the two hundred and twenty yards low hurdle. Following his graduation from high school in 1911 he matriculated in Washburn College at Topeka, Kansas, in which he studied for three years. While a freshman he was president of his class and for two years was president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. He was also president of the Gamma Sigma, a literary society. During his fourth year at Washburn College he took up the study of law and afterward devoted two years to law study in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, there winning his LL. B. degree in

1917. He was then admitted to the Kansas bar and in the fall of the same year was admitted to practice at the bar of Missouri, after which he opened an office in Kansas City and has since given his attention to the active work of the profession, save for the period of his connection with the United States army. In September, 1918, he enlisted and was at the officers' training school at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, remaining in the service until December 15, 1918, when the armistice having been signed, he returned to Kansas City and resumed the practice of law. He has made rapid progress in his profession and already is accorded a clientage that many an older representative of the bar might well envy.

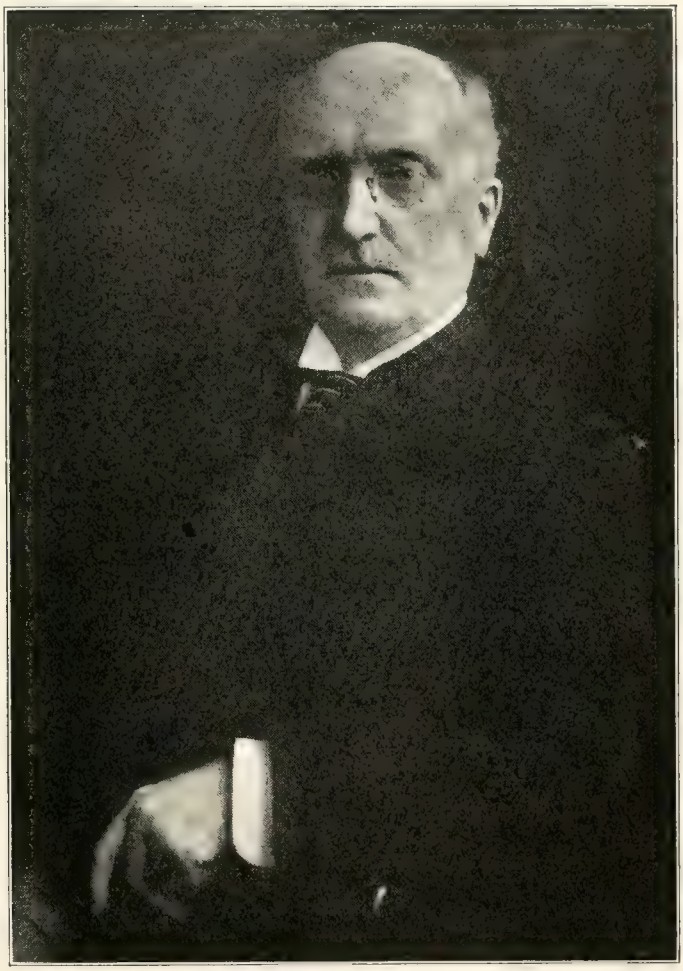
On the 14th of September, 1916, Mr. Fisher was married at Bonner Springs, Kansas, to Miss Margaret Fredericks, whose father is connected with the Bonner Portland Cement Company at Bonner Springs. Mrs. Fisher is an accomplished musician, having received her degree from the Bush Conservatory of Music, Chicago, and the Chicago Fine Arts Institute, where she taught music for a year. In religious faith Mr. Fisher is connected with the Christian church. He belongs to the Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity, and he has already taken the initial degrees in Masonry. Mr. Fisher early displayed the elemental strength of his character, which is carrying him steadily forward. In his youth he sold insurance to pay his way through high school and college, being connected during that period with the Home Mutual Insurance Company of Topeka, Kansas. He is a young man of exceptionally high and fine ideals who looks at life with a broad vision, keeps thoroughly in touch with the questions and problems of the day, is a stanch supporter of advanced civic standards and at all times is working for right and justice.

HON. ELMER BRAGG ADAMS, LL. D.

Hon. Elmer Bragg Adams, who for many years was judge of the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis, was numbered among those men whose careers have reflected credit and honor upon the state that has honored them. Missouri has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar and among the ablest of her lawyers and judges there was none who displayed a more masterful grasp of legal principles than did Judge Elmer B. Adams. But he was even much more than an eminent jurist. He studied closely the vital problems and questions of the day and did much to influence public thought and opinion. Moreover, his entire career was permeated by a Christian faith that made the injunction "Bear ye one another's burdens" a ruling force in his life. Not only was he just, but he was kindly and considerate and men looked up to him not only because of the dominant quality of his intelligence but also because of the love which he constantly manifested towards his fellowmen.

Judge Adams was born at Pomfret, Vermont, October 27, 1842, and his life span covered the intervening years to the 24th of October, 1916, when he passed away in St. Louis, where for so many years he had made his home. He was a son of Jarvis and Eunice H. (Mitchell) Adams, both of whom were of English lineage. The ancestral line was traced back directly to Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who came from England to the new world in 1634 and was the progenitor of the famous Adams family of Massachusetts, which has furnished two presidents to the country and many distinguished statesmen to the nation. His preliminary education was acquired at Meriden, New Hampshire, and he then entered Yale, from which he was graduated in 1865, on the completion of a four years' course, the Bachelor of Arts degree being at that time conferred upon him. He maintained high rank in scholarship during his collegiate course and became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was also a member of Delta Kappa, Psi Upsilon, the Wolf's Head and also the Glyuna Boat Club.

After leaving Yale, Judge Adams traveled through the south for a year, establishing free schools for the poor white children, under the auspices of the American Commission, and these became permanent institutions. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, Judge Adams in 1866 began his law reading at Woodstock, Vermont, and afterward spent a term as a student in the Harvard Law School. He then resumed his study at Woodstock and in 1868 was admitted to the Vermont bar. The opportunities of the growing west attracted him, however, and



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in April of the same year he became a resident of St. Louis and was admitted to the Missouri bar. While advancement in law is proverbially slow, no dreary novitiate awaited him. Almost immediately there came to him recognition of his ability and as the years passed his clientage grew in volume and importance. After ten years spent in St. Louis he was elected judge of the circuit court of the city in 1878 and occupied the bench for the full term of six years, after which he declined not only reelection but promotion. In 1885 he resumed the private practice of law as a member of the firm of Boyle, Adams & McKeigham, which later became Boyle & Adams and for many years occupied a place of eminence at the St. Louis bar. In 1895 he was again called upon for judicial service, through appointment of President Cleveland, who made him United States district judge for the eastern district of Missouri. He served upon that bench until 1905, when still greater distinction and honor came to him in his promotion, through appointment of President Roosevelt, to the office of United States circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit. It was the bigness of one man who could recognize the ability of a political opponent of equal broadmindedness as well as professional ability. Judge Adams was a warm personal friend of President Taft and it is said that the latter would have appointed him to fill a vacancy on the United States supreme court bench had it not been for his age. His rulings were always strictly fair and impartial and he presided over many notable cases. Mention might be made of his concurrence in the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company into its constituent companies, though he did not prepare the opinion. He was also one of the four circuit judges who heard the Harriman merger case of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads, the opinion being delivered by him. The famous phrase, "the man higher up," now so extensively used by the American people, was coined by Judge Adams. In charging the federal grand jury, which was investigating naturalization frauds, he said: "Look not for the little man who is made a tool, but for the man higher up." Judge Adams appointed the receivers of the Wabash Railroad in the spring of 1912 and directed its management for four years until its reorganization and sale to the bondholders' committee, confirming the sale for eighteen million dollars. Likewise the receiver of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railways was appointed by him in August, 1915, but on account of the press of other court matters he was relieved of the management of these railroads in December of the same year. In September, 1915, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway was placed in the hands of a receiver at his order and at the time of his decease was under his management. When Utah in 1896 was granted statehood, President Cleveland appointed Judge Adams to organize the federal court. He spent three weeks at that time in Salt Lake City until the first judge was installed. He became one of the best known jurists in the states comprising the eighth judicial circuit and ranked with the most eminent men who have been connected with judicial service in Missouri. He was also celebrated as a lecturer on legal topics and acted as special lecturer on succession and wills at the University of Missouri. The honorary LL. D. degree was conferred upon him by that institution in 1898, also by Washington University in 1907 and by Yale in 1916. He belonged to the Commercial, Noonday and St. Louis Clubs, the New England Society, the Sons of the Revolution and was a director of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

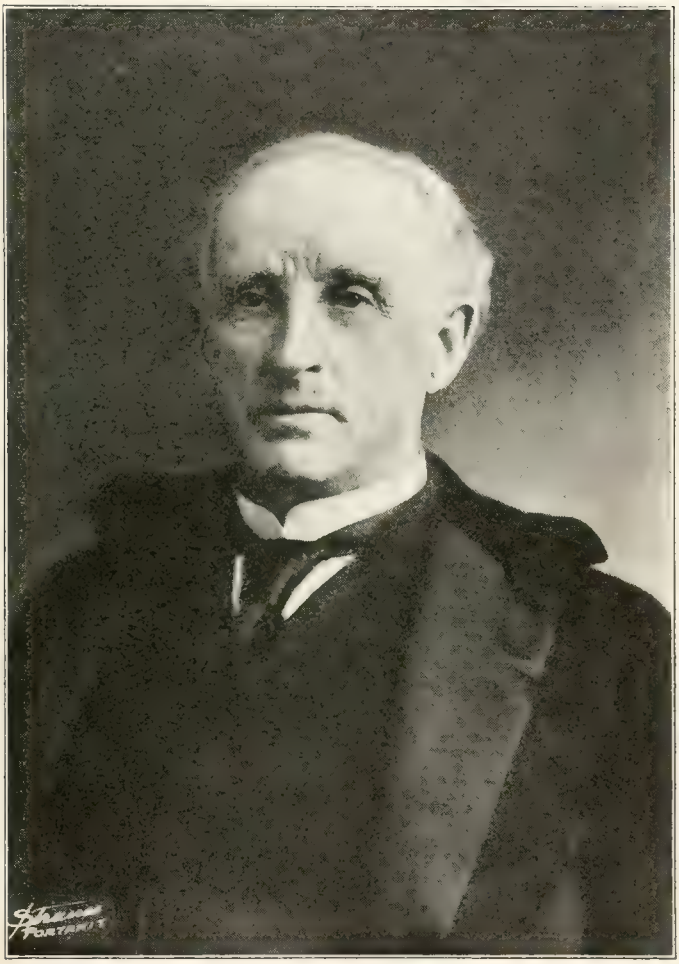
On the 10th of November, 1870, Judge Adams was married to Miss Emma U. Richmond, daughter of Lorenzo and Ursula Richmond, of Woodstock, Vermont. He held the Presbyterian faith and was a member of the Washington and Compton Avenues church. Judge Adams spent part of each summer at Woodstock, Vermont, where he was living when entering upon the study of law. In the summer of 1916, when he went back to the Green Mountain state for his annual vacation, he did not put aside professional labors but spent his time in the preparation of opinions although he needed rest. Physicians say that it was this that brought on the stroke of paralysis resulting in his death. After being stricken he requested to be taken to his home in St. Louis, where he passed away October 24, 1916. He was buried in the village cemetery at Woodstock, Vermont. On the afternoon when the funeral services were held all of the offices in the federal building connected with the department of justice were closed out of respect to his memory and on the 8th of January, 1917, most impressive memorial services were held under the auspices of the United States circuit court of appeals of the eighth circuit, six judges presiding on that occasion. The press throughout the country commented upon his career. The St. Louis Republic, writing of him as "an upright judge and a kindly and modest

gentleman," said: "He believed in the jurist's absorption in his profession and he lived up to his belief. He spent his whole life and strength in the work to which his country had called him. His simplicity of manner and generosity of appreciation of good men and things will long live in the memory of those who had the good fortune to come into contact with him. To him work was its own reward. Such a life may well be pondered by the young and rising members of the legal profession today." In the Globe Democrat appeared the following: "Judge Elmer B. Adams died before his time because he placed the claims of duty above consideration for his own health. He spent his last vacation period in writing opinions instead of in resting. He could have retired from the bench, under the law, at full pay some time ago, but he preferred to discharge the duties for which he was so admirably fitted by native ability and long experience. He added luster to the fame of one of America's most distinguished families. His private and public life was spotless. He believed in American institutions and in his long career as a United States district and circuit judge he kept their spirit ever in mind. He believed that the sturdy and steady enforcement of laws was more beneficial than the cumbering of the statute books with experimental legislation." There is no man who has ever stood more firmly for justice and right, yet Judge Adams ever tempered justice with mercy and there was something in his own life to which the good in others always responded.

CHARLES H. PECK.

Charles H. Peck was one of the most distinguished financiers and citizens of St. Louis and among those who have been actively connected with the substantial and brilliant achievements of this great middle west. He was numbered among those men whose personal influence and example have reflected credit and honor upon the city. The vigorous strength of character and fine qualities and Christian life which he has shown in public and private life came to him as a legitimate inheritance from a long line of worthy ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines; yet there is much about him that can with profit be set down here as an illustration of what can be done if a man with a clear brain and willing hands sets himself seriously to the real labors and responsibilities of life. His was never a record of commonplaces. It was because he learned to use to the utmost the talents with which nature endowed him and to value correctly life's contacts and experiences. Coming to the west during its formative period, he was among the promoters of its greatness, and in nearly all that he did the public was a large indirect beneficiary.

Charles Henry Peck was born in New York city, September 21, 1817, a son of Stephen Peck and Catherine Barclay (Walter) Peck, both of whom were of English lineage, closely related to some of the oldest and most influential families of New England. Edward Peck, father of the emigrant ancestor, William Peck, was an eminent lawyer in London, sergeant at law to His Majesty Charles II. The family name is of very ancient origin and its coat-of-arms, used as early as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, is now preserved in the British Museum. The father was born in Connecticut and was descended from William Peck, who was born in London, England, in 1601 and came to America with his wife and son in the company of Governor Eaton and Rev. John Davenport and others in the ship Hector, arriving at Boston June 26, 1637. William Peck became one of the original proprietors of New Haven, his autograph signature being affixed to the fundamental agreement or constitution, dated June 4, 1639, for the government of the infant colony. This is said to have been one of the first examples in history of a written constitution organizing a government and defining its powers. He was admitted a freeman October 20, 1640, and was a deputy to the general court from 1640 until 1648. The famous old historic house built by Hezekiah Peck at Attleboro, Massachusetts, has been secured and preserved as a relic by the Daughters of the American Revolution. It has stood for more than two hundred years, having been built in 1700, and has always remained in the possession of the Peck family, six generations residing there. Isaac Peck, of the fifth generation, served in the Revolutionary war and died at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1827. Stephen Peck, of the sixth generation, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1792 and died in



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1820, at the early age of twenty-eight years. On the 1st of January, 1817, he married Catherine Barclay Walter, daughter of John and Lydia (Stout) Walter.

Through this marriage Charles H. Peck, whose name introduces this record, was a direct descendant of Colonel David Barclay of the barony of Ury, Scotland, who married Lady Katharine Gordon, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown and known as the White Rose of Scotland. This marriage into the Walter family brings the line of descent down from Robert Walter, member of the king's council from 1698 until 1730 and the thirty-third mayor of New York city, serving from 1720 to 1725. The ancestral line goes back to Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who emigrated from Holland in 1645, and Captain Arent Schuyler, who wedded Mary Walter, daughter of Robert Walter. Colonel Peter Schuyler, who became governor of New York in 1719, was a son of Arent Schuyler and his second wife, Swantie Dyckhuse. Colonel Peter Schuyler married Hester Walter, granddaughter of Robert Walter and daughter of John Walter, Esq., who resided at Hanover Square, New York. Catharine Schuyler, the only child of Colonel Peter Schuyler, was the sole heiress of her grandfather, John Walter, inheriting a vast estate that had been accumulating for several generations and was equaled by few in either province. She married Archibald Kennedy of the Royal Navy, Earl Cassillas, who at her death married Anne Watts. In 1765 Governor Colden said that Archibald Kennedy possessed more real estate in New York than any other man, owning the greater part of it by right of his wife, Catharine Walter Schuyler.

Stephen Peck, the father of Charles H. Peck and who married Catherine Barclay Walter, was buried in New York city, December 12, 1820, in St. Paul's churchyard, at the corner of Fulton and Vesey streets, where they attended service. This is the oldest public building and the only colonial church building in New York, erected in 1766. Immediately after his inauguration George Washington with both houses of congress went in procession to St. Paul's chapel, where service was held by Bishop Provost, chaplain of the senate. Charles H. Peck was connected by marriage with General George Washington through Jerusha Sands, who was his great-grandmother, a descendant of Robert Sandy's of Rattenby Castle, St. Bees, Cumberland, England, in 1399. The ancestral line is traced back to Captain James Sands of Sands Point, Long Island, or Captain James Sands, who was born at Reading, England, in 1622 and came to America in 1638. He settled first at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, while in 1660 he became a resident of Block Island, Rhode Island. His father was Henry Sandy's of England, a younger son of Dr. Edwin Sandes, archbishop of York in the time of Queen Elizabeth. While occupying the bishopric Dr. Edwin Sandes leased Scrooby Manor to the father of Brewster, who was one of the band of Pilgrims that landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. At his death the eldest son, Sir Samuel Sandy's, leased Scrooby Manor to Brewster and there the first Separatists church was formed. All the sons of Archbishop Sandes were interested in the London Virginia Company, his second son, Sir Edwin Sandes, being governor of the colony in 1620. He also assisted the Mayflower company in the settlement of New England. A cousin of the family became the owner of Warner Hall, the estate of George Washington's father in Virginia. Another matter of historical interest concerning the ancestry is that the London Times was owned by the Walter family for three generations. They were also the owners of Bearwood estate of about three thousand acres, at one time forming a part of the Windsor forest and purchased from the crown about 1810. At the close of the Peninsular war King Ferdinand of Spain sent a table service of solid gold to John Walter (II) as an acknowledgment of his service rendered to the cause of Spain. Mrs. Rebecca Peck Dusenbery and Mrs. Max Bryant, daughters of Charles H. Peck, have in their possession the old Walter family bible, now one hundred and fifty years old, containing the Walter family records back to Robert Walter of England. This bible was handed down from John Walter (II), also the old English psalmbook over two hundred years old, which also contains the Walter records, and a jeweled knee buckle which he wore, these heirlooms passing from generation to generation.

Charles H. Peck, long a most prominent and honored resident of St. Louis, was but four years of age when his father died and he afterward went with his mother to New Jersey, being reared there on a large farm belonging to his maternal grandfather. He made excellent use of his opportunities to acquire an education and early gave evidence of the elemental strength of his character—a strength that enabled him in later years to recognize and utilize all of the opportunities that came

to him in a business way and eventually to gain a place of prominence in the business circles of his adopted city. During his teens he went to New York, where he served an apprenticeship under an architect and master builder, developing marked efficiency along those lines. At length he heard and heeded the call of the west and by the river route along the Hudson to Albany, the canal to Buffalo and thence by the Great Lakes he made his way to Chicago, then a place of little importance. He and his partner then built a flat-bottomed boat, in which they proceeded down the Fox and Illinois rivers to Peoria and thence traveled by keel-boat to Beardstown, Illinois, and across the country to Alton, Illinois, proceeding thence by steamer to St. Louis, where he arrived in 1838. Of him it was written: "He was at that time twenty-one years of age, mentally and physically a vigorous young man, firm in the determination to win his way to position and affluence. St. Louis was not, however, a great city in those days; fortunes were not made rapidly, as now, nor was money accumulated as a rule, except by earnest effort and persistent application to business pursuits only moderately remunerative. While it was then, as now, a substantial city, conservatism was a distinguishing characteristic of the business men of St. Louis, and men of enterprise and energy were needed to stimulate commercial and industrial activity. Mr. Peck became one of the pioneers of this class, and from the beginning of his career as a citizen of this city was foremost in encouraging the development of latent resources and the building up of industries in the city and throughout the state. From that time he was engaged in the conduct and management of, or pecuniarily interested in, many of the largest and most successful manufacturing enterprises of St. Louis." He possessed the characteristics that enabled him to make steady progress in his business career. His early training received in New York constituted the foundation upon which he builded his prosperity. He became an active factor in promoting the growth and development of St. Louis through his operations as a contractor. He erected most of the government buildings in the old arsenal, now called Lyon Park, and also built the magazines in Jefferson Barracks. The city and country residences of Henry Shaw were erected under his supervision and he assisted also in laying out the first outlines of Shaw's Gardens. His building operations constantly increased in volume and importance, with the result that the energetic young man had in hand a reserve fortune that permitted his active promotion of and connection with various industrial and commercial pursuits that have been of the utmost benefit not only to St. Louis but to the state as well. At the time of his death the local press said: "He was one of that coterie of men, who in the turbulent times of Civil war and reconstruction, kept an ever-watchful eye upon the interests of the 'future great' and made the city what it is today." In all of his financial operations he manifested the keenest discernment and notable power in harmonizing complex interests and adjusting diverse relations, so that the utmost possibility of success was achieved. He studied the natural resources of the state and became a factor in its mining operations, its railroad building and the promotion of its manufacturing and banking interests. His work was especially noteworthy in connection with the utilization of Missouri's mineral wealth. He was president of the Pilot Knob Iron Company in ante-bellum days, but during the period of the Civil war the works were destroyed. Mr. Peck, in company with James H. Lucas and John S. McCune, then purchased ground at Carondelet and established there the first furnace built west of the Mississippi river to smelt Missouri iron ores with Illinois coal. It was believed that this could not be done but Mr. Peck soon proved that it was no useless experiment and, after the first successful operation of the new plant, he was joined by other substantial business men in the erection of the Vulcan Iron Works and Steel Rail Mill, which became a most important industrial concern, ranking among the extensive iron manufactories of the country. In 1876 he served with the committee which met in Philadelphia and organized the Bessemer Steel Association, which became a potent factor in the extension and development of the iron trade.

His resourceful ability led him into various other fields of activity. He became one of the directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and an active factor in the extension of its line from Sedalia to Kansas City. He was also associated with Daniel R. Garrison and others in constructing a railway from Kansas City to Atchison and became one of the owners of the road and one of its directors. He was long connected with the directorate of the St. Louis Gas Company and was again and again honored with its vice presidency. He was likewise connected with

the Carondelet Gas Light Company, nor was he unknown in insurance circles, serving at different times as president of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a prime moving force in the organization and control of many building and manufacturing concerns and for many years what was the city's finest hotel owed its existence in large measure to him. He became a director of the Lindell Hotel Company and when, at the beginning of the war, work was suspended for lack of means, he furnished the capital necessary for its completion and then negotiated for its furnishing and occupation by Spar & Parks, proprietors of the Planters House. He was the representative of Jesse Lindell in perfecting leases which led to the improvement of the north side of Washington avenue, between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, in 1857, and was one of the commissioners for the apportionment of the large estate of Peter Lindell. A factor in the city's industrial development as early as 1847, he became interested in the planing mill business, erecting a mill at the corner of Eighth street and Park avenue in connection with his brother. He was an incorporator, director and treasurer of the St. Louis Mutual House Building Company, the pioneer institution of this kind in the city. He was one of the incorporators of the Insurance Exchange Building Company, which in 1868 erected the Insurance Exchange building, then one of the finest office buildings of the west. For many years he served as a director of the Provident Savings Bank and also of the Mechanics Bank, which he aided in organizing and incorporating. From the date of its organization he was a member of the Merchants Exchange and in 1870 became one of the first trustees of Vandeventer Place and at his death was the last member of the original board. His enterprise has added much to the general welfare and wealth of the city. He desired success and rejoiced in the benefits and opportunities which wealth brings, but he was too broad-minded a man to rate it above its true value and in all of his mammoth business undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of doing what he undertook. The business record of Mr. Peck was ever an unassailable one, for he always followed constructive methods, his path never being strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes.

In 1840 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Peck to Miss Rebecca Adams, of Philadelphia, and to them were born nine children, of whom three survive: Rebecca Adams, who is the widow of Joseph Warren Dusenbery, of New York city, and now resides in St. Louis; Belle, the wife of Max M. Bryant, of St. Louis; and John Adams, also of this city. Mrs. Dusenbery is a member of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America through New York and Mrs. Bryant of the National Society of Colonial Daughters of American Founders and Patriots.

The death of Mrs. Peck occurred May 10, 1909. Before her demise it was written of her: "Her husband always acknowledged her helpfulness, for her counsel and advice were of great value to him and her words of encouragement also constituted an element in his success. She is connected in ancestral lines with some of the oldest and most prominent New England families, from whom have come those strains of culture and refinement which have dominated her whole life and have not only made her a leader in social circles but one who has enjoyed the admiration and love of those with whom she has come in contact. She is today one of the oldest residents of St. Louis, not only by reason of the years which have been allotted to her, but also from the length of her connection with the city. Coming here in her girlhood, she witnessed its marvelous development and the growth of the great middle west, as St. Louis has been transformed from a little French settlement to the fourth city of the Union. Mrs. Peck has long been an active member of the First Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Peck also belonged. Mrs. Peck was the oldest and the only living member of the original members present at the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Second Presbyterian church, in which she was married, which was held in St. Louis, October 10, 1908. She was selected as the Missouri representative of the National Longfellow Memorial Association of Washington, D. C., and is one of the hundred regents of this organization."

Charles H. Peck possessed, too, a most kindly and genial nature and held friendship inviolable. Those with whom he came in contact learned to prize him no less for his personal worth and agreeable manners than for his business capacity. Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, he stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued citizens of St. Louis and the memory of his life remains

as an inspiration and a benediction to those who knew him. Throughout his entire career he guided his life by those rules which have their root in the Christian religion. He was charitable and benevolent, willing at all times to share his success with those who were less fortuate and needed assistance, and yet his giving was of a most unostentatious character. He had reached his eighty-second year when he passed away July 3, 1899, leaving to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. His life was ever honorable in its purpose and measured up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. He strove always to reach the high ideals which were his inspiration and he used his talents and his opportunities wisely and well, not only for his own benefit, but for the benefit and assistance of his fellowmen.

HON. LAWRENCE VEST STEPHENS.

Hon. Lawrence Vest Stephens is known as one of the statesmen of Missouri—one whose opinions command the widest attention and whose views are regarded as the outcome of his studies in what may be termed the post graduate school of experience. He is loved by his friends, honored by his followers and respected by even his political opponents. No one has ever doubted his personal integrity nor his belief in the causes which he has espoused nor the course which he has pursued. He is still in the prime of his intellectual vigor and his opinions awaken the keenest interest of all who are concerned in questions of state and national importance.

Mr. Stevens is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred at Boonville, December 21, 1858, his parents being Joseph L. and Martha (Gibson) Stephens. Liberal educational advantages were accorded him and after leaving the public schools he attended Cooper Institute, also the Kemper Family School at Boonville, Missouri, and later entered upon his college and university work, attending the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he completed his education. In 1898, however, the University of Missouri conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Some one has written of his "catholicity of intellectual enthusiasm." Nothing that concerns his fellows is foreign to him and he has sought the views of the master minds of the world in the literature of the ages.

In young manhood Mr. Stephens began learning the printer's trade, his father being the owner of a local paper. He took up the work more as a pastime than with any definite idea of using it, but his training became of the utmost value inasmuch as it constituted a school in which he studied the acts and the motives of men, the trend of modern thought and public events in their broader scope. He also became an export telegrapher and was in charge of the Western Union Telegraph office at Boonville. Advancing continuously in connection with newspaper publication, he eventually became editor of the Boonville Advertiser and remains to this day a contributor to the columns of that paper, occasionally writing articles which are most widely read. Abandoning newspaper writing as an occupation, he entered banking circles, becoming bookkeeper in the Central National Bank of Boonville and gaining recognition of his ability and trustworthiness in promotions that made him successively assistant cashier, director and vice president. Since that time his experience in banking circles has been broad and varied. He was appointed by the comptroller of the currency receiver of the Fifth National Bank of St. Louis in 1887 and so controlled its affairs that he paid the depositors ninety-eight cents on the dollar, when thirty-three and one-third per cent was all the government bank examiner in charge thought could possibly be realized for the depositors. This masterly conduct of involved financial interests won to him the attention of the business public, so that it was but a logical step to his appointment by Governor David R. Francis to the position of state treasurer of Missouri in 1889. By election he was continued in the office for a second term of four years, or until 1897. He was then chosen chief executive of Missouri, being nominated by acclamation and receiving a majority of forty-four thousand votes, running nine thousand votes ahead of the state ticket. In this connection a prominent Missourian said of him: "During the free silver movement he wrote Silver Nuggets for a weekly newspaper and his work became so popular that thousands of copies were demanded. As a result he became the foremost leader of the '16 to 1' cause in Missouri and was swept

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into the office of governor by the largest majority ever received by any Missouri governor in a straight-out fight between the two great political parties. * * * In politics he has been upright and clean. He served the state of Missouri seven years as state treasurer and four years as governor, and for clean-cut progressiveness, business integrity and civic advancement his official record is unsurpassed in this state."

In an article concerning Governor Stephens appearing in St. Louis Mirror, written by William M. Reedy, is the following: "It was a lively governorship—because a live man exercised it. The Governor was no dilettante in politics. He believed in his friends; believed the more if others disbelieved or denounced them. He put them in office. They were men who believed that 'all other things being equal, democrats should have a shade the best of it.' And that was not at all inconsistent with public service. There was a deal of raving by opposition politicians to political aspects of the Stephens administration, but there was no criticism at all of its administrative or business or service side. It was the politics of the Stephens administration that made St. Louis a democratic city and kept it so for eight years. The Governor was a progressive in the true sense, and his achievements are written into the statute books. It was under his administration that the street railroads were consolidated in St. Louis, and while consolidation brought evils in its train, it brought much good, first in better service and in transfers and finally in getting the great institution together so that it might be more easily regulated by the people. If regulation has not yet come, it is because the people have not exerted their own power, which Governor Stephens has pointed out to them. He was the first Missouri governor to recommend the 'fellow-servant' bill and referendum and initiative which he did in a special message to the legislature. He gave the State University the collateral inheritance tax, from which it has received millions of dollars. He inaugurated the movement for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and established a State Fair, located at Sedalia. He also established the Confederate Home, the Federal Home, a fruit experiment station, an institution for epileptics and feeble-minded and another asylum for lunatics. After a hard fight he had the pleasure of signing Missouri's 'fellow-servant' bill. His administration was a business administration, and he did things. Politically stormy, the Stephens administration was thoroughly efficient in all state business and the credit of the state was never so high. The Governor enjoyed the fighting thoroughly, and whether in spoken words or Advertiser editorial or in practical political manoeuvering, he was more than a match for all his foes, most of whom liked him personally, while lambasting him politically. His retirement from office left both the state and his party in excellent condition and position."

With his retirement from office Mr. Stephens did not cease to be a political power in the state. There is no vital question that comes up for settlement in Missouri on which his opinion is not sought and in considerable measure he has decided on the policy of democracy in Missouri for many years. His position is never an equivocal one. He speaks directly to the point at issue with a clearness that leaves no one in doubt as to his opinion and his position. He has frequently been a delegate at large to the democratic national convention, where his influence has been a potent force in molding public opinion. He was strongly urged by all the state officers, supreme judges, the leading mayors of Missouri, the banking fraternity of the country and others prominent in the state and nation for appointment to the position of comptroller of the currency when President Wilson was elected, but the honor has never come so far west. Since his retirement from office he has been prominently identified with financial interests of the state and had promoted various important corporations, being the organizer of the Central Missouri Trust Company of Jefferson City, of which he became president and a director and also the Bank of Bunceton, Missouri. Returning to St. Louis in 1903, Mr. Stephens devoted his time to putting his own affairs in order and turned down all business except that of trustee of the Barnes Hospital, being appointed to succeed Samuel Cupples in that connection. As trustee for the hospital his time was largely occupied in looking after all the building, equipping and organizing of the hospital from the start until it was complete in every detail. He kept in close touch with the work throughout the entire period, requiring about three years' time, and then resigned his position as trustee when the hospital was in good running order. On war being declared Mr. Stephens made a most generous and notable offer to the United States government of the use of his fortune of two hundred and

fifty thousand dollars in cash if the government would agree to pay him six per cent interest on that amount so long as he should live, while at his death the entire amount was to go to the government. An act of congress and special legislation, however, would have been necessary to accept this offer, which clearly showed the spirit of patriotism of Mr. Stephens. He was very active in all war work, especially in promoting the Liberty Loan drives and in advancing the work of the Red Cross.

On the 5th of October, 1880, at Boonville, Missouri, Governor Stephens was married to Miss Margaret Nelson, a daughter of the late J. M. Nelson of that place. Mrs. Stephens gave her husband most valuable support, and the Governor has often said that what credit attached to his administration was largely due to her unwavering loyaty, her heart's interest and her wise counsel. No governor's wife has ever left the mansion more beloved than was Mrs. Lon V. Stephens. Mr. Stephens is well known in club circles, belonging to the Jefferson, Mercantile, St. Louis and Bellerive Country Clubs, and also to the Delta Psi fraternity of Washington and Lee University. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, has served as curator of the Central College of Fayette, Missouri, and has also been a member of the official board of the Cabanne Methodist Episcopal church, South, of St. Louis. He is now the treasurer of the board of finance of the Union church, South, which has a fund of over a million dollars at the present time, a sum which is growing rapidly, and it is hoped that it will reach ten million dollars. This fund is devoted to the care of the superannuated ministers of the church. Mr. Stephens devotes much of his time to this work, acting in an advisory way without salary. Thus he has given most freely of his time, his energy and his means to those great interests which make for the uplift of humanity, the betterment of the race and the improvement of conditions which affect the welfare of the entire country. He stands today as a splendid example of American manhood and citizenship, of American honor and chivalry. A contemporary writer has said of him: "A man of unswerving integrity and honor, one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, he has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen and is distinctively one of the leading citizens of the state, with whose interests he has been identified throughout his entire life. While he has not been entirely free from that criticism which always meets the political leader, the opposition entertains the highest esteem for his personal worth and the integrity of his motives. He has the enviable reputation throughout the state as a man 'who never went back on a friend.' Distinguished honors have come to him in his political life, the democratic party gaining a valuable accession to its ranks when he became one of its stalwart supporters. If other men who have control of industrial and commercial enterprises would realize that they owe a duty to their country and would enter into politics, the welfare of the nation would be greatly augmented, for what the world needs is men in charge of its affairs who have keen foresight, business sagacity and sound judgment and whose patriotism is above question." Many charitable deeds figure in the life history of Mr. Stephens, all unostentatiously performed. Friendship is his in notable measure, for he has those qualities which "bind men to him with hoops of steel." He has held high ideals and has ever endeavored to raise himself to their level.

WILLIAM B. COWEN.

For forty-two years William B. Cowen has been a representative of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis. His life record is the stimulating story of earnest endeavor, resulting in a consistent progress that has brought him to a position of executive control in connection with one of the strongest financial concerns of the city. Moreover, he is a native son of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred May 28, 1861, his parents being Alexander H. and Maria (May) Cowen. The father, a native of England, came to St. Louis in 1848 from Kingston, Jamaica, and in this city engaged in the merchandise brokerage business, handling southern products. He departed this life December 8, 1890, while his wife, a native of Ireland, passed away on the 22d of May, 1906.

The early educational advantages enjoyed by William B. Cowen were of the Catholic

parochial schools; later he became a pupil in Miss Bryne's private school and subsequently passed through consecutive grades in the public schools until he became a high school student. Before the time of graduation, however, he had made his initial start in business life by accepting a position in the Bank of Commerce on the 1st of October, 1878. From a humble clerkship he has gradually progressed, learning more and more of the banking business with the passing years, and in 1898 his developed powers secured for him the position of assistant cashier. He thus served for a decade and in February, 1908, was elected vice president and director of the National Bank of Commerce. It has been said of him: "Mr. Cowen is a man of decision and in business expression is short, direct, decisive and substantial. His views do not need elaboration, as he has the faculty of making his statements so graphic, concise and transparent that they are easily comprehended. While he seems to arrive at conclusions quickly, it is because he has pondered over the question previously; not because he knew that he would be called on to meet it, but because he desired to inform himself concerning every phase of the business and to prepare for any contingency that might arise. His position upon any question of vital importance is never an equivocal one, for he stands firm in support of what he believes to be for the best interests of the business or of the general public. One of the elements in his success is his capacity for giving infinite attention to details, without which no man can fully master any enterprise." The Bulletin of Commerce characterized Mr. Cowen as "quiet, unostentatious, sagacious, candid, quietly aggressive, always out of the public clamor, a man of high ideals and unassailable morals, whose personality can creditably stand the closest analysis."

While the years have brought to Mr. Cowan a wide acquaintance in business and financial circles he is equally well known to the representatives of the club life and social interests of St. Louis. He has membership with the Bellerive Country Club, the Racquet Club, St. Louis Club, the Missouri Amateur Athletic Association and with the Amateur Triple A Athletic Club of St. Louis, and of the last named was one of the organizers. His religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Catholic cathedral. In all matters of citizenship he has closely studied the needs and opportunities of St. Louis and has sought to promote civic standards of the highest worth. He has never allowed business so to monopolize his time and attention as to shut out opportunity for plans and movements for the general good; on the contrary, he fully meets the obligations and duties of citizenship while at the same time enjoying its opportunities and its privileges, and in St. Louis where he has spent his entire life, Mr. Cowen is held in the highest esteem, not only by reason of what he has accomplished in financial circles, but also owing to his personal worth.

FRED A. WISLIZENUS.

Fred A. Wislizenus, member of the St. Louis bar, was born in Washington, D. C., May 21, 1851. His father, Dr. Adolph W. Wislizenus, who passed away in 1889, was of Polish descent. His ancestors went to Hungary because of religious persecution and after a generation there, settled in Germany. Dr. Wislizenus was prominent in an attempt to overthrow the Prussian government and because of this was compelled to flee to Switzerland. It was there that he obtained his professional degree of M. D. in 1833, and in 1835 he came to the United States. He was a man of high standing in scientific circles and made several trips of investigation which created much interest at that time. One of his trips was to Mexico a short time prior to the Mexican war. He was captured by the Mexicans, but escaped after many hardships. An account of this trip was published under the auspices of the United States government. In 1839 he made a trip into the Rocky Mountains, then an almost unknown and unexplored region, in which he obtained much information of scientific value, and his journal of that trip, written in German and translated into English by his son, is still a rare and valued book. He was married in Constantinople, to Miss Lucy Crane, who was there residing with her sister, Mrs. Marsh, and in 1852 they removed to St. Louis. Mrs. Wislizenus was a representative of an old New England family, her ancestors having settled in Massachusetts in 1730. Her sister was the wife of George P. Marsh, United States ambassador at Constantinople in 1850, and afterward United States ambassador to Italy, where he served for many years beginning in 1861. The death of Mrs. Wislizenus occurred in 1895. It was in 1852 that the parents of Fred A. Wislizenus became residents of St.

Louis, so that his boyhood and youth were passed in this city, where he attended a private German school, also the public school. He afterward prepared for college at the Smith Academy in St. Louis and was graduated from Washington University with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1870. In 1872 he won the LL. B. degree upon the completion of the course in Washington University. Following his graduation he spent two years in Europe, making his headquarters at Rome and Florence. In 1875 he entered upon the practice of law in St. Louis and therein continued active until 1906 when he became one of the professors in the Washington University Law School, occupying this position for ten years. He has since resumed the private practice of law, principally in an advisory capacity.

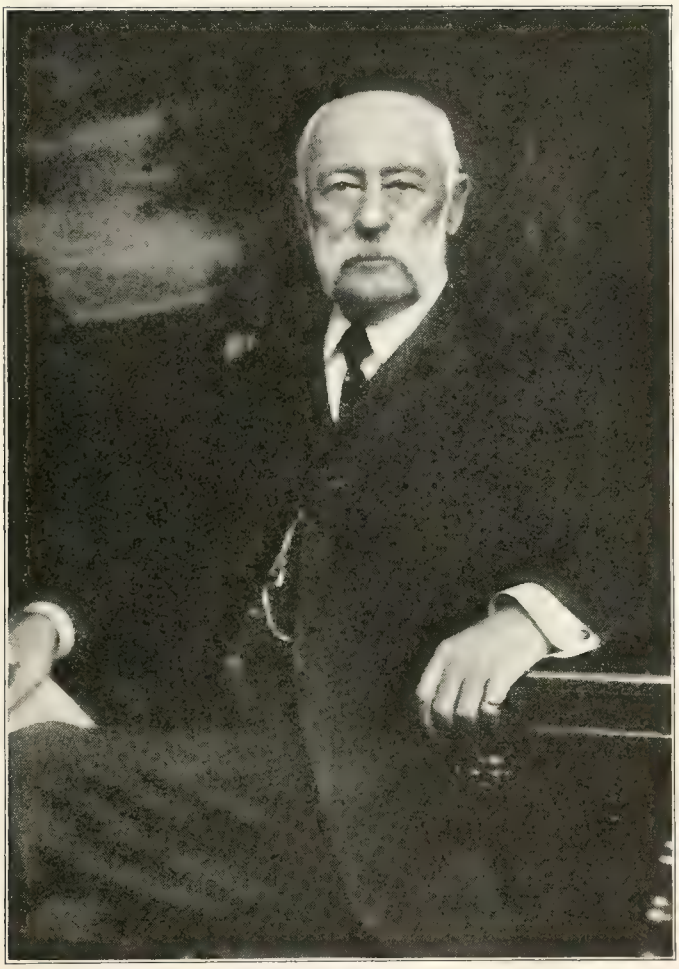
On the 23d of August, 1882, at Breckenridge, Colorado, Mr. Wislizenus was married to Miss Maud Berman, of St. Louis, who died here January 15, 1902. In politics Mr. Wislizenus is independent and religiously he is connected with the Unitarian church. He is a member of the St. Louis Historical Society and also of the St. Louis Academy of Science.

JOHN FRANCISCO RICHARDS.

John Francisco Richards of Kansas City, who has been instrumental in the upbuilding of one of the largest hardware enterprises of the west, operating under the name of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company, has also been a recognized factor in the promotion of public interests of worth and was largely instrumental in bringing about the municipal ownership of the waterworks of Kansas City. His residence in this state dates from an early day, although he was born at Warm Springs, Bath county, Virginia, October 23, 1834, his parents being Walter and Nancy (Mayse) Richards, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion, the latter being a daughter of Joseph Mayse, who served in the Indian wars of Virginia and on one occasion was wounded by the red men, causing the amputation of his leg twenty years later. He also served with the rank of lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Richards were born several sons and daughters, namely: Elizabeth Ann, Louisa, Maria, Mary Matilda, William C., George, Blackwell Shelton, Thomas and John F. In the year 1836 the father started with his family from Virginia, to Missouri, proceeding to Guyandotte, a small town on the Ohio river, where the parents and younger children embarked on a steamboat for Cairo, Illinois, approaching thence by boat to St. Louis, Missouri. The elder sons took teams and servants overland from Guyandotte, joining the family at St. Louis. On leaving that city they went to St. Charles, Missouri, and while there the father became ill and passed away. Not long afterward the family took up their abode at New Franklin, opposite Boonville, Missouri, and the first distinct recollections of John F. Richards center about that town. At a subsequent period the family removed to Rocheport on the Missouri river and in 1842 became residents of Boonville, where for several years the elder sons engaged in business. John F. Richards can well remember the great flood of 1844, although he was but ten years of age at the time. In 1846 his mother removed to St. Louis, where she resided until her death in September, 1848.

With the removal to St. Louis John Francisco Richards became a pupil in the public schools of this city, which he attended to 1848. Following the death of his mother he resided at Arrow Rock, Missouri, during the winter of 1848-9 and there attended school while making his home with his sister Louisa, the wife of Henry C. Miller. She, however, was one of the victims of the cholera epidemic of 1849.

In September of that year, when a youth of fifteen, John F. Richards went to Jackson county, Missouri, and obtained employment in a country store, in which he continued until the spring of 1853. The store was located at Sibley, at a point where the Santa Fe bridge now crosses the Missouri river, and the town was the old outfitting station and in the early days was the site of Fort Osage, the military garrison, which was afterward removed to Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Richards spent the winter of 1852-3 as a student in an academy at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and in the spring of the latter year became a clerk in the employ of Captain John S. Shaw, a well known Indian trader, formerly of St. Charles, Missouri, who had a government license to trade with the Sioux, Cheyenne and other Indian tribes. Ox teams



JOHN F. RICHARDS

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were made up at Westport, Missouri, and proceeded thence to Fort Leavenworth, where they loaded for the Indian country, which at that time comprised the territory within the present borders of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. Most of the trading was done along the North Platte river from Scottsbluff to Green River, on the Salt Lake trail, and it required about fifteen months to make a trading trip with a large train.

In 1854 Mr. Richards returned to St. Louis and was clerk on a Missouri river steamboat until September when through the influence of Captain Shaw he was given a position with Child, Pratt & Company, hardware merchants of St. Louis, and thus started out along the line in which he has since been so successfully and prominently engaged. His initial salary in this connection was twenty-five dollars per month, a sum, however, that was increased from time to time during the four years of his connection with that house. In 1857 he began business on his own account by establishing a store in Leavenworth, then one of the important cities along the Missouri river. The firm by which he had been employed extended to him credit and he also invested his modest capital in a stock of hardware which he transported by steamboat to Leavenworth, where he arrived March 4, 1857, the stock being valued at seventeen hundred dollars. About a week was consumed by the boat in making the trip from St. Louis to Leavenworth. In the meantime Mr. Richards had covered the same ground on a passenger boat and by the time the stock arrived he had rented one-half of a frame building twenty-four by forty feet at the southwest corner of Second and Cherokee streets, to be used for store purposes. At that time the freight rate was thirty-five cents per hundred pound without classification. Mr. Richards slept in his store in those days and bent every energy toward the upbuilding of his trade. Leavenworth was at that day an outfitting place for points west, especially the frontier military posts. As emigration into Kansas rapidly increased there was heavy demand for the merchandise which he carried and he was soon obliged to seek larger quarters, removing to a building three stories and basement in height and considered at that time the finest buiding of the town. Recognizing the value of pictorial advertising even at that early day, Mr. Richards had a large poster two and a half by three feet printed in St. Louis as an announcement of his new store at Leavenworth. This poster is now one of the interesting documents of the pioneer mercantile history of the Missouri river valley. The poster advertised the various things handled by Mr. Richards, including plows, horse-power mills and the first combined mower and reaper, and on the poster appeared the words: "Hardware for Emigrants, Farmers and the whole of Kansas and Missouri at the new three story brick building, corner of Delaware and Third streets. Call at J. F. Richards' pioneer hardware store and agricultural warehouse, Leavenworth City, K. T." The initials stood for Kansas Territory, for the state at that time had not been admitted to the Union. In 1862 Mr. Richards consolidated his interests with those of W. E. Chamberlain under the firm style of Richards & Chamberlain, but in 1866 purchased the stock of his partner and at that time John Conover became identified with the business as the pioneer hardware traveling salesman of Kansas. In 1870 he was admitted to a partnership under the style of J. F. Richards & Company and they operated very successfully in Leavenworth until 1884, when they sold the business to Park-Crancer & Company. In the meantime, or in 1875, they had established a house at Fifth and Delaware streets in Kansas City and the growth of their trade here now requires their undivided attention. Owing to the increase in their business it became necessary to secure larger quarters in 1881 and they erected a building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets, while in 1882 the business was incorporated under the name of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company. In 1902 they erected a new building at the northwest corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets, thus securing a floor space of seven acres. In 1906 they established a branch house at Oklahoma City. Since coming to Kansas City more than a third of a century ago Mr. Richards has been connected with the commercial development here and his labors have been an important element in bringing about present-day conditions in mercantile circles. Six years after embarking in business on his own account the firm name of J. F. Richards & Company was adopted and the business has broadened in its scope to include both the wholesale and retail trade. In 1881 it was incorporated as the Richards & Conover Company and under that style one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the west has been developed. Mr. Richards is a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination and it was after his removal to Kansas City that his estab-

lishment became recognized as one of the foremost commercial interests here. He also became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Kansas City, was made a member of its board of directors and is now chairman of the board. He had formerly been vice president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, which was the first national bank established in the state, and he still retains his place as a member of the board of directors of that institution. He is now, however, practically living retired from active connection with business, but the enterprises with which he has been associated still stand as monuments to his initiative, his progressiveness and business discernment.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Richards was a member for a short time of Company C, Nineteenth Kansas Militia, and participated in the battle of Westport on the 23d of October, 1864, it being the thirtieth anniversary of his birth. His political support has ever been given to the democratic party and he has long been accounted one of the strong factors in the organization, yet he has never sought or desired political preferment. He has ever stood for those interests which make for the public good and has cooperated heartily with every movement of civic worth. His efforts in behalf of municipal ownership of the waterworks resulted most successfully. He recognized the value of city control of this public utility and was untiring until the results desired were accomplished. He has been the champion of many other progressive public measures and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial.

On the 16th of June, 1857, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Harrelson, a daughter of Joseph A. Harrelson, of Sibley, Missouri. His wife passed away in 1874, leaving seven children, of whom four are living: May, now the wife of John G. Waples, of Fort Worth, Texas; Helen, the wife of Dr. J. E. Logan, of Kansas City; Walter B., who is the vice president of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company; and George B., who is the secretary of the company. Mr. Richards was again married December 1, 1877, when Mrs. L. M. Durfee, of Fairport, New York, became his wife. She passed away in Kansas City, December 19, 1906.

Mr. Richards has long been identified with Masonic interests and has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite, exemplifying at all times the beneficent spirit of the craft and its teachings concerning the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. In connection with Mr. Richards' services as president of the Commercial Club in 1902 and 1903 he was very active during the flood in the spring of 1903. The damage done to the city and surrounding country was very great, the water rising to a height of thirty-five feet above low water gauge, covering the low lands to a depth of ten feet. The suffering caused by such a flood was promptly met by the city officials in cooperation with the Commercial Club, so that within a month the life of the city rapidly recovered and business was fully resumed. He was a member of the park board at the time Mr. Swope gave to the city thirteen hundred acres of land, constituting what is now Swope Park. Mr. Richards was a most active member of the board at that period and was largely instrumental not only in having the park laid out but in erecting the building at the entrance, the shelter house and many other buildings, and otherwise promotting the work of development and improvement. His life has ever been actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He stands for progress and improvement in all that has to do with the welfare of his city and state and his has been a most active and useful life, attended with beneficial and far-reaching results. He is now nearing the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey, a man who can look back over the past without regret because of the wise use which he has made of his time, his talents and his opportunities.

W. PALMER CLARKSON.

Longfellow said: "The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame," and this is perhaps no more clearly illustrated in any life record in this work than in that of W. Palmer Clarkson, who, utilizing his opportunities, has won success and prominence in professional and business circles and at the same time has found opportunity to render needed aid to his fellowmen and to give assistance to those forces which are looking to the uplift of the individual and the benefit of mankind in general. The purpose of his life seems to

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be to make his native talents subserve the demands which conditions of society impose at the present time, and by reason of the mature judgment which characterizes his efforts he stands today as a splendid representative of the prominent lawyers and manufacturers to whom business is but one phase of life and does not exclude his active participation in and support of the other vital interests which go to make up human existence.

Mr. Clarkson is a native of Essex county, Virginia, and is desecnded from English ancestry, the family having been founded in the new world by his great-great-grandfather, James Clarkson, who became a resident of Essex county in 1777. The ancestral home, known as Maple Valley, was built by his son, John Clarkson, and is a characteristic Virginia plantation home, which lay in the path of the contending armies during the Civil war, but the devastation then caused has been since wiped out and the place remains one of the attractive old residences of that part of the state, having been in possession of the family for more than a century.

It was in the old family residence that James Livingston Clarkson was born and reared and when a youth of sixteen years he joined the Confederate army as a member of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry under command of General J. E. B. Stuart. Following the close of the war he became a resident of Iowa and nine years later removed to southeastern Missouri, where he established a lumber business, and the growth and development of the business made him in time the president of the Clarkson Sawmill Company and also of the Missouri Southern Railroad Company. Success attended his various undertakings until 1893, when he was able to retire from active business, establishing his home on a farm near Poplar Bluff, Missouri. In early manhood he married Loulie C. Turner, a native of King and Queen county, Virginia, who was left an orphan at the age of three years. Both her father and grandfather bore the name of Benjamin Harrison Turner and were relatives of William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, former president of the United States. The death of Mrs. Clarkson occurred in 1901.

W. Palmer Clarkson, son of James Livingston and Loulie C. (Turner) Clarkson, was born February 13, 1867, was taken to Iowa in his infancy and became a resident of Missouri when a young lad. He attended the public schools of St. Louis, being graduated from the Central high school in 1887, and afterward became a student in the St. Louis Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon graduation with the class of 1889. He entered at once upon active practice and so continued until August, 1902, winning a place among the prominent lawyers of the city, in which connection he represented the Missouri Southern Railroad Company, the Fidelity & Casualty Insurance Company, the Clarkson Sawmill Company, and other important corporations. For the past eighteen years, however, his attention has been largely concentrated upon the interests of the Pioneer Cooperage Company, of which he is vice president and attorney. This company is operating extensively in St. Louis and Chicago and also has numerous stave and heading factories in the south, its business having reached extensive proportions. In this connection Mr. Clarkson has acquainted himself with every phase of the cooperage business and for many years has bent his energies to administrative direction, executive control and constructive effort. His path has never been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes, the business being upbuilded through fair and progressive methods, through well formulated plans and indefatigable energy. In addition to his other interests Mr. Clarkson is the president of the Brown Estate Company of St. Louis, of the Clark-Gay Manufacturing Company of Little Rock, Arkansas, and is a director of the Merchants Laclede National Bank of St. Louis.

On the 18th of October, 1897, Mr. Clarkson was married to Miss Marie Soulard Turner, daughter of the late General John W. Turner, who for eleven years was street commissioner of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson have two sons and a daughter, John Turner, Marie Louise and Palmer Livingston, born in 1900, 1902 and 1906 respectively.

Mr. Clarkson has always voted with the democratic party and in 1902 received the mayoralty appointment to fill a vacancy on the board of education and in April, 1905, was elected for a short term, being chosen vice president of the board in October of that year. He is a member of the Noonday Club, the St. Louis Club and the Bellerive Country Club, of which he was vice president for two years. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is serving on its executive committee. Professionally his membership connections are with the St. Louis and Missouri Bar Associations and he is identified also with business organizations, being now

the president of the Manufacturers' Association, of which he was also chief executive in 1919. He was likewise president of the National Coopers' Association in 1908 and 1909 and is a member of the executive committee of the Employers' Association. He is thus closely studying many problems having to do with labor conditions and civic affairs and in connection with all of the great political, sociological and economic questions of the day he is so well versed that his expressed opinions always receive earnest consideration and carry much weight. A contemporary writer has said of him: "In spirit he is democratic, recognizing true worth in others and willing at all times to accord the courtesy of an interview. He has been a student of those questions which are a matter of vital interest to the statesman and the man of affairs and keeps abreast with the thinking men of the age in the trend of modern development and progress. None question the integrity of his purposes or the honesty of his actions. With him success in life has been reached by the employment of most honorable methods and such is the regard held for him personally and in a business way that his opinions and counsels are eagerly sought and in many cases are received as authoritative."

That which above all other things actuates Mr. Clarkson and permeates and directs his relations with his fellowmen is his religious faith. He has long been a member of the Christian church and for nine years has been president of its National Benevolent Association, which conducts eleven orphanages and old people's homes and a hospital, these institutions being located in various states of the Union. He is also a member of the executive committee of the United Christian Missionary Society of the Christian church and it was largely through his efforts that the great organization has just voted to establish its general headquarters in St. Louis. He is likewise chairman of the executive committee of the Christian Board of Publication in St. Louis and is an elder of the Union Avenue Christian church, serving also as chairman and treasurer of the building fund committee of this church since 1900, during which time there has been erected a large edifice on Union and Enright avenues at a cost of two hundred and ten thousand dollars. Mr. Clarkson is likewise a member of the executive committee of the Missouri State Sunday School Association and a trustee of Christian College, Columbia, Missouri. In fact there is no good work done in the name of charity or religion in which he is not interested and he has long been recognized as one of the most prominent and helpful members of the Christian denomination in Missouri. His business has always balanced up with the principles of truth and honor, and while less tangible none the less potent have been the results which he has accomplished for the benefit of his fellowmen. His growing professional and commercial success has meant to him increased opportunities for good in behalf of humanity and he is in hearty sympathy with the broader spirit of the new century, which is attacking many of the great problems to which a former generation gave no heed, that each individual may have his opportunity for normal healthful growth and the development of his powers.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS.

William W. Davis, who from the age of twenty-two years has engaged in the practice of law at Chillicothe and in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, has gained a prominent position at the bar, was born in Utica, Livingston county, Missouri, March 9, 1872, and is a son of Judge James M. and Sevilla (McKay) Davis. His father was for many years a prominent lawyer and jurist of the state, where he entered upon the practice of law in 1860. He was born in Clark county, Illinois, September 25, 1837, a son of Alexander and Priscilla (McKay) Davis, who became pioneer farming people of Livingston county, Missouri. The father acquired wild land, which he gradually transformed into productive fields, from which he annually gathered large crops, and as the years passed he continued the work of developing his place according to the ideas of modern agricultural improvement. He passed away in Livingston county in 1893, while his wife died in 1889, and both were laid to rest in Monroe cemetery in Grand River township, Livingston county. The Davis family comes of Welsh ancestry and was founded in Virginia in early colonial days, the great-great-grandfather of William W. Davis being a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The

McKay family was of Scotch descent and was established in Maryland prior to the war which brought independence to the nation.

Judge James M. Davis, the father of William W. Davis, was a lad of fifteen years when in 1852 the family home was established in Livingston county, Missouri, where he continued his education in one of the old-time log schoolhouses common at that period. In the summer months he worked on the farm and when eighteen years of age started out to provide for his own support. For one season he was employed in a sawmill in Livingston county. While attending school he had displayed special aptitude in his studies and in 1858 took up the profession of teaching, devoting the summer months to that calling, while in the winter season he studied law, it being his earnest purpose to enter upon the practice of law as a life work. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar and at once engaged in practice. That he was a close student of the principles of jurisprudence was soon manifest, for he was seldom if ever at fault in the application of a legal principle or in the citation of a precedent. In 1913 it was written of him: "Gradually he made a name for himself and won favorable criticism for the careful manner in which he handled his cases. He has remarkable powers of concentration and application and his retentive mind often excites the surprise of his colleagues, and as he gathered experience he became more and more at home in handling legal problems and soon manifested before court and jury such comprehensive knowledge of the law, and took his point so well, that he seldom lost a case. His reasoning is logical and his deductions sound, and he is not often surprised by an unexpected attack of opposing counsel." In 1880 he was elected circuit court judge and served upon the bench for eleven years, his record being in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, characterized by marked fidelity to duty and distinguished by a masterful grasp of every problem presented. On retiring from the bench he resumed the private practice of law. He also presided for two years over the county court and had filled the office of prosecuting attorney for the county for a two years' term.

Judge Davis was married October 18, 1863, to Miss Sevilla McKay, a daughter of James and Rebecca McKay, of Wapello, Iowa, where the mother passed away, while the father died while en route to California in 1850. Judge and Mrs. Davis became the parents of two children, both sons and both well known members of the bar. The elder, Archibald B. Davis, like his father has served as judge of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit and following his admission to the bar the younger son, William W., became his father's partner in practice. Aside from his profession Judge Davis became widely known. He made extensive investments in property, becoming the owner of three thousand acres of valuable farm land and large city realty holdings. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Chillicothe and its first president, and likewise founded several other banks in Livingston county. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church and ever a most interested supporter of its work. One of his biographers has said of him: "From whatever angle we may consider the life work of Judge Davis, we find that in all relations he has done his full share of work and has done it well. His record is indeed remarkable and he can look back proudly upon his career, no phase or wrinkle of which needs to fear the light. He is a man strongly marked by character yet soft-hearted, kind and genial and, though a forceful element in the community, popular and beloved, enjoying the highest regard and esteem of all who know him. He is successful in the truest sense of the word, broad-minded and tolerant, yet shrewd and of wide experience. Never grasping or mercenary, believing in something greater than mere material wealth, he has in the course of a long life, simply and unostentatiously spent, become a factor for good in almost every phase of endeavor." He continued practicing law until his death on August 27, 1918. His widow still occupies the old home mansion in Chillicothe.

His son, William W. Davis, resided at the family home at Utica until sixteen years of age and acquired his early education in the public schools of that town, while following the removal of the family to Chillicothe in 1887, he continued his education in the Chillicothe high school. He then entered upon the study of law under the direction of his father, who at that time was circuit judge. He was admitted to the bar when but eighteen years of age and when a young man of twenty-two entered actively upon the work of the profession, to which he has since given his attention, gaining a creditable position as a representative of the legal fraternity of this part of the state. Other interests, too, have claimed his energy. For several years past he has conducted a farm and is engaged successfully in the breeding of hogs and other live stock. His law practice has always been of an important character and he now represents three banks

in Chillicothe, also the Wabash Railroad and several banking institutions of surrounding counties.

In 1909 William W. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Lula Hicklin, a daughter of Frank Hicklin, of Livingston county. They occupy an enviable position in social circles and enjoy the warm regard of many friends. Mr. Davis is a republican in his political views and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. The sterling traits of his character are widely recognized, while his ability has gained for him the high position which he occupies at the bar and as a business man.

JOHN FRANCIS QUEENY.

John Francis Queeny, who without invidious distinction may be termed one of the leading business men and citizens of St. Louis, being known throughout the country as the "father" of the American chemical industry, became president and treasurer of the Monsanto Chemical Works at the time of incorporation in 1901 and is now serving as chairman of the board of directors. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 17, 1859, a son of John and Sarah (Flaherty) Queeny, who were natives of Ireland and emigrated to the United States in young manhood and young womanhood, locating in Chicago, where they were subsequently married. The father, an architect by profession, became identified with contracting and building interests in that city and was thus actively and successfully engaged until the great Chicago fire of 1871 brought financial disaster.

John Francis Queeny, the eldest of five children, attended the public schools of his native city to the age of twelve years, when occurred the great conflagration which totally destroyed his father's property and rendered the family penniless. Thus obliged to provide for his own support, he secured a position in the wholesale drug establishment of Tolman & King of Chicago, being employed as office boy at a salary of two dollars and a half per week. He remained with that concern for a period of eleven years and won gradual promotion until his weekly remuneration had been increased to eighteen dollars. In 1881 he made his way south to New Orleans, where he became connected as purchasing agent with the wholesale drug house of I. L. Lyons & Company, which he thus represented for a decade. From 1892 until 1894 he served as buyer in the drug department of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company of St. Louis and subsequently became manager of the sales department of Merck & Company, chemical manufacturers of New York, continuing in that connection from 1894 until 1897. In the latter year he again became buyer for the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, acting in that capacity until 1906, when he opened a local branch as manager for the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company of Philadelphia. In 1907 he resigned in order to devote his entire time to the interests of the Monsanto Chemical Works, which had been incorporated in 1901 and of which he became president and treasurer.

The following is an excerpt from a review of his business career which appeared in "Greater St. Louis," the official bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce: "While connected with the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, the largest concern of its kind in the world, Mr. Queeny had all the opportunity necessary for observing the conditions surrounding both the drug and chemical markets. His first deduction from this study was concerning the sulphur mines of Louisiana and their nearness to St. Louis. Mr. Queeny's idea was that this city would be the proper place for the refining of this product. Three years after his arrival here, therefore, he invested six thousand dollars of his savings in an East St. Louis plant for the refining of sulphur. * * * He applied for and received the consent of his employers to establish the plant under a hired manager and still retain his position with Meyer Brothers. That he might keep in constant touch with his East St. Louis plant, he had a telephone installed, and on a given date he anxiously awaited the word of his manager that the sulphur refining plant had been successfully inaugurated. The call came a little earlier than he expected, but not over his plant phone, and the message was in the nature of a surprise if not a calamity. The manager of his plant informed him that some way, in handling the sulphur, the plant had been ignited, and all that remained of his carefully saved six thousand dollars was the concrete foundation. * * * This wiped the slate clean again for Mr. Queeny, but only added to his determination to battle upwards. By 1901, there

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was fifteen hundred dollars credited to Mr. Queen's savings account. Observation had made him decide first upon the manufacture of some of the chemicals in which he, as sales manager, dealt. Next, his choice narrowed down to saccharin. Saccharin had been coming gradually into growing use throughout the world, but its production was limited to a few manufacturing plants in Germany. It wasn't fully apparent to Mr. Queeny why Germany should have the monopoly in such a product or why American minds were not capable of evolving the method of manufacturing saccharin. It was an unblazed trail which he was traveling, with no guideposts; but with a paltry thousand dollars and a half, plus a friend's thirty-five hundred, he began his explorations over the uncharted course of American-produced chemicals. It is said to his credit that many of the signposts along this big and growing avenue of chemical manufacture today are Queeny-made. With his limited capital, he rented a part of a one-story building at the corner of Second street and Lafayette avenue. One of the first things he encountered was the customary German commercial competition. No sooner had they learned of his experiments and proposal to manufacture saccharin, than they transported bodily here the nucleus of a German syndicate which opened a plant in New Jersey. For three years it was a losing fight, the syndicate, with unlimited capital, sometimes holding the market down to half the cost of production. But John was a fighter. He continued to work by day with the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, putting into the infant concern all of his earnings aside from bare living expenses. His nights he spent in straightening out the business snarls that developed at his plant and in devising means to meet German competition. It took ten years to lay the actual physical manufacturing basis of his present success. Starting out with two employes, he had at the end of five years fifteen, but after weathering the first three years, the little industry commenced to climb over the line between profit and loss, gradually increasing his plant until it occupies the entire block... When the World war started, it cut off the imports of the German product, and later the sugar-shortage days were contributive causes of the enormous growth of the Queeny-conceived industry. While saccharin was his first and perhaps 'sweetest love' in the chemical line, the inability of America to secure German chemicals in all lines caused him to enter the manufacture of many other products. * * * Before the entrance of the United States into the conflict, the war abroad changed the industrial complexion of the country, due to the shutting off of German imports, and opened avenues of possibilities to the foresighted and venturesome. It is this condition which furnished the setting for the ultimate business triumph of John F. Queeny. It was not long after the outbreak of hostilities overseas that Mr. Queeny began to see the true vision of American-made chemicals. Heretofore, not only the dye, but the chemical markets of the world were in the hands of Teutonic scientists and chemists. It was the Germans who first realized that the study and research in chemical lines was the real backbone of industrial progress. Forty years of intense training and development along this line had produced a school of learned chemists, upon whom the world depended for not only its supply, but for most innovations. This St. Louisan was a firm believer in American adaptability, and undaunted by the disasters which had characterized his struggle upwards, John F. Queeny carefully but quickly weighed the situation. As a result, he not only backed his faith in American ingenuity with his savings, but his enthusiasm won for him the support of friends. With indomitable courage and 'stick-to-itiveness,' this man who had never accepted failure as a master has aided in doing for the American chemical industry what it had taken the Kaiser and his cohorts four decades to develop. This accomplishment justly brought into his own possession the success to which many years of faithful endeavor entitled him. * * * He acquired the Commercial Acid Company in East St. Louis, and he is also now interested in making the basic products for all manufacturing industries * * * Blunt—yes, but courteous; square-jawedly determined, with the happy faculties of rare judgment and business acumen, as delicately balanced as the exactest of his chemical scales—this is the Queeny equation." In addition to his extensive and important interests as a manufacturer of chemicals, Mr. Queeny is a director of the Mercantile Trust Company and the Lafayette South Side Bank.

On the 5th of February, 1896, Mr. Queeny was united in marriage to Miss Olga Mendez Monsanto, a native of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, who came to the United States as a child of five years with her parents in 1875. The family home was established in Hoboken, New Jersey, where Miss Monsanto was residing at the

time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Queeny have two children: Edgar Monsanto, who served in the European war with the rank of lieutenant; and Olguita Monsanto, at home.

In politics Mr. Queeny is a stanch republican while fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Elks. He also belongs to the St. Louis, Noonday, Sunset Country and Riverview Boat Clubs and is, moreover, a member of the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Royal Society of Arts and the Society Chemical Industry of England, the American Electrochemical Society, the Chemists' Club of New York and the New York Press Club.

JUDGE GEORGE HOWELL SHIELDS.

Few, if any, lives have meant more for good in connection with the history of St. Louis and its development than has that of Judge George Howell Shields, now judge of the circuit court of the city. His career has ever been fraught with high purposes and exalted ideals concerning man's relation to his fellowmen and to the community at large. While upon the bench his rulings have been strictly fair and impartial, he nevertheless possesses a kind, gentle spirit which has prompted him to reach out a helping hand or speak an encouraging word whenever he believed that by so doing he could follow the admonition of Browning to "awaken the little seeds of good asleep throughout the world." His influence is immeasurable, but none doubt its efficacy as a factor for progress and the right in the world's work.

Judge Shields was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, June 19, 1842, his parents being George W. and Martha A. (Howell) Shields. The father became a civil engineer of Kentucky and Mississippi and built many of the turnpike roads in those states. He was also the builder of the Hannibal and Paris gravel road and the Hannibal and London plank road, and as engineer was connected with the construction of the first railroad in Mississippi. He removed with his family from Kentucky to Hannibal, Missouri, in 1844, and there turned his attention to the pork packing business, in which he was very successful, becoming the leading representative of trade interests in that town. He was also very active in all public matters and was elected mayor of the city on five different occasions. His record was in harmony with that of a distinguished and honorable ancestry. His father and his grandfather had been officers of the Revolutionary war. The Shields family had come originally from Ireland, settlement by the emigrant ancestor being made in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, while the Howell family was long represented in Virginia and Kentucky.

Judge Shields of this review attended private schools in Hannibal, Missouri, and continued his education in Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, but did not graduate because of the outbreak of the Civil war, at which time he joined a Missouri regiment in support of the Union, while his brother joined the Confederate army. Judge Shields served throughout the period of hostilities on the Union side, while his brother, Doctor D. H. Shields, remained equally loyal to the cause that he had espoused. The former was one of the assistants to the provost marshal at Hannibal, Colonel William P. Harrison, who was afterward judge of the circuit court at Hannibal. Judge Shields graduated at the Louisville Law School in the spring of 1865 and began the practice of law in Hannibal. He came into almost immediate prominence in connection with the political and public life of his home town and was elected city attorney of Hannibal in 1865, re-elected three times thereafter, and was elected to the twenty-sixth General Assembly of Missouri in 1870, serving through the sessions of 1871-72 as chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. In 1872 he was nominated by the republican party for the supreme bench of the state, but was defeated with the whole republican ticket.

In 1873 Judge Shields removed to St. Louis and continuing an influencing factor in the public life of the state, was elected a member of the Constitutional convention of 1875, which framed the constitution and still remains the organic law of Missouri. He is one of three surviving members of that body. In 1876 he was made chairman of the republican state central committee and so continued until 1880. Part of the same time his brother, Dr. Shields, was chairman of the democratic state central committee, and thus in politics, as in the war period, the two brothers were upon opposing sides. Dr. Shields afterward became judge of the county court of Marion county.

Judge Shields was also president of the Board of Freeholders which framed the charter of the city of St. Louis in 1876, under which St. Louis was governed until 1914, and is now the sole surviving member of that body. It was also in 1876 that he received from Judge Samuel J. Treat appointment to the position of master in chancery of the United States District Court, and so continued for a period of thirty years, or until 1906. In 1890 he won his LL. D. degree from Westminster College. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison to the position of assistant attorney general of the United States, in charge of the legal business of the interior department, of which General John W. Noble, also of St. Louis, was then secretary. In 1893 he was appointed by President Harrison as attorney and counsel to represent the United States in the cases before the United States and Chilean Claims Commission, returning to St. Louis in 1894 after the successful completion of his task.

For forty-seven years Judge Shields has been connected with the practice of law in St. Louis, and before taking his abode here he had practiced for a time in Hannibal and Marion and Rolla counties, Missouri. For a considerable period after moving to St. Louis he was a partner of Senator John B. Henderson, under the firm style of Henderson & Shields, and in that connection enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, handling much of the important bond litigation in the city of St. Louis and in the state of Missouri. As stated before, with the election of General Harrison to the presidency he was called to Washington, where as legal adviser of the Department of Interior he rendered conspicuous service, handling all the flood of litigation which was connected with the department and conducting its legal affairs with conspicuous ability. General Noble and Judge Shields returned to St. Louis after the Harrison administration, and entered into a partnership for the practice of law under the firm style of Noble & Shields which continued for ten years. Both were men of the strongest character and of wide experience and they enjoyed a large and varied practice. When this partnership was dissolved Judge Shields joined the firm of Barclay & Fauntleroy, under the style of Barclay, Shields & Fauntleroy, his associates being Judge Shepard Barclay and Thomas T. Fauntleroy. This firm enjoyed a large and growing practice, and after two years Judge Shields withdrew to go upon the bench of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis, to which position he was elected in 1906, serving until 1912, when he was defeated for reelection with the whole republican city ticket, on account of the disaffection in the ranks of the republican party. In 1914, however, he was reelected for the full term from 1915 until 1921. An eminent member of the St. Louis bar has said of him: "No judge upon the bench of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis has more completely enjoyed the confidence of the people; none has more faithfully nor more intelligently nor more satisfactorily filled that great office in the administration of justice. He has a strong, calm mind, a pure heart, and possesses a fearless spirit which neither the persuasion of opportunity or of profit, nor the fear of man, could ever cause him to swerve from the path of what he conceived to be his duty. He has a kindly, gentle spirit, is faithful to his friendships, his life has been a pure, faithful and simple one, and in all his actions he has been guided by the fear of God." In all public affairs he has taken an active part, being always, as he believes, on the side of right, striving ever for the best interests of the community.

On the 1st of February, 1866, Judge Shields was united in marriage to Miss Mary Harrison Leighton, a daughter of the Rev. John Leighton, D. D., of Hannibal, Missouri, who was one of the pioneer Presbyterian preachers of the state, and for seventeen years was pastor at Palmyra, Missouri, for thirteen years at Hannibal, Missouri, and afterword was pastor of the Rock Hill church in St. Louis county. His wife was Sarah Bainbridge Richardson, a representative of one of the prominent families of Kentucky and related to many of the old Virginia families. Mrs. Mary H. Shields was the first secretary general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was president of the Missouri Society of the D. A. R., president of the St. Louis Society of Colonial Dames, and a member of the Society of Descendants of Colonial Governors and of the Huguenot Society, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Judge and Mrs. Shields became the parents of four children, of whom the first-born, John Leighton, died in infancy. George H., Jr., a graduate of Princeton University and of the Washington, D. C., Law School, was a member of the United States army in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars and obtained the rank of captain of the United States regulars. He entered the army in the great German war, was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and was one of the executive officers under General Kenly, who had entire charge of the aviation department of the United States army during the

last months of the World war. While stationed at Washington, his work took him to all the various aviation fields. He married Miss Florence M. Streett, daughter of J. D. Streett, one of our prominent business men. Sarah Bainbridge Shields, the third of the family, is the wife of Dean William M. Warren, Dean of Boston University. Their oldest son, Shields Warren, was enlisted in the late war and assigned to Camp Taylor at Louisville in the artillery service. Leighton Shields, the fourth of the Shields family, was graduated from Harvard University and from the St. Louis Law School and is now practicing in this city. He was chairman of the Twentieth ward draft board during the late war and was appointed as captain in the Reserve Corps of the army. He married Miss Harriette Krause, daughter of E. J. Krause, a prominent business man of St. Louis.

As a boy Judge Shields was particularly fond of hunting and fishing, being an exceptionally good shot, and he still enjoys a day in the open with rod and line. He belongs to the Amateur Athletic Association of St. Louis, and the Sons of the American Revolution, and has been a lifelong Presbyterian in religious faith. He served as elder of the Lafayette Park Presbyterian church, St. Louis, was elder of the Church of the Covenant in Washington, D. C., and is now an elder of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis. He has always been a wide reader, is a man of accurate knowledge, a fluent and forceful writer, and a speaker of unusual ability. He has been untiring and faithful in his efforts to promote the spiritual life and welfare of every community in which he has lived. As a friend and companion there are none more faithful. He has now passed beyond the Psalmist's span of threescore years and ten and in life's sunset hour he can review a task fraught with good deeds, characterized by high principles, an influencing factor for the right and for advancement through nearly a half century's residence in this city, so that his memory will linger long after he has passed on, cherished in the hearts of all who know him.

JOHN THOMAS HARDING.

John Thomas Harding, the senior member of the firm of Harding, Deatherage, Murphy & Stinson, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 15, 1866. His father was Joseph Nathan Monroe Harding and his mother was Emily Dyer Badger Harding. His father was born in Baltimore and after finishing a medical course came to Missouri which was then the far west. He settled at Pappinsville, then a trading post on the Osage river near where Nevada is now located. Here he practiced his profession until the beginning of the Civil war, when he moved to St. Louis. After the war he located in Vernon county, Missouri, where he lived until his death in August, 1869. Doctor Harding was a Mason of high rank and was a man of fine training and ability. He was married to Emily Dyer Badger in Baltimore March 25, 1846. Mrs. Harding was a native of Connecticut and one of the first graduates of Mount Holyoke Seminary. She was from a strong outstanding family which perpetuated its history with definiteness back to Giles Badger who came from England and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635.

Following this lead we quote from a well known history of the Badger family: "About 1642 Giles Badger wedded Elizabeth Greenleaf, daughter of Captain Edmund and Sarah (Dole) Greenleaf. He died in Newbury, Massachusetts, July 17, 1647. His only child was Sergeant John Badger, who was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, June 30, 1643, and who on the 16th of June, 1663, married Elizabeth Hayden, who died April 8, 1669. On the 23rd of February, 1670-1, Sergeant Badger married Hannah Swett, who was born October 7, 1651. He had an oatmeal mill operated by horse power and he served as a sergeant in the militia. He died at Newbury, March 31, 1691. His son, Nathaniel Badger, was born in Newbury, January 16, 1675 or 1676, and was married March 27, 1693, to Mary Lunt. They resided at Newbury until about 1715, when they removed to Norwich, Connecticut, and later resided at Union, Connecticut, Nathaniel Badger following the occupation of farming as a life work. His wife died in Coventry, Connecticut, August 29, 1763, in her eighty-seventh year. The children of Nathaniel Badger were ten in number, the second being Nathaniel, Jr., who was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 29, 1695, and who on the 6th of June, 1731, married Rebecca Simons. He resided at Norwich Farms, now Franklin, Connecticut, and later at Union, Connecticut, where he

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was selectman for several years. The line of descent is traced down through his son, Edmund Badger, who was born in Union, Connecticut, in March, 1738, and who in 1765 married Lucretia Abbe, who was born March 10, 1749, a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Ripley) Abbe. Edmund Badger spent the greater part of his life in Windham, Connecticut, and died at Bristol, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1825, after a few years' residence there. His wife passed away in Bristol, January 2, 1826. The seventh of their eleven children was Edmund Badger, Jr., who was born at Windham, Connecticut, February 14, 1779, and who was married August 19, 1798, to Amelia Dyer. Her birth occurred in 1779 and her parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Ripley) Dyer. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Badger, Jr., resided at Windham, Connecticut, where the latter passed away August 22, 1823. "They were the parents of Albert Allan Badger, who was born at Windham, January 16, 1801, and was married January 16, 1820, to Asenath Crosby, of Mansfield, Connecticut." Three children were born of this union: Albert Badger, Oscar C. Badger, and Emily Dyer Badger. Dr. Albert Badger was an early settler in Vernon County, Missouri. He practiced medicine there for many years and died at Nevada, Missouri, in 1912. Oscar C. Badger became a rear admiral of the United States Navy. His son, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, was at the time of his recent retirement commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, and his daughter, Anne, is the wife of Major General George F. Elliott of Washington, D. C.

The youngest of the three children, Emily Dyer Badger, was born at Windham, Connecticut, in 1826. She was reared by her uncle, Edmund Badger, who at one time was Secretary of the Navy. She was a woman of marked literary ability and was much loved by the people of her community. She died at Nevada, Missouri, on August 12, 1913.

The subject of this article was her eighth child. He obtained his education in the public schools of Vernon county, The Southwest Normal School at Fort Scott, Kansas, and the University of Missouri. In addition to this training he studied law with the firm of Burton & Wight at Nevada, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1889. He thereafter practiced law with Judge Charles G. Burton until in 1899 he removed to Kansas City and became a member of the firm of Brown, Harding & Brown. This firm was eventually merged into the present firm of Harding, Deatherage, Murphy & Stinson, which is now widely engaged in corporation practice.

Mr. Harding belongs to the various bar associations and is associated with several financial institutions. He organized the Gate City National Bank and has been its counsel since its organization.

Mr. Harding has two children by his marriage to Mary Joel Atkinson. His daughter Patti is the wife of Taylor S. Abernathy, and his son, Douglas Dyer Badger, is now attending school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

Mr. Harding is a member of various clubs in Kansas City and is also a member of the Mayflower Society by virtue of descent from the Badger and William Bradford lines.

For many years he has been an art collector, having purchased several canvases in Europe. His collection of oil paintings is among the best in the middle west. Among them are the names of some well known masters, notably Corot, Troyon, Diaz, Mauve, Jean Jacques Henner, Bouguereau and Rico. He has a large collection of landscapes, painted by American masters, and among them are some by George Inness, Winslow Homer, Wyant, Tryon, Hassan. He is one of the trustees of the Kansas City Fine Arts Institute and of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music. He is also one of the trustees of the Liberty Memorial Association and acted as chairman of the legal organization.

Mr. Harding has been active in Masonry and is past master of Osage Lodge, past high priest of Nevada, Royal Arch Chapter, past eminent commander of O'Sullivan Commandery, past venerable master of the Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, and past illustrious potentate of Ararat Temple. On account of his work he was awarded the honorary thirty-third degree which he took in Washington, 1911. He has always been a consistent democrat, but has never aspired to office, although during the Thomas T. Crittenden administration as mayor of Kansas City he served as corporation counsel.

Mr. Harding's second marriage was on July 12, 1916, to Lucia Byrne, daughter of the late John M. Byrne and Lucia Fox Byrne.

He is a man of splendid oratorical ability whose powers have been developed in many directions and who, as the years have passed, has had time and opportunity to cultivate those interests of cultural value that constitute one of the chief pleasures of life. While the state ranks him as an eminently successful lawyer his friends know him as a connoisseur of art, as a most agreeable companion, as a patron of all those interests which make for uplift and as a gentleman with whom association means expansion and development.

OLIVER HAYES DEAN.

Oliver Hayes Dean has been an active and devoted member of the legal profession in Kansas City for many years. His ambition has always been to be a lawyer representing the highest principles and purposes of his profession. He has greatly idealized his work; he believes it to be the most honorable and most useful and the most dignified of any work to which a man can dedicate his life. He has lived up to his ideals and by preparation and diligence has commanded success to an unusual degree.

Mr. Dean is president of the Kansas City School of Law and has lectured in this school on corporate and constitutional law for many years. He was one of the founders of this school, organized as it was to enable those who are ambitious to obtain a good legal education in Kansas City and who were unable to go to some distant place for such an education. It has greatly advocated and highly enforced the ethical requirements of the legal profession. It is believed that it has exercised a valuable and important influence in that profession in the middle west. He has been pleased to give his time and more to the school without compensation. It has been unusually successful and now ranks among the best law schools in the country.

Mr. Dean was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, near a village called Washingtonville, December 7, 1845. He is the son of the Hon. Joseph Dean, who served, when a young man, as an officer in the War of 1812 under General Scott and for several years was one of the lay judges of Montour county. The Dean family on his father's side is English and Scotch, and on his mother's side Holland Dutch.

Mr. Dean supplemented his early education, acquired in the public schools of his native state, by study in Tuscarora Academy in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He taught Latin in this academy for a year when in his nineteenth year. He afterwards attended the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated, and on the completion of his academic course in that university in 1868 received the A. B. degree. He then continued his studies at the same institution in preparation for the bar and received the degree LL. B. in 1870. He has also received the degree of LL. D. from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.

On account of his health Mr. Dean came to a drier climate than that of Pennsylvania and located in Kansas City, Missouri, May 1, 1870. He entered the office of Judge Francis M. Black, who was later one of the supreme judges of Missouri. The friendship between Judge Black and him became very intimate and they were devoted friends until his death. Shortly after locating in Kansas City, he became associated with Judge William Holmes, the firm then being Holmes & Dean, which continued for nearly eleven years, and later he became the junior member of the firm of Tichenor, Warner & Dean. When Mr. Tichenor retired from general practice, the firm became Warner & Dean and with other members added at different times, his association with William Warner, United States senator from Missouri, lasted for over thirty-five years. In memory of his old partner, his firm still retains his name and today the firm is known as Warner, Dean, Langworthy, Thomson & Williams, although Senator Warner has been dead over three years.

As an attorney Mr. Dean has been highly successful in all branches of the civil practice which has extended to every court and to various parts of the country. His ability has been supplemented by the highest industry. He has been loyal to his profession and has not allowed any of the allurements of public place to distract his attention from it. He has been for many years an adviser to many incorporated institutions in Kansas City.

Mr. Dean is an impressive, clear and forceful speaker, his ability in that direction being coupled with a strong, earnest personality and a manifest sincerity and hon-

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esty of purpose. He is well known as a writer on legal subjects and has delivered addresses before the bar associations of Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, the Universities of Missouri and Kansas, his addresses usually being upon corporation and constitutional law. He also lectured on medical jurisprudence in the Kansas City Medical College and the University of Kansas for several years.

Mr. Dean is a member of the Kansas City, the Missouri State and American Bar Associations; the International Law Congress, which met at Madrid, Spain, in 1913, and this year (1920) at Portsmouth, England. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, England, and a member of the following organizations in Kansas City, Missouri: Fine Arts Club, University Club, Country Club, Blue Hills Club and Automobile Club; and several charitable and educational societies.

Mr. Dean has two children, a daughter Alice, the wife of Alvah S. Green, of Galesburg, Illinois, and Mason L. Dean, a business man of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Dean is much devoted to music and art, but he finds his recreation largely in reading, which covers a broad and comprehensive scope. His wide general information constitutes one of the basic elements of his success at the bar. He has traveled much abroad, and finds great interest in studying the political, social and economic conditions of foreign countries and the relations and influences of those conditions to and upon each other.

WALTER BROWNLEE.

Walter Brownlee, president of the Brownlee Banking Company of Brookfield, was born at Linneus, Missouri, July 24, 1859, and is a son of Judge Brownlee. After acquiring his early education in the public schools of Linneus and of Brookfield he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, for three years, after which he returned to Brookfield, where he engaged in the grocery business with his father for two years. He was afterward clerk under his father, who was then filling the office of common pleas judge. The son continued in the clerkship for two years and next entered the bank of W. H. DeGraw & Company, remaining with that institution from 1879 until the organization of the Linn County Bank in 1884. Of the latter he became assistant cashier and so continued until 1887, when he turned his attention to the dry goods trade, being connected with the H. Emanuel Company until 1888. The business was then sold and Mr. Brownlee went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he became connected with real estate operations, there residing until 1893. In that year he returned to Brookfield and when the Brownlee Banking Company was organized he became cashier and so continued until the death of his father in 1909, when he succeeded to the presidency of the institution and still remains at the head of the bank. This bank was organized in March, 1893. Its first official statement, issued to the state bank department on the 16th of September, 1899, showed deposits of forty-six thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars, while the last statement, issued December 30, 1919, shows deposits amounting to six hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents. The steady growth of this institution is attributable in no small measure to the efforts and enterprise of Walter Brownlee, who is a man of sound discrimination in business, of keen sagacity and of unfaltering energy.

Mr. Brownlee has also figured prominently in connection with public affairs. He served for thirteen years as city treasurer of Brookfield prior to 1910 and in the latter year was elected to the forty-sixth general assembly of Missouri. In the fall of 1912 he was reelected, serving as a member of the forty-seventh general assembly, and in the fall of 1918 was elected on the democratic ticket from the sixth senatorial district to the position of state senator and is now a member of the upper house. He has thus served for four consecutive sessions in the general assembly and his record is one which reflects credit and honor upon the state that has honored him.

In 1882 Mr. Brownlee was married to Miss Elizabeth Howard, of Kirksville, Missouri, and to them was born a daughter, who is now Mrs. C. W. Hill, of Brookfield. The wife and mother passed away in 1909 and on the 14th of December, 1911, Mr. Brownlee was married to Miss Kate Vance Standly, daughter of Dr. Z. T. and Jennie (Vance) Standly. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee are well known in Linn county and throughout this part of Missouri. He has mastered the lessons of life day by day until his post graduate work

in the school of experience has brought him to a prominent position in connection with the financial interests of the state and with its legislative interests as well.

His wife is a native of Linn county, Missouri, having been born at Laclede, where she obtained her early education. She determined to engage in the practice of medicine and began studying under the direction of her father. In 1898 she became a student in the medical department of the University of Illinois, from which she was graduated in 1902. She spent one year as interne in the Mary Thompson Hospital of Chicago and then selected Brookfield, Missouri, as the field of her professional activity, specializing in the treatment of diseases of women and children. She soon became firmly intrenched in the confidence and regard of the people of Linn county, proving her capabliity in her success in practice. She has also pursued courses of study in the Chicago Post Graduate School and through wide reading has ever kept in touch with the advanced literature of the profession. She was an active member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, and for two years served as president of the Linn County Medical Society, but gave up practice when she became the wife of Walter Brownlee.

JUDGE CHESTER H. KRUM.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his position by the consensus of public opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Judged by this standard, Chester H. Krum is one of the best equipped and ablest members of the Missouri bar and for more than half a century has been actively engaged in practice, save for the period of three years which he spent upon the bench as an impartial and farsighted jurist. He was born in Alton, Illinois, September 13, 1840, his parents being Judge John M. and Mary (Harding) Krum. His father's judicial title indicates that the family name is one of long connection with the history of the legal profession in the Mississippi valley and Chester H. Krum was, as it were, "to the manner born." He pursued his classical education in Washington University at St. Louis, completing his course by graduation in the class of 1863, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. His law course was pursued at Harvard University and there he won the LL. B. degree in 1865.

The year prior to his graduation, however, he was admitted to the bar and upon the completion of his Harvard course he at once opened a law office in St. Louis. Here throughout the intervening years he has continued an active representative of the legal profession. In this connection a contemporary biographer has written: "Advancement in the law is proverbially slow and in no profession does success depend more entirely upon individual merit and effort. Gradually, however, Mr. Krum won a good clientage and in 1867 joined the firm of Krum, Decker & Krum as its junior partner. Two years later he became United States district attorney by appointment and served in that capacity until 1872. He then resigned and in the same year was chosen by popular vote for the office of judge of the St. Louis circuit court. For three years he remained upon the bench, discharging his multitudinous duties with strict impartiality and fairness, his legal learning, his analytical mind and the readiness with which he grasped the points in argument making him a capable jurist, the value of whose service was recognized and acknowledged by the public and the profession. On his retirement from the bench, Judge Krum resumed the private practice of law and has thus been identified with the St. Louis bar for more than half a century. He has not followed the prevalent tendency toward specialization, but in each department of the law is well versed and in the general practice has shown himself equally at home in various branches of jurisprudence. His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics and he has, moreover, been an unwearied student of the science of the law and of the trend of public thought and feeling, which has so much to do with shaping the interests which come before the courts. He is also recognized as a popular law educator, and for nine years, beginning in 1873, was a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Law School."

The marriage of Judge Krum to Miss Elizabeth H. Cutter, daughter of Norman and Frances Cutter, was celebrated on the 26th of October, 1866, so that for fifty-four years they have traveled life's journey together. They became parents of the following

children: Mary F., John M., Clara R., Elizabeth H. and Mabel, of whom John and Mabel have now passed away.

In religious faith the family are Unitarians, holding membership with the Church of the Messiah. Through his political connections Judge Krum has become well known. He gave unfaltering allegiance to the republican party from 1864 until 1888, when he joined the ranks of the democratic party because of a change in his convictions. When free silver was made the political issue of the country he became a champion of the gold standard wing of the democratic party. He has closely studied the vital questions and issues of the day, bringing to bear upon all such an analytical mind and clear reasoning. By reason of the soundness of his judgment his opinions have carried weight with many and he has exerted a wide influence over public thought and action.

EDWARD GRIGSBY TRIMBLE.

Edward Grigsby Trimble, who devoted the earlier years of his manhood to the practice of law and afterwards became the organizer of the Employers Indemnity Corporation of Kansas City, of which he is now the president, was born in Princeton, Kentucky, July 4, 1876. His father, Aaron D. Trimble, was also a native of Kentucky and was a representative of a well-known family bearing the name, who lived in Kentucky for several generations, having come from the north of Ireland to the new world, settling first in Virginia and removing to Kentucky about the time of the Revolutionary war. Aaron D. Trimble gained prominence as a minister and educator. He was for many years treasurer of the Mary Sharp College at Winchester, Tennessee, during all of which time—more than twenty years—he was pastor of the First Baptist church at Winchester. Later, near the close of his life, he was president of the Princeton (Kentucky) college. At the time of the Civil war he served as a captain of cavalry in the Confederate army and after a long life of activity and usefulness he passed away in 1879. In early manhood he wedded Mary Ellen Whitman, a native of Tennessee, who is now eighty-six years of age. She is a daughter of Robert Mollineaux Whitman, who removed from New Hampshire to the south about 1820 and became noted as a pioneer preacher. He was a direct descendant of the well-known John Whitman, of Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Edward G. Trimble, whose name introduces this review, pursued his early education in the graded and high schools of Springfield, Missouri, and later pursued a partial college course at the Baylor University at Waco, Texas, remaining a student there for two years. He next entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, for the study of law and won the LL. B. degree in 1901. He afterward practiced his profession at Houston, Texas, but this did not constitute his initial step in a business career. When but eighteen years of age he had been the owner of a laundry business in the Lone Star state, but became imbued with the desire to enter a field that offered a wider outlook and turned to the profession of law. He was twenty-five years of age when he was graduated from the Cumberland University, after which he took up the practice of law as a member of the firm of Harris & Harris of Galveston and Houston, Texas. Seven years were devoted to law practice and in 1908 he came to Kansas City, where he organized the Employers Indemnity Exchange, which later grew into and became a part of the Employers Indemnity Corporation, of which he is still the president and principal stockholder. This is the largest casualty company in the west or south, and specializes in reinsurance of casualty lines from other casualty companies. He has been instrumental in successfully building up an insurance business on new and original lines, theirs being perhaps the only institution of this character in the country organized within the past years that has earned and paid dividends from its inception. The corporation has put out many interesting and original contracts affecting the insurance business and the initiative spirit which Mr. Trimble has manifested has produced substantial and excellent results. While the largest stockholder of the Employers Indemnity Corporation, he is also interested extensively in other insurance institutions. He is connected with the laundry business and is a stockholder in several banks of Kansas City, while his official connections include not only the presidency of the Employers Indemnity Corporation but also the vice presidency of the American Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Kansas City, presidency of the Exchange Mutual Indemnity Insurance Company of Buffalo, New York, and the presidency of the Insur-

ance Building Company, which is erecting a large building to be used by the Employers Indemnity Corporation.

On the 22d of June, 1904, Mr. Trimble was married to Miss Emily Woodhead, of Houston, Texas, a daughter of John Woodhead, now of Kansas City, who is the secretary and treasurer of the Employers Indemnity Corporation and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Trimble have been born two sons: Edward G., fourteen years of age, and John Duff, a lad of nine.

Mr. Trimble belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and also the Chamber of Commerce, to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Kansas City Club, the City Club, the Hillcrest Country Club and the Automobile Club. He is a Knight Templar, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, and is a very prominent and influential representative of the Calvary Baptist church, in which he is serving as deacon and also as chairman of the finance committee. He is likewise president of the Baptist City Mission Board and of the Baptist Savings & Loan Association. He is a director of the national safety committee and is keenly interested in all those activities which tend to advance the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the race. His ideals of life are high and he employs the most practical methods in securing their adoption, his labors being far-reaching and effective along all lines which make for public good.

CHARLES S. KEITH.

Charles S. Keith, president and general manager of the Central Coal & Coke Company of Kansas City, has throughout his business career been a thorough student of all problems essential to intelligent management of his interests and thus is wisely and effectively directing the further development of the corporation of which he is now the head. This business was founded by his father, Richard Henry Keith, a pioneer merchant and man of affairs of Kansas City, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Charles S. Keith is a native of Kansas City, his birth having here occurred on the 28th of January, 1873. He pursued his early education in the public schools, while later he attended St. John's College and afterward Fordham University, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He then entered business circles as a representative of the Central Coal & Coke Company, of which he is now president. He assumed connection with the business in a minor capacity but has gradually worked his way upward, passing through all departments and thoroughly acquainting himself with every phase of the business. Eventually he has reached the presidency of this important corporation. His father established the business in 1871 by investing his entire capital of forty dollars in a little coal yard on Bluff street, at which time Kansas City handled about thirty carloads of coal daily. With the development of the business he organized the Central Coal & Coke Company, of which he became president, and opened various mines in Kansas and later in the coal fields of Arkansas. The company which he founded now owns coal lands that produce four million tons of coal annually and is the largest enterprise of the kind in the southwest. Something of the remarkable growth of the business is indicated in the fact that at the time of the father's death employment was furnished to ten thousand men and the annual sales amounted to seven million dollars. One hundred and twenty thousand carloads of coal are utilized, taken from mines in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Wyoming, while retail yards are maintained at Wichita, Kansas, St. Joseph, Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, and Salt Lake City, the product being shipped throughout the south and southwest. The company has not confined its attention alone to the coal trade, for with the reorganization under the name of the Central Coal & Coke Company in May, 1893, the company began the development of a lumber trade, which it had hitherto undertaken in a small way. A plant was acquired at Texarkana, Texas, and operations began in January, 1894, with the most modern machinery and equipment. There the manufacture of lumber was continued until the summer of 1902, when the plant was torn down and a removal made to Carson, Louisiana, to obtain a new source of timber supplies. Other sawmills were erected at Keith, Louisiana, on the line of the Kansas City Southern

CHARLES S. KEITH

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Railway, and at Conroe, Texas, on the International & Great Northern, and the Gulf Coast and Santa Fe Railroads.

Thus a business of mammoth proportions has been developed, of which Charles S. Keith is now the head. He has always displayed inflexible integrity in business circles, together with aggressiveness and thorough grasp of the more important problems. He is today widely known as a lumberman, manufacturer and coal operator and one who is capable of making a most keen and correct analysis of any business situation. In fact he has specialized in this department of business to a large degree and he has given a great deal of his time to voicing his views in an educational way to the lumber and coal industries throughout the country in the last few years, making speeches at various points in the interests of the lumber trade. In fact his services are in demand whenever the lumbermen are assembled together in convention. He is likewise a director of the Fidelity National Bank & Trust Company of Kansas City, a director of the Kansas City Light & Power Company, a director of the Southern Pine Association, of which he was formerly president, a director of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and the vice president and a director of the National Manufacturers Association. With many important corporations and business enterprises he is identified as a director and stockholder and his judgment constitutes one of the potent elements in the successful conduct of all business affairs of which he is a representative. He occupies a prominent position in connection with the Chamber of Commerce activities and was president of the Chamber of Kansas City in 1914. He has also been a director and a member of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America for four years and was recently reelected for an additional term of two years, representing the natural resource production in the Chamber.

On the 12th of June, 1900, Mr. Keith was married to Miss Lucile Hill, a daughter of William E. and Sallie (Scott) Hill, of Keithsville, Missouri. They have one son, Richard William, who is now attending the high school of Kansas City and will soon enter Yale.

Mr. Keith is very fond of horseback riding and takes great delight in agricultural interests, owning a valuable farm that is most scientifically cultivated. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, to the Kansas City Country Club, the Mission Hills Country Club, the University Club of Kansas City and to the Chicago Athletic Club. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He takes great interest in civic and political matters which pertain to his home city and state and is active as well in national politics. In a word he is a broad-minded man whose vision is wide, whose understanding is keen and whose ideals and principles never permit him to choose the second best. In his relations with his fellowmen he is actuated by a broad humanitarian spirit that is manifest in helpful support of philanthropic and benevolent projects.

CLARK HUDSON.

Clark Hudson, who is engaged in law practice in St. Louis, is a member of the firm of Hudson & Hudson. He was born in Carterville, Illinois, May 26, 1889, and is the son of Alinzor and Annie May (Shook) Hudson. The father, now deceased, was born in St. Louis, and was a photographer by profession. To him and his wife were born two sons and two daughters: Louis, who is a member of the law firm of Hudson & Hudson, and who married Grace Herr; Linda Ross, who is the wife of Fred H. Abbott, foreman of the Electric Company of Missouri; Clark, of this review; and Hattie, the wife of Victor Hugonoit, who is sales manager of the Brown Instrument Company of St. Louis.

Clark Hudson spent his youthful days under the parental roof, giving his time largely to the acquirement of an education as a pupil in the public schools of Sorento, Illinois, and in the high school of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1907. He afterward entered the Metropolitan College of Law, now known as the City College of Law and Finance, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1911. On the 2d of July, 1912, he was admitted to practice at the state bar, and was admitted to the federal courts on the 21st of July, 1914. Since 1912 he has been continuously and successfully engaged in practice and is now associated with his brother in the firm of Hudson & Hudson,

in the general practice of law but with a large corporation practice. He has studied thoroughly along that line and his ability is recognized by his clientele and by his professional colleagues and contemporaries.

Mr. Hudson has always taken an active interest in military affairs and served in Company E of the First Missouri National Guard from 1906 to 1909, retiring with rank of sergeant. He enlisted again in Company D, First Missouri National Guard, as a private in 1913-1914. When this country entered the World war Mr. Hudson attended the second officers' training camp, but was discharged on account of physical disability, his arches not being able to stand the strain. Undaunted by his discharge and determined to enter the war, he took treatment and was accepted for duty in France in Company A of the Three Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Battalion, Light Tanks, and later was transferred to Company A, Three Hundred Forty-Fifth Battalion, Light Tanks. He served in the Argonne sector from October 21 to January 20, 1919, and remained in France until March 12, 1919. Then he sailed for the United States and was discharged from Jefferson Barracks April 19, 1919. Following his return he served six months as adjutant of Quentin Roosevelt Post No. One of the American Legion and is an active and interested member of the order, serving as manager of the post's ball team which won the championship of the American Legion League in 1920.

In St. Louis, on the 22d day of April, 1912, Mr. Hudson was married to Miss Mollie Elizabeth Allen, a daughter of James W. Allen, of Chaffee, Missouri. They have become the parents of two children, Ouida and Elizabeth. The religious faith of Mr. Hudson and his wife is indicated by their membership in the First Congregational church. He is a young man who is alert, energetic, actuated by a most determined spirit in anything that he undertakes, and in all things measures up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship.

ROBERT BRUCE SNOW.

Robert Bruce Snow, who has been well known for a long period in connection with the real estate activity and financial interests of St. Louis, was born in this city February 18, 1864, his parents being Robert B. and Catherine M. (Cummings) Snow, the former a native of Providence, Rhode Island, while the mother was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The father became a wholesale and retail drug merchant of St. Louis and figured prominently in the commercial circles of the city. His father, however, was a lawyer of Providence, Rhode Island, and was a direct descendant of Jonathan Snow of Massachusetts, who landed at Plymouth Colony in 1630, thus representing one of the oldest colonial families. In the maternal line the ancestry can be traced back to Virginia. The mother of Mrs. Catherine M. Snow died when the daughter was quite young and she was reared by an aunt. It was on the 15th of October, 1850, in St. Louis, that she became the wife of Robert B. Snow and for many years they occupied an enviable social position in St. Louis, in harmony with the high place which Mr. Snow filled as a merchant of this city up to the time of his death in 1865.

Robert B. Snow was educated in the public schools and Smith's Academy of St. Louis and after completing his studies traveled for two years in the old country. An eminent writer has said: "A year's travel in Europe is equivalent to a four years college course." During his tour abroad, Mr. Snow visited many points of modern and historic interest, gaining that broad and liberal culture which can be acquired in no other way as thoroughly as in travel. Upon his return to St. Louis he made his initial step in business circles by becoming identified with the wholesale woodenware and willowware trade. At a later period he became connected with the Belcher Sugar Refinery and afterwards went to Texas for his health, remaining for about a year in San Antonio and Ft. Worth. On the expiration of that period he again came to St. Louis and entered the wholesale paper business in which he engaged for about two years or until 1888. He next took up the stock brokerage business and became one of the fifty organizers of the old St. Louis Mining Stock Exchange. In 1896 he was associated with M. R. Collins, Jr., & Company in the real estate business and was thus engaged for three years or until Mr. Collins' retirement from business in 1899. Since that time Mr. Snow has operated in real estate and financial circles in connection with the settlement of estates as executor and manager, and he is also secretary and treasurer of the Chew Realty Company. He spent the years 1900 and 1901 in California for the benefit of his health,

but while absent from St. Louis at different periods he has always regarded this city as his home and is well known in its financial and business circles and also through a prominent social connection.

In 1903, in St. Louis, Mr. Snow was married to Miss Eliza Pulliam Wherry, daughter of Joseph A. and Sallie (Pulliam) Wherry. Her father was recorder of the city of St. Louis and manager and owner of the Municipal Record Company of the city. Mr. Snow is a Master Mason, belonging to Ferguson Lodge No. 542, and in this he follows in the footsteps of his father. He is fond of hunting and fishing and enjoys all manly sports. He was one of the organizers and a member of Company K of the First Regiment, Missouri Home Guards, during its existence. He makes his home at Ferguson in St. Louis county and the life of the household is the son, Robert Bruce Snow, III, fourteen years of age, who is very active in Boy Scout work and much interested in military matters—an interest that has been stimulated by the fact that his uncle was the late Brigadier General Wm. M. Wherry of the United States army. The lad is anxious to go to West Point and is a most loyal follower of the Boy Scout movement. He is the third generation of the family in St. Louis, his paternal grandparents having come to this city in the first half of the nineteenth century, since which time the name of Snow has been closely associated with the business and financial development of the metropolis.

CLARENCE C. NORTHCOTT.

Clarence C. Northcott is the president of the Hicks-Northcott Title and Investment Company at Macon and is a well known figure in financial circles of his section of the state. He was born at Linneus, Missouri, in 1871, and is a son of Benjamin J. and Eliza C. (Ball) Northcott. The father, a native of Illinois, was a son of B. F. Northcott, a native of Kentucky. Benjamin J. Northcott was an attorney, who practiced law at Linneus until he removed to Washington, D. C., where he filled a position in the pension department, being still a resident of the capital city. His wife was born in Missouri.

Clarence C. Northcott of this review pursued his education in the schools of Linneus and afterward learned telegraphy, which he followed for several years, being connected with all branches of telegraphic service for a period of nineteen years, or until the 1st of January, 1907, when he purchased the interest of his brother in a farm loan, abstract and real estate business, in which he has since been engaged. This is operating under the name of the Hicks-Northcott Title and Investment Company and in 1916 Clarence Northcott was elected to the presidency of the corporation, which now has a large clientage and is conducting a constantly growing and profitable business. His associate officers are C. C. Wood, vice president, and C. V. Goodson, secretary. The company negotiates loans on farm lands, makes abstracts and writes farm and city insurance and their clientage is extensive and gratifying.

In 1897 Mr. Northcott was married to Miss Hattie Wilkinson, a daughter of Thomas P. and Mary F. Wilkinson. They are both representatives of old Missouri families and socially occupy a very prominent and enviable position in Macon.

GEORGE W. CLARKSON.

George W. Clarkson, who since 1908 has been identified with banking interests of St. Louis, is now president of the Grand Avenue Bank, having occupied the position for ten years. Missouri numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Annapolis, Iron county, July 6, 1875. His parents were Joseph G. and Mary E. (Covington) Clarkson. His ancestors were from Virginia, and the father was for four years a member of the Confederate army, serving with Stuart's cavalry. He and his brother, James L. Clarkson, became pioneer lumbermen of Missouri, hauling a complete sawmill outfit across the country from Potosi, Missouri, to a point where they built a mill and laid out and established the town of Annapolis. There they successfully operated, furnishing all the bridge timber and the cross ties to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway at the time of the construction of the road. Their business steadily increased, becoming one of the most important industrial enterprises of the state.

George W. Clarkson, in the pursuit of his education, attended the public schools and

spent three years at the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, Missouri, and afterward studied in the manual training school at St. Louis. On attaining his majority he started out in the business world in connection with flour milling, and was active along that line for eight years, until 1904, when he left Missouri and went to Buffalo, New York, where he became manufacturer's agent, specializing in the handling of flour milling machinery. There he remained for four years and was very successful. In 1908 he came to St. Louis to engage in the banking business and has since been a representative of the financial interests of the city. He has continuously been associated with the Grand Avenue bank and has advanced through intermediate positions to the presidency, so that he is now active in the control of the institution and the task of shaping its policy.

On the 14th of April, 1897, Mr. Clarkson was married to Miss Mary Letty Smith at Potosi, Missouri, the second oldest town in the state. Her parents were James L. and Ida Smith and their ancestors were from Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson have been born two children, Hallie Browne and George W., aged respectively nineteen and seventeen years.

Politically Mr. Clarkson is a democrat and is much interested in anything that has to do with the upbuilding and progress of the city. He belongs to the St. Louis and Bankers Clubs, also to the Associate Bankers' Club of St. Louis, and Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. His religious connection is with St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South. From early pioneer times the Clarkson family have been represented in this state, and George W. Clarkson has followed in the footsteps of his father in his contribution to the development and building of the commonwealth.

HENRY S. PRIEST.

It has been said that to understand the nature of a man one must know something of his ancestry back through several generations and something of his environment, for those are forces which help to shape character, the third influence being that of the selective will. Henry S. Priest has lived through a most momentous period in American history and the shaping of public thought and opinion as the years have passed has had marked influence over his career. Events which have left their impress upon the annals of the nation have developed in him the strongest and best. His father, Thomas Jefferson Priest, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1819, a member of a family whose attachment to Thomas Jefferson accounts for his Christian name; and events which made themselves manifest in the records of the country, awakening the attention of such men as Thomas Jefferson, had to do with molding the character of the father. In those days education in Virginia demanded a real knowledge of Latin and mathematics and Thomas Jefferson Priest was taught by Dodd of textbook fame and later arrived in Missouri as a teacher of mathematics and Latin in St. Charles College at St. Charles, this state. However, he became a resident of Ralls county, Missouri, at that period when settlers from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee were becoming pioneers of Missouri, bringing with them a trend of thought that left its impress upon the history of the commonwealth under the administration of Franklin Pierce and still more notably under that of James Buchanan. This included a devotion to the south, as demonstrated on such issues as free soil and squatter sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska, at a time when those most devoted to the south, including Thomas Jefferson Priest, supported Green against Colonel Thomas H. Benton. It was following the removal of Thomas Jefferson Priest with his family to Ralls county that Henry Samuel Priest was there born February 7, 1853. His birth occurred not quite a month before the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, when vital questions were coming to the front having to do with the shaping of the nation's destiny. According to the family recognition of the value of knowledge, he was given liberal educational advantages and was graduated from Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, in the class of 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, followed in due course of time by that of LL. D. His mother, Amelia E. (Brown) Priest, represented connections with Virginia through Kentucky and Tennessee, including the family of Samuel Houston, founder of the republic of Texas. Following the completion of his more specifically literary course

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he became a law student in the office of Major Mark E. Houston at Taylorsville, Kentucky, and later continued his studies under the direction of Judge James E. Carr of Hannibal, Missouri, then general attorney for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, one of the pioneer lines of Missouri and the west, there remaining until admitted to the bar by Judge John T. Reed at Hannibal in 1873. At Moberly he entered upon a career of success as a representative of the legal profession which identifies him closely with the history of Missouri. With the exception of his brief absence in Kentucky during his early law student days, his entire life has been passed in Missouri and through the period when not only the destiny of the state was being shaped but when Missouri enterprise was making itself felt upon the history of the nation. His activities, too, brought him into close association with many men then and later known as eminent citizens. His first fee at the bar, amounting to about ten dollars, was loaned to a young friend who has occasionally been his opponent in the practice of law but always a friend. This was Champ Clark, then of Pike county and long an outstanding figure in national history.

It was in 1873, at the age of fifty-four years, that Thomas Jefferson Priest passed away and very soon afterward Henry S. Priest was admitted to practice and was soon recognized as a "rising man," for Moberly made him city attorney and after eight years' connection with the bar there he was appointed assistant attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, appearing in important cases in this capacity from October, 1881, until the 1st of December, 1883, when he was appointed attorney for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, now the Wabash system. As he passed from the twenties into the succeeding decade of his life he became well known throughout the state and, more than that, the state became equally well known to him in all of those things which have marked its material, political, intellectual and moral progress. It has been said that the thing which differentiates the Missourian from people of other states is character—character that has been developed through the trying experiences through which the commonwealth has passed, and furthermore it is said that freedom from all assumption of superiority is one of the strongly marked traits of the Missourian. When on the 1st of December, 1890, Mr. Priest was appointed general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, its interests and those of the development of the state through its railroad expansion certainly demanded his natural Missouri qualities as much as they did his great and increasing knowledge of corporation law and other branches of law in legal combats which were often heated and always strongly contested.

In 1894, under the second Cleveland administration, Mr. Priest was appointed judge of the United States district court as the successor of Judge Thayer. After a year's service on the bench he resigned and resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehman and of Boyle & Priest after the retirement of Mr. Lehman. In this connection he tried many cases of record importance whose influence was felt beyond the city and state. His effectiveness as a speaker is manifest in his many condensed and epigrammatic phrases, which have been in circulation long after their origin has been forgotten. However great the opposition which he met in the trial of cases and no matter what the "deliberate unpopularity" of his clients, the personal qualities of Judge Priest won the friendship of his opponents and in this he displayed a quality too rare at the bar and in public life—that of being able to consider as friends those who had tried hardest to defeat his purposes. All this made for a personal popularity that won for Judge Priest unanimous election as president of the Missouri Bar Association in 1891.

It was on the 19th of August, 1912, that Judge Priest wedded Mabel C. Watrous, of St. Louis, who became his second wife. He had been married November 9, 1876, to Henrietta King Parsell, who passed away in 1910 and who was a daughter of George B. and Elizabeth (Wright) Parsell, of Webster Groves, Missouri, but formerly of Portland, Maine. Her father had been identified with railroad development as one of the pioneers, while the family in New England dates back to the first Pilgrim settlement. The children of this marriage were George T., Grace E., Jeannette B. and Wells Blodgett Priest.

In a summary of the history of Henry S. Priest and the characterization of the man, one must again revert to those momentous periods which were shaping the destiny of Missouri. It was in the fifth decade of the nineteenth century that Thomas H. Benton became the foremost promoter of railroad building in Missouri. In Lucien Carr's "Missouri, a Bone of Contention," appearing in the American Commonwealth series, he said: "In the fourteen years that elapsed between 1836 and

1850, there was a notable growth in the wealth and population of the state, and with it came a change in the opinions of those who had succeeded in the management of her finances. To a certain extent, the departure which now took place from the conservative which had hitherto prevailed, can be justified. The state was virtually out of debt; her revenue had largely increased, and granting that it is ever right for a state to engage in works of internal improvements, or 'developing her resources,' as works of this kind were called, it is safe to say that the time had now come when the people of Missouri could afford to indulge in such an undertaking. The trouble, however, when a state embarks in a business of this kind, is to find a stopping place. The doors of the public treasury having been once thrown open, local interests step in, and as each section of the state has an undoubted claim to recognition, it often ends in a general scramble for the spoils. Such seems to have been the case in the present instance. No sooner was it understood that the Missouri Pacific road was to receive a subvention from the public purse than there arose the demand for other trunk roads, to each of which the state was expected to lend assistance. In quick succession, the Southwest Branch, as the St. Louis & San Francisco was then called, the Iron Mountain and the North Missouri roads were chartered, and in the short space of eight years, including the sums voted to the Hannibal & St. Joseph, these different roads received from the state in the shape of guaranteed bonds, loans amounting in the aggregate to about twenty-four million dollars. Upon this sum, the roads were expected to pay the interest; but inasmuch as with but one exception they failed to do so, the state became bound for the entire sum upon which default was made, amounting to some twenty million dollars. At the time this was a heavy load, especially when supplemented, as it was soon afterwards, by the large sums which the state was called upon to pay out during the war of the rebellion. However, by judicious management and a willingness on the part of her citizens to meet these additional expenditures by a corresponding increase in the rate of taxation, a goodly portion of this debt has already been discharged, and the balance, amounting in 1887 to fourteen million dollars, has been so placed that it can be met without causing undue hardship. To a great extent, this result has been brought about by the very development these roads were intended to effect; and to grieve, therefore, over the amount which they have cost, or which is yet due, is as idle as would be 'the lamentation of a boy over the loss of the bait with which he had caught the fish.' "

It was about the time of the beginning of railroad development in Missouri that Henry S. Priest was born. It was in the same decade that Thomas H. Benton made his memorable speech in support of the development of the natural resources of the state through railroad construction, epigrammatically expressing the situation in the words: "There is east; there is India." Great as were the plans, the ideals and the labors of Benton, destiny intervened. Studying the history of events and the signs of the times, recognizing that the question of slavery was becoming a paramount one before the republic, Benton endeavored to make the development of internal resources the dominant political issue, but the trend of events was too strong for him in this regard. However, the era of railroad building had been instituted, politics had been brought to play in gaining financial support for the roads and Missouri was thus taking its place as a vital force in the development of the United States through the extension of the railroad lines toward the Pacific. Benton had appealed to Missouri to take the lead in developing the hemisphere and his appeal met with enthusiastic response. Among his active supporters were Frank P. Blair and B. Gratz Brown. In connection with the railroad building there sprung up an era of town founding, leading in later years to the promotion of the state. Among these villages founded in the woods along the lines of the railroads was that of Webster Groves, where resided Judge Priest. He thus became interested in questions having to do with the railroad development of the state. He was a young man, first a law student and later a young practicing attorney, at the period when Missouri, somewhat recovering from the conditions brought about by the Civil war, was again taking up the work of expansion; and again the questions affecting the commonwealth were of vital interest to a man of his character and tendencies. With his developing powers as an attorney he was chosen as the legal representative of railroad interests and in the twenty years of the period covering the '70s and the '80s he came more and more into intimate association with men who, as makers of Missouri history, had realized in their own lives the meaning of the term "maximum cost" in relation to the

development of the commonwealth and the country. They were men who faced the momentous problems that involved Missouri—men with whom it was a liberal education to be associated, men who in the bitterness of heated political controversy involving the important questions of the times had come to realize silently the nature of their own failings as well as their own strength and were thereby developing characters that left their impress upon the annals of the commonwealth. They were men who, while at times they might seem to display qualities least admirable, had in them the reserve forces which develop at crises and who learned in time to recognize the substantial qualities even in those who were their strong opponents. They were the men who undertook the remaking of the commonwealth interrupted by the war—men who shaped the destinies of the state during the period following hostilities, the men who connected the generation of Benton and Blair with the present, bridging over that period of change in political opinion that at length brought Missouri again into democratic control. Under Phelps, Crittenden and Marmaduke were shaped the law and the politics that preceded every additional thousand miles of track laying in Missouri and westward beyond the state. As a young lawyer Judge Henry S. Priest was closely studying all these problems and building the foundation for his great activity in railroad circles. With the accession of Governor Marmaduke, a Confederate general, as the successor of Crittenden, a Union general, the democratic party, thus reorganized, was held responsible for the work of development inside Missouri and for the state's part in the western development—a responsibility that was increased with the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency. The railroad policy of Benton, inaugurated many years before, was now put into practice, resulting in railroad construction, with new towns founded along their lines and homeseekers located in increasing thousands every year. It has always been a question, "when legislation becomes the supporter of projects of this nature, where can the matter stop?" As the American railroads were developing, Judge Priest became intimately concerned with every step in Missouri having to do with this work. As a corporation lawyer his wisdom was brought to bear on the multiplicity of problems and he has always stood with those men who have caught a vision of the future, who have recognized the scope of possibility as bearing upon the development of the commonwealth and of the country at large. Not only has he been an associate of those men who have molded the history of Missouri but has ofttimes been a leader among those who have shaped its destiny within the past few decades.

HUGH BRAMMER.

Hugh Brammer, engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, was born in Rotherham, England, July 15, 1873. His father, James Brammer, a native of the same country, came to America in 1889 and has been continuously employed as a machinist in railway service. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Limb and was also a representative of an English family, has passed away. They became the parents of two sons, the younger being James.

Hugh Brammer obtained a grammar school education in his native country and after the removal of the family to the new world continued his preparatory and academic studies in St. Louis. From 1904 until 1906 he was a law student in the Metropolitan School of Law and at various periods studied in the City College of Law and Finance and received his LL. B. degree as a member of the class of 1911. He passed the state bar examination in 1914 and was also admitted to practice in the federal courts. His law education was secured while he was working in order to provide for his living, his studies being pursued in leisure hours. Since being admitted to the bar he has continued actively and successfully in the general practice of law, making steady progress as a representative of the legal profession.

On the 27th of February, 1900, Mr. Brammer was married to Miss Julia Hoffman and they have become the parents of two children, Hubert and Frederick. The former enlisted at the age of sixteen years in the United States Marines and served for two years in Cuba and Hayti. Mr. Brammer volunteered for home service in connection with the World war, solicited funds for the Red Cross and assisted in the Liberty Loan activities. He also served on the advisory board of the twenty-seventh ward gratuitously throughout the entire period of America's connection with the allied forces.

Politically Mr. Brammer is a republican and fraternally he is connected with the

Modern Woodmen of America, also the Protective Home Circle and the Loyal Order of Moose. He has many warm friends in these organizations and has made for himself a creditable position in his chosen profession. In fact he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for his education has been acquired entirely through his own efforts, and he has truly won the proud American title of a self-made man.

EDWARDS WHITAKER.

Various corporate interests have felt the stimulus of the enterprise and initiative of Edwards Whitaker and have been brought into form as splendidly organized concerns under his guidance. He has indeed played a prominent part on the stage of business activity in St. Louis, where he is recognized as one of the leading financiers. The city is proud to number him among her native sons. He was here born April 29, 1848, his parents being William A. and Letitia (Edwards) Whitaker. He was but five years of age at the time of his father's death but was carefully reared by his mother, a lady of high character and excellent intellectual attainment. He was a public school pupil to the age of sixteen years and when he left the high school he accepted a position under Colonel L. S. Metcalf in the quartermaster's department of the United States army. During the closing year of the Civil war he served as shipping clerk in that department and thus gained his first knowledge of practical business. It was an excellent training school, for the discipline maintained in all departments of the army constituted the basis of his well known habit of doing everything with military precision. A modern writer has said: "Success does not depend upon a map but upon a time-table." This fact Mr. Whitaker early recognized and throughout his life everything that he has had to do has been done promptly and with accuracy.

After leaving the quartermaster's department Mr. Whitaker obtained a clerkship in the sub-treasury under General A. G. Edwards and later became associated with General Edwards in the brokerage and banking house of Edwards & Matthews. When General Edwards withdrew as the senior partner of the firm, Mr. Whitaker joined Mr. Matthews under the style of Matthews & Whitaker, a relation that was continued for fourteen years. The firm of Whitaker & Hodgman was then formed, following the withdrawal of Mr. Matthews, and eventually the firm style of Whitaker & Company was adopted and has been so continued.

From each experience in life Mr. Whitaker has learned the lessons therein contained and the knowledge gained through banking and brokerage business enabled him to prove a prominent factor in the successful direction of various other important business and financial interests. For a number of years he was the president of the Lindell Railway Company and is now president and one of the directors of the Boatmen's Bank, the oldest financial institution of the city, a director of the St. Louis Union Trust Company and a stockholder in various other business concerns. He became the first president of the United Railway Company, after having taken a prominent part in the consolidation of the street railway systems of the city. He conducted the negotiations which secured the terminal property in St. Louis for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and many other financial transactions of large import to the city have benefited by his cooperation, his keen business sagacity and wise discernment in separating the essential features of a situation from its incidental or accidental circumstances.

In 1874 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Whitaker and Miss Sophia A. Taylor, a daughter of Thomas M. Taylor, of St. Louis. Theirs is one of the beautiful and attractive homes of the city, noted for its warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Whitaker is keenly appreciative of the social amenities of life and holds friendship inviolable. He belongs to a number of the leading social organizations of St. Louis, including the Noonday, St. Louis, Cuivre, Commercial and Country Clubs, also the Union, Manhattan and Mid-Day Clubs of New York. Nor has his attention been concentrated alone along lines that have had to do with his business progress and his social activities. He has ever recognized the duties and obligations as well as the privileges and opportunities of citizenship and has cooperated in many movements which have been valuable factors in the upbuilding and development of St. Louis and the maintenance of its high civic standards. He is the president of the Missouri Botanical Garden, a member of the Business Men's League and of the Civic League. He has ever been a man of broad vision and he looks at all public questions from the same

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wide standpoint that has characterized his understanding of commercial and financial questions. To him opportunity has ever been the call to action—a call to which he has made ready response not only in his business career but in his citizenship connections as well. Forceful and resourceful, he never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose and his course of action has ever been such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

CAPTAIN JAMES F. DAVIDSON.

Captain James F. Davidson, who has passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey, is now living retired at Hannibal, but for many years was an active and well known representative of the Missouri bar. He was born at Eureka, Woodford county, Illinois, in 1839, and is a son of Caleb and Martha (Glazebrook) Davidson, who were natives of Kentucky and removed to Illinois the year before the Black Hawk war.

Captain Davidson pursued his early education in his native city and continued his studies in Eureka College and in the Michigan State University, from both of which institutions he was graduated. When in his junior year at the University of Michigan he entered the Union army, serving for three years in defense of the Federal government. He joined the "Boys in Blue" as a first lieutenant and was promoted to a captaincy in 1864. When the country no longer needed his military aid he again entered college and completed his law course about 1868. He then went to Chicago, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession, remaining in that city for about twelve years. His law office and law library were destroyed in the great fire of 1871. He rendered valuable service during that terrible disaster. On account of his health he went west about 1880, remaining in Colorado for some time. In 1881 he took up his abode in Hannibal, Missouri, where he entered the stock business and invested heavily in real estate. These enterprises occupied all of his time. He was long acknowledged one of the leading stock breeders of Missouri. The Davidson stock farm was noted for its thoroughbred stock.

In 1881 Captain Davidson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Helm, daughter of Judge John B. and Mary A. (Crump) Helm. Her father was a native of Kentucky and in 1853 came to Missouri, where he practiced law for many years. Captain and Mrs. Davidson have two children: John H., residing in North Dakota, and Mary A.

Captain Davidson has long been a stalwart supporter of democratic principles and on five different occasions has been chosen by popular suffrage to represent his district in the state legislature, serving altogether for ten years as a member of the house of representatives, during which time he gave most thoughtful and earnest consideration to the vital questions which came up for settlement and left the impress of his individuality upon the legislative history of the state. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks and the guiding spirit of his life is indicated in his membership in the Christian church.

JOSEPH LOUIS HORNSBY.

Joseph Louis Hornsby, who for about a quarter of a century has maintained his law office in the Rialto Building, in St. Louis, and who for forty-two years has engaged in the practice of law, long occupying a position of leadership, was born September 30, 1856, in St. Louis, his parents being Nicholas L. and Madeline (DeLaureal) Hornsby.

In the acquirement of his education, he was graduated from the St. Louis University with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1874, while in 1878 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. In the meantime he began preparation for the legal profession as a student in the St. Louis Law school and won his LL. B. degree in 1878. He had also studied in the office and under the direction of Hon. Trusten Polk, of St. Louis. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and soon afterward became a member of the law firm of Causey & Hornsby. At a later period an exchange in the personnel of the firm occurred, leading to the adoption of the style of Bakewell & Hornsby, the senior member being Hon. Robert A. Bakewell, at one time a judge of the St. Louis court of appeals. Mr. Hornsby afterward became a senior partner in the firm of Hornsby & Harris, which

firm continued about five years, and since 1898 Mr. Hornsby has practiced alone. Throughout the intervening years he has enjoyed a large clientage that has connected him with important litigation, and his power as an able lawyer, a deep thinker and logical reasoner has long been widely acknowledged.

In June, 1906, Mr. Hornsby was united in marriage to Miss Louise Shaw, a daughter of Philip and Amelia (Cox) Shaw and representative of an old family of St. Francois county, Missouri. Her parents died many years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Hornsby has been born a daughter, Marie Louise.

In many connections outside the strict path of his profession, Mr. Hornsby is widely known. He is a director and vice president of the Tower Grove Bank, and has figured prominently in connection with public affairs. His political allegiance is always given to the democratic party and in 1882 he was elected to represent his district in the thirty-second general assembly of Missouri, of which he remained a member for the two-year term. He was also president of the city council of St. Louis from 1901 until 1905, and about 1909 Rolla Wells, then mayor of the city, appointed him chairman of the local public service commission and he so acted through the existence of the commission, or until 1913, when it was abolished and the Missouri Public Service Commission established. Mr. Hornsby was also a member of the state executive committee of the sound money democratic party in Missouri in 1896. He has long been a close, discriminating student of the vital questions and issues of the day and he fearlessly announces his position and his honest opinion upon any important public question. Mr. Hornsby is a member of the Catholic church, and was at one time president of St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Louis. He has membership with the Knights of Columbus and also belongs to the St. Louis and the Missouri Bar Association and the St. Louis Law Library Association. During the war period he was chairman of the draft board in Division No. 13. He finds recreation in travel and fishing to which he turns when leisure permits, but the greater part of his life has been one of close connection with the practice of law and of active and helpful interest in political circles and upon many public questions. He does not hesitate to express his honest opinion so that men have come to rely upon his word and know that what he says he will do.

J. R. HALL, M. D.

Dr. J. R. Hall is numbered among the representatives of the medical profession in Kansas City and has won a most creditable position. While he continues in general practice, he is specializing to some extent on surgery and the diseases of women. He was born in Rochester, New York, September 22, 1867, his parents being John and Mary Ann (Gracey) Hall, both of whom were natives of Ireland. On leaving the Emerald isle they first went to Canada and afterward to Rochester, New York. The father died when his son, Dr. Hall, was very young, so that the latter does not remember him.

At the usual age Dr. Hall became a pupil in the public schools of Rochester, New York, and also studied under private instruction until he came to Kansas City. His desire to become a member of the medical profession led him to enter the Kansas City School of Physicians and Surgeons, which was afterward taken over by the Kansas University. He was graduated therefrom in 1904, with the M. D. degree, and in the same year opened an office in Kansas City, where he has since remained. He keeps in close touch with modern research and investigation along medical and surgical lines and is ever ready to adopt new ideas and methods which will prove of real value in professional work, yet does not hastily discard old and time-tried methods, the value of which has long been proven. He has been very successful in general practice and in recent years he has done especially good work in the line of surgery and in the treatment of diseases of women. He is most conscientious and careful in the performance of all of his professional duties and holds to the highest ethical standards. As he was beyond war age for overseas service, Dr. Hall did his bit at home during America's connection with the conflict with Germany. He does most of the surgical work at the Wesley Hospital and he has a large and distinctively representative patronage. He belongs to the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and through these avenues and also along other lines of study and investigation he

DR. J. R. HALL

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keeps thoroughly informed concerning the latest advancement in the medical profession.

In Cobourg, Canada, in 1906, Dr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Woodruff, who is of English lineage. They have one daughter, Helen, now thirteen years of age. Dr. Hall belongs to the Kiwanis Club and to the Masonic fraternity and the Chamber of Commerce. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a firm believer in its principles. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Hall bears the reputation of being a big-hearted, sympathetic man of kindly spirit—one who sheds around him much of life's sunshine and good cheer.

LAMBERT E. WALTHER.

Lambert E. Walther, member of the St. Louis bar, and a native of the city, was born July 4, 1872, his parents being Lambert and Sophia (Gundlach) Walther. He was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis and then entered the law department of Washington University, where he won his LL. B. degree in June, 1894. He was admitted to the bar and after practicing alone for a time entered into partnership with Julius T. Muench, under the style of Walther & Muench. This firm was dissolved in 1909 when Mr. Walther was appointed city counselor. He resigned that office in 1913 and again entered into partnership with Mr. Muench and his father, Judge Hugo Muench, and the firm today is Muench, Walther & Muench, with offices in the Title Guaranty building. Their practice is large and of an important character.

On the 6th of December, 1898, Mr. Walther was married to Miss Constance Lynn, and their children are three in number: Gertrude L., Constance and Hugo M. Fraternally Mr. Walther is a Mason, being a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, and he belongs to various organizations that indicate the nature of his interest and activities outside of his profession. He is a member of the City Club and the Society for Ethical Culture. Politically he is a republican and served as a member of the city council for an unexpired term in 1908 and 1909. He is also a member of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

JOHN L. BOWYER.

John L. Bowyer, who since 1911 has been engaged in the real estate business at Linneus, was born in 1866, near the city in which he now resides. He is a son of Thomas Benton and Mary A. (Alexander) Bowyer, the father being the first white male child born in Linn county. He was a son of William and Martha (Tyer) Bowyer, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina. The grandparents came to Missouri about 1828, settling in Howard county, and in 1831 removed to Linn county, where William Bowyer engaged in farming. His son, Thomas Benton Bowyer, was born December 25, 1833, and spent the entire period of his minority on his father's farm. In fact he followed farming throughout his entire active business life or until 1892, when he removed to Linneus and there remained until called to the home beyond on the 8th of January, 1920. He was at one time mayor of Linneus, filling the office in 1898 and 1899, and he was also a member of the township board and justice of the peace for thirty years. His political allegiance was continuously given to the democratic party from the time he attained his majority and he was long a member of the Baptist church, with which he united in 1875. His activity in connection with public office, his enterprise as a farmer and his devotion to the high principles of the church made him one of the most valued residents of his section.

John L. Bowyer was reared upon the homestead farm and acquired his early education in the district schools. He continued to give his attention to agricultural pursuits until August 1, 1890, when he secured a position in a dry goods store at Linneus and was thus active until 1898. He then removed to Brookfield, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business until 1903, when he was elected county recorder, filling the office for two terms of four years each, or until 1911. He retired from the position as he had entered it—with the confidence and goodwill of all con-

cerned—and on putting aside official duties turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in which he is still engaged, having gained a good clientage in this connection. In 1914 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the county bench and occupied that position for the unexpired term of ten months, during which period the court was moved to the new courthouse.

In June, 1903, John L. Bowyer was married to Miss Mattie Owen, daughter of Greenberry and Susie (Kilburn) Owen, who were natives of Kentucky and at an early day came to Missouri, settling in Grundy county.

In politics Mr. Bowyer has always been a democrat and has recently completed the census enumeration. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Modern Woodmen and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. His entire life has been passed in Linn county and his history is as an open book to his fellow townsmen, who have ever found him loyal in citizenship, progressive and reliable in business and faithful in his friendships.

ROBERT A. ROESSEL

Whlie an active representative of the bar for only five years Robert A. Roessel has nevertheless won a position in the ranks of the legal profession that many an older lawyer might well envy. He makes his home in St. Louis, where he was born November 9, 1889, a son of Victor L. and Hettie (Opfenring) Roessel. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the Civil war through the full four years of the continuance of hostilities between the north and the south.

Robert A. Roessel was educated in the public schools of St. Louis passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and in 1909 entered the Washington University from which he was graduated in 1913 on the completion of the law course, winning the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the state bar in the same year and to practice in the federal courts in 1915. He has been continuously engaged in the active work of the profession throughout the intervening period.

On the 22nd of July, 1915, Mr. Roessel was married to Miss Rita Monteath and they have one daughter, Rita Jane, three years of age.

Mr. Roessel belongs to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and the University Club, and his religious faith is evidenced in his connection with the Shaw Avenue Methodist Church of St. Louis. Politically he is a republican, giving stalwart allegiance to the party, yet never seeking any public office. He prefers to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his professional interests and is at all times loyal to the highest professional standards. He is now a member of the St. Louis, Missouri, and American Bar Associations.

HARRY THOMAS ABERNATHY.

Familiar with every phase of the banking business, holding to high ideals in his business career and actuated by a spirit of progress at every point, Harry Thomas Abernathy is now the vice president of the First National Bank of Kansas City, to which position he was called in 1908, having for fourteen years been connected with the institution. He was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, May 23, 1865. His father, James Logan Abernathy, removed to Leavenworth in 1854 and at the time of the Civil war joined the Union army as captain of Company A, Eighth Kansas Infantry. He was afterward made a lieutenant colonel and commanded his regiment in several engagements. Subsequently, in the '70s, he organized the firm of Abernathy, North & Orrison of Kansas City and thus figured prominently in its commercial circles. He also became one of the founders of the First National Bank in 1886 and was its president for several years. He married Elizabeth Martin, a native of Ohio, who, however, was reared in Keokuk, Iowa, their marriage being celebrated in 1858.

Their son, Harry Thomas Abernathy, completed his education in Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In the same year he initiated his business career as a representative of the Abernathy Furniture Company of Kansas City, with which he was closely associated in the development and conduct of the trade until 1894. In that year he turned

his attention to banking, entering the First National Bank, of which he was made assistant cashier. While his father was one of the founders and officials of this institution, parental authority was not exercised to win him advancement, which has been gained through individual merit, ability and thoroughness. He continued to serve as assistant cashier for six years and in 1900 was promoted to the position of cashier, so serving until 1908, when he was elected to the vice presidency and remains in that office. He has become widely recognized as one of the strong and forceful factors in financial circles in Kansas City and in 1918 and 1919 served as president of the Kansas City Clearing House Association. Aside from his official and directorship connection with the First National Bank he is also a director of the Kansas City Title & Trust Company and of the Liberty Trust Company. He still remains on the directorate of the Abernathy Furniture Company and is a director of the Duff & Repp Furniture Company.

On the 1st of January, 1890, Mr. Abernathy was married in Leavenworth, Kansas, to Miss Mary L. Stevenson, daughter of Richard and Anna Stevenson, of that place. Mrs. Abernathy was born in 1868 and passed away in 1919. There were three children of that marriage. James Logan married Zemula Johnson, a daughter of W. D. Johnson. Taylor Stevenson, born in Kansas City, March 29, 1892, attended the Westport high school and also Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1914. After three years' connection with the First National Bank he went to the Gate City National Bank in 1917 as assistant cashier and in the following year was promoted to the cashiership. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, to the City Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. During the period of the World war he was connected with the United States navy, on duty on the Atlantic coast, and is now a member of the American Legion. He belongs to the Second Presbyterian church. In 1915 he married Patti Harding, daughter of John T. Harding. The youngest member of the family is Mary Stevenson, who is at home with her father. Their religious faith is indicated by their membership in the Second Presbyterian church. Mr. Abernathy also belongs to the University, Country, Kansas City Athletic and Bankers Clubs and he is prominent in Masonic circles, serving as treasurer of the Scottish Rite bodies in 1918, 1919 and 1920. In politics he is a republican, inclined toward an independent course. He served as a member of the capital issues committee for the tenth federal district during the World war and at all times he is actuated by an intense spirit of loyalty to all those forces and agencies which make for the benefit and upbuilding of city, commonwealth or country.

HENRY W. KIEL.

Henry W. Kiel, elected mayor of St. Louis on the republican ticket, is giving to the city a non-partisan administration indicative of the fact that he holds the public welfare and the interests of the majority of the people to be more important than partisan measures. In his political work he is building along constructive lines and the results are sure and certain. Mr. Kiel is a native of St. Louis. He was born February 21, 1871, his parents being Henry F. and Minnie C. Kiel. After attending the public schools he continued his education in the Smith Academy and in early life learned the bricklayer's trade, developing an efficiency that enabled him later to engage in the brick contracting business, in which he became the successor of his father. In this line he has since continued and one of the features of his business success is undoubtedly the fact that he has not dissipated his energies over a wide and varied field but has concentrated along a single line, further developing the powers and efficiency for which he laid the foundation in the early years of his business career. He is now a prominent figure in contracting circles as the senior partner in the Kiel & Daues Bricklaying & Contracting Company, which enjoys an extensive patronage and has erected some of the leading structures and business blocks of the city.

On the 1st of September, 1892, Henry W. Kiel was married to Miss Irene H. Moonan a daughter of James and Jane Moonan. Four children have been born of this marriage: Henrietta, now the wife of Granville Hogan; Elmer A., who married Marie Budde; Clarence V.; and Edna A.

Mr. Kiel is prominently known in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal

Arcanum. His political support is given to the republican party, of which he has been an advocate since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has long been keenly interested in politics, has become a recognized leader in the ranks of his party and on the 1st of April, 1913, was elected to the office of mayor of St. Louis for a four years' term, in which he gave to the city such an efficient and progressive administration that he was reelected in April, 1917, for a second term. His ideals in matters of citizenship are very high. He says that it is no longer a disgrace to be spoken of as a politician, that day having gone by, for the political leader of today is looking toward progress and not toward personal aggrandizement. His own political career has meant much to the community and has resulted in many measures and projects most beneficial to the city. He has ever advocated the study of platforms and the support of candidates representing the best interests of the community. As the chief executive of St. Louis he is studying every phase of the city's development and welfare—the safeguarding of the young, the protection of individual interests against crime, the care of those whom an untoward fate has cast upon the cold mercy of the world and all those constructive forces which receive the endorsement of the leading people of all parties. That Mayor Kiel is a most broad-minded man, exemplifying the highest type of American patriotism, is indicated in the fact that, while a republican, some of his strongest admirers are found among the supporters of the democratic party. The results of his administration are most tangible and like Roosevelt, whom many regard as the foremost American of his generation, Henry W. Kiel, while holding to high ideals, has utilized the most practical methods in their accomplishment.

FRANK A. RUF.

Frank A. Ruf was born in Albany, New York, April 4, 1856, a son of John J. and Catherine P. Ruf, both now deceased. His parents moved to Iowa when he was a small child. He attended the public schools in Des Moines to the age of thirteen, and then left home and started out to provide a livelihood for himself, resorting to the various kinds of work that a boy can do. After trying his luck in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Omaha, Nebraska, and St. Joseph, Missouri, he finally in 1874, found himself located in St. Louis.

Fifteen years of active effort with M. W. Alexander, the then leading St. Louis druggist, coupled with economy, at length brought him one-half interest in the firm of Frost & Ruf, a drug business at the southeast corner of Seventh and Olive streets. He continued in the business as a member of this firm until 1888, when they entered upon the manufacture of one of the widest known medicines in the world—Antikamnia (Opposed to Pain) which was put upon the market as a headache and neuralgia remedy. On the incorporation of the business, the capital stock was five thousand dollars. With the growth of the business, which was rapid, it was found necessary to interest new capital, which was done, and the company was reorganized and incorporated under the laws of Missouri with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Since its organization, Mr. Ruf has been president and treasurer of the company. Improved methods of exploitation and advertising were adopted and in consequence of the growth of the business it was found necessary to have larger quarters, this leading to the opening of the new laboratory and offices of the Antikamnia Remedy Company at Nos. 717 to 725 Locust street, part of the site now occupied by the Mercantile Trust Company. Here again the space proved inadequate and the company, in 1896, erected a building for its own use at Nos. 1723 to 1731 Olive street. After eight years the volume of trade necessitated another removal and since 1902 the company has occupied its present building at Nos. 1622 to 1624 Pine street, used exclusively by this still growing American industry. There has been no change in the personnel of the company since the retirement of Mr. Frost, whose interests were taken over by Mr. Ruf, the president and treasurer of the company. In the space of thirty years this business has developed from a small one to the largest of the kind in the world, with offices and laboratories in London, Paris and Madrid and distributing depots in all of the larger cities on the face of the globe.

Lowell has said, "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," and as such the corporation is the indication of the great business stature of

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Frank A. Ruf. Aside from his connection with the Anti-Kamnia Remedy Company, he is also a director and a member of the executive committee of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, with a capital and surplus of ten million dollars, the president of the C. E. Gallagher Medicine Company, and president of the Herriott Polish Company. He is also president of the Cinderella Heel Corporation, a half-million dollar firm, manufacturers of aluminum heels for ladies' shoes, said to be the most desirable patent metal heel on the market. As president of the Actoid Remedy Company, he looks after the interests of this well-known remedy. "Actoids Act Actively," according to Mr. Ruf, is the slogan which has caused this preparation to become world wide in its use. He is vice president of the Bowen Motor Railways Corporation, which is building gasoline motor cars to run on railway tracks. A thorough trial of this car has demonstrated its practicability beyond a doubt. Mr. Ruf is also vice president of the Watters Corporation, capitalized for three million dollars, manufacturing the Indexograph and other Watters office devices. The new plant of this corporation in the new industrial district in the northwestern part of the city is most modern in all of its details.

Mr. Ruf was married at Buffalo, New York, in 1897, to Miss Alpha Haight, daughter of William Haight, of Middlebury, Vermont. In politics he is a republican with independent tendencies. He is a Mason of high rank, belonging to Cornerstone Lodge, No. 324, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; St. Louis Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs moreover to the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday, Century Boat, Automobile, and Riverview Clubs, the Missouri Athletic Association, the St. Louis Art League, the Chamber of Commerce, the Zoological Society, the Apollo Club, the St. Louis Symphony Society, and is a member of the advisory board of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

Love of art is manifest in the beautiful canvases and fine Persian rugs which adorn Mr. Ruf's home. He was decorated by the shah of Persia with the Order of the Lion and the Sun because of his fame as a connoisseur of Oriental fabrics, especially Persian rugs. The decoration ceremonial took place in the anterooms of Mr. Ruf's office, the walls, floors, divans and balustrades of which were decorated for the occasion with Persian rugs and fabrics of exquisite design and color, many of which are centuries old and represent the investment of a fortune. His love of these rugs comes not alone from his appreciation of color, design and texture but also from his knowledge of the art of rug making and of the history, traditions, superstitions and beliefs which are woven into these rugs. From their workmanship he reads many a life story and, moreover, is willing to share his joy therein with many admiring visitors at his home and office. Business affairs and love of travel take him frequently abroad and he is a familiar figure in the art centers of Europe and the orient.

Throughout his business career Mr. Ruf has displayed the keenest sagacity, combined with splendid powers of organization and the ability to at all times differentiate between the essential and the non-essential. The Bulletin of Commerce has said of him: "He is seemingly retiring in his disposition, not given to argument or controversy, and yet when touched upon matters of business or a subject engaging his interest, he is prompt in the expression of his opinions. The business side of his character is strict and decisive, displaying an energy that permeates every detail, and yet his management is highly diplomatic, governing without a seeming effort and engaging an interest without appearing to urge it. His decision, however, is emphatic and conclusive within himself. He strikes only while the iron is hot and ductile—never when the metal is cold and hard. Hence he can fashion it to his purpose without struggling against impractical conditions. No misleading feature or breath of deception is tolerated in any of his transactions, having the wisdom to know and the experience to demonstrate that integrity is the only ladder to climb if you expect to reach the top. Such men are not plentiful. They may be strong in a few points and sadly out of balance in many. It is the mentally even, well rounded up man, who never flies off at a tangent like a dirigible air ship, that courts and wins success. A combination of qualities evenly adjusted are better and stronger than a genius with a single purpose."

He has been characterized as a "man of the people, filled to the brim with energy, living for a purpose and never losing sight of that fact; prompt and decisive in business, less of a talker than an energetic worker and a distinct organizer of

success. He is a man of faultless integrity to himself and others, one who believes in the principles of justice and is no friend to deception, and double dealing. He is a promoter of good fellowship and high-class citizenship. His principles and convictions of right are his party and his religion. He is patriotic because he loves his country and obeys its laws. He is one who never withholds a right nor imposes a wrong. He is, therefore, a good neighbor, encouraging by helpful example and otherwise those in misfortune or distress. Upon matters of public concern and business affairs his judgment is frequently consulted as an authority because of his standing, wide experience and confidence he enjoys among the people. It is a worthy and deserving record to make of such men, for they should be remembered hereafter and their good deeds not allowed to perish from the earth."

THOMAS T. FAUNTLEROY.

The friends, who know that Thomas T. Fauntleroy was born (February 22, 1862) in the Valley of Virginia, say of him that "He lives to build, not boast a generous race." But regardless of his habits of reserve in discussing the traditions which belong to this origin, no one who shares or knows the tradition of the Virginia Valley is likely to fail to be stirred by memories of what it means to have been born in "the Valley,"—in Winchester,—and in 1862,—as one of the "Faunt, Le, Roys," who shares as pioneers in the work of the "founders" of the America of the present, making "the Valley" what it is in its visible reality today, and in the far greater invisible reality of its part in the building of every great commonwealth west of the Blue Ridge.

To those who know this history, "the Valley" means the "Shenandoah Valley of Virginia." There is only one, now, as in American history, there was only one, when after Braddock's defeat, Captain Charles Lewis marched from Alexandria to Winchester with his Virginia volunteers to stop the work of the scalping knife in the "Back Country" and keep the Valley road open for the progress of the future. The "Valley road" from Lancaster in Pennsylvania then, soon became the bridle path beyond Winchester, and then "a trail," known only to the fur-trader and the Indian hunting party or war-party. But then, as in 1862, the future of the country depended on keeping the Valley road open.

In 1862, and the years immediately before and after, as this was being attempted by General Shields, Tremont, Banks and Milroy, with Sheridan at times in the background or foreground as his work required, "Stonewall" Jackson had much to do with the making of history which makes birth at that time in Winchester memorable.

When this history belongs to biography in any given case, as it does in the present, it illustrates the educational conditions of life which help to make character. In what some call "the environment" of the Valley between 1862 and the "revival of prosperity," what some call "military necessity" had done its best for character-building by removing the temptations of superfluous luxury. It was said in explaining military necessity in the Valley about 1862-65, that "a crow flying over it, would have to carry his rations."

If such conditions promote the "survival of the fittest," the pioneer families of the Valley had grown accustomed to survival since Braddock's promise of help failed them. The late Judge Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, who died in St. Louis, October 2, 1906, was then the head of one of these families in Winchester, where he was born, and where he lived all his life, until his removal to St. Louis. He was several times a member of the Virginia legislature, and for four years (1878-1882) he served as secretary of the commonwealth. From January 1, 1883, to 1896, he sat on the Virginia supreme bench, serving a full term of twelve years, by election of the Virginia legislature.

As a lawyer by profession he was exceptional among kindred of his name, most of them seeking service in the army or the navy, where their names appear with credit to themselves and the country. Colonel Thomas Turner Fauntleroy, Judge Fauntleroy's father (and grandfather of Thomas T. Fauntleroy, of St. Louis) served long in the United States Army. He commanded the Fourth Dragoons in the early '50s. When Fort Riley, Kansas, was a pioneer outpost, he commanded it, with responsibilities which may be guessed from photographs taken much later, showing

THOMAS T. FAUNTLEROY

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on the Kansas prairie such work of the scalping knife as was seen on the road northwest from Winchester to Pittsburgh after Braddock's defeat. In the history of the west, he is noted as the founder of Fort Riley, but he had been in command of various posts before, as he was afterwards. These included Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Jesup, Louisiana, and San Antonio, Texas. At that point, his professional service connects political history with his family history in 1862, for it is easy to make the historical connection between "the Alamo" at San Antonio, and the great plaza of the City of Mexico, into which he rode with General Scott on the triumphal entry which fulfilled the promise of the political eloquence of the time, and located the "Conquering Saxon" in the "Halls of the Montezumas." He had commanded one of the divisions of General Scott's expeditionary forces. After the return from Mexico, he commanded at Santa Fe. It is not recorded that he specialized in political history from any philosophical standpoint. With or without analysis of the connection of events with the Mexican war apparent the Civil war "broke out" for him as it did for others, most of them not then devoted to military duties as he was in 1861. His then was the painful choice of other Virginians in the "Old Army," and like Lee, he "went with his state." Resigning from the United States army, he joined the army of the Confederate States and was in command of Richmond, Virginia, during the war.

When the war closed, the famous schools of Virginia, which had been closed by its beginning, or soon afterwards, when the war in Virginia, "robbing the cradle and the grave," took their students for the ranks, began to re-open, with the best men of the State in charge of them. This often meant former Confederate leaders, and usually they had enrolled as students, veterans of many battles, surviving as boys, still nearly enough "beardless" to go back to school among boys too young to have been accepted for the ranks. One of these famous schools was the Shenandoah Valley Academy in Winchester, where in the years following the close of the Civil war many men were educated, who became noted in Virginia and other states of the south. At this school, and among such associates, Thomas T. Fauntleroy began the studies which prepared him for the University of Virginia,—"Jefferson's School," as many Virginians have always loved to think of it. It may be noted here, as well as it might be elsewhere, that since leaving the university, Thomas T. Fauntleroy, a Virginian then, "of the Valley," has always been a republican, everything in the Valley tradition and the family tradition to the contrary notwithstanding. And it has been often said and never disproved, "everything to the contrary notwithstanding," that as Jefferson called himself a "republican" when the university was founded, the party which later adopted his name, did so in its beginnings that it might invite all his admirers to "live up to" his principles,—an opportunity, which is never likely to be completely closed in any party.

Studying law at the University of Virginia for two years (1881-2, 1882-3), the young Virginian of the Valley followed its tradition northwest over the Braddock road from Winchester instead of the Valley road, west, by south. Both roads met in St. Louis under Jefferson's administration, as they do still, but it was over the Braddock road that beginnings had been made for "putting Missouri on the map," with Minnesota and the northwest to be mapped later. Although Minnesota had been long mapped when Thomas T. Fauntleroy located in St. Paul in 1883, the city then had only thirty-six thousand people to enrich with their law practice the young attorney their reputation for progress and prosperity had attracted. But as then still "fresh in the twenties," he grew in law and the good qualities which insure success in it, he saw the city grow to its present dimensions,—already provided for the occupation of a million in 1896, when his wife's health demanded a milder climate than the winter-climate of the northwest. He removed then to St. Louis as his permanent home, among many kindred, including the family of the late Major Henry Turner, whose origins represent "the Valley."

From October, 1883, to July, 1896, his growing law practice in Minnesota brought him into increasing contact with men now famous in the history of that state and of the country. His practice had extended beyond the state to the northwest generally. It included the most important insurance cases tried in the Northwest, and in defending them, he left his record at the bar from Milwaukee on the east of Des Moines, Iowa, and Helena, Montana. In the early '80s, there were strong men in the northwest, found at the bar, as in other callings, where the demands of the future then were met by strength in the "action, action, action," which accounts for all that is otherwise unaccountable in the best of the present.

In Minnesota, as in such other states as North and South Dakota and Montana, Mr. Fauntleroy's beginnings gave him a wonderful acquaintance to which he may look back with pleasure, as he might with pride. He knew and tried cases with the Spooners, the lawyers of the Vilas family, the Flandraus, the Gilfillans, the Ramseys, with Senator Cushman K. Davis and others, whom it was an education to know, as in the history of the bar, it is an honor to have appeared with them in such cases as those in which in Minnesota and other northwestern "reports," Mr. Fauntleroy is recorded on one side or the other.

In St. Louis, where as a member of the firm of Abbott, Fauntleroy, Cullen & Edwards, he is known professionally to all who know the leaders of the bar, Mr. Fauntleroy has devoted himself to the work of his profession, with the success he might have won in public life had he entered it. But thus far he has not done so. His appointment as master in chancery in the "Frisco receivership" was professional rather than political, and it can hardly be said that he was entering public life when he began service on the board of visitors of the University of Missouri by appointment of Governor Herbert S. Hadley. So it may be said of him, as in the nineteenth century it was said of the wisest among the famous public men with whom professionally he has been associated, that he has "never put his political future behind him."

An association may do more than any other single factor to decide life, the "new method" in the study of history and biography, begins with the "group," and by those who distrust "heredity," so called, group-history is studied with the most careful attention. As American history is studied thus from its eighteenth century groups in the Virginia valley, its interest grows with every generation, as associations thus explained, extend from state to state, in the "great dispersion" which has been going on ever since the first group of French Huguenots, including the Fauntleroys, settled in colonial Virginia. In the Revolutionary period, this group included in its family connection, Charles Mynn Thruston, who was on Washington's staff in war, as in peace, he was Episcopal bishop of Virginia. As he leaves Thomas T. Fauntleroy of St. Louis among his great-grandsons, one of his sons, Judge Charles Thruston, was the first United States judge for the District of Columbia. Mr. Fauntleroy's uncle, General Joseph K. Barnes, who had been an intimate friend of General Grant, inherited from his father this association, not only with Grant but with his group in "the Old Army," as the regular army before the Civil war is called by those who inherit its tradition. We might be carried far afield, following such historical connections, as in this connection of group association, they account for General Joseph K. Barnes as "the surgeon in charge at Lincoln's bedside, from the time he was shot until he died," and afterward as a surgeon at Garfield's bedside, "after he was shot, until he died."

This may suggest how much of the reality of romance in American life a biographical sketch necessarily suppresses. American life in the making, as Thomas T. Fauntleroy has helped to make its history in the generation since the Civil war, is often likely to test belief by any connected grouping of what, detached, may have appeared its commonplaces. And as the study of three generations, through their associations, develops wider and wider circles of interest, those who are not prepared for the actual reality, may turn from it as they do from romance. But in connection with all that is necessarily left unsaid here, those who are prepared for the revelation of the most unexpected meanings in what they know already, may find no better place for beginning their study of American life than the Virginia valley, between 1750 and 1862, when Thomas T. Fauntleroy, now of St. Louis, first appeared in Winchester,—in plain sight, if not of Washington's French and Indian war headquarters, still of the historical connection back to 1750 for everything before and since "Sheridan's ride."

WILLIAM S. SCOTT.

For a third of a century William S. Scott has been identified with the coal trade and is now president of the Missouri & Illinois Coal Company, a corporation operating extensively and successfully. He was born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, on the day of the great battle of Fredericksburg, and buildings all around the Scott

home were that day struck and torn by shells. His parents were Hugh and Ann (Clarkson) Scott. His grandfather in the paternal line came from Scotland when fifteen years of age and took up his abode at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he became prominent in business circles as a merchant and in the public life of the community as mayor of the city. His son, Hugh Scott, also followed merchandising in Fredericksburg, where he conducted a general store, his death occurring when his son William was a lad of thirteen years.

The latter pursued his education in a private school of Fredericksburg to the age of twelve years and then entered the military academy. He was but fourteen years of age when he began providing for his own support as a clerk in a general merchandise store, being thus employed for several years. He later became teller in a bank at Fredericksburg and in 1882 he was made cashier of the Union Depot Elevator at St. Louis, Missouri. Subsequently he was elected to the position of secretary of the Carondelet Milling Company, with which he remained until the business was sold. He then became secretary of the gas company at that place and in 1887 he turned his attention to the coal trade, in which he has since continued. Making steady progress along that line, he has achieved notable success and is now the president of the Missouri & Illinois Coal Company, whose extensive operations have placed him with the men of affluence in St. Louis.

In this city, in 1897, William S. Scott was married to Miss Margaret Lytton, a daughter of the Rev. J. P. and L. A. Lytton, the former active in missionary work. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have become parents of three children, Marjorie, Clarkson and Lytton, aged respectively twenty-one, eighteen and sixteen years. The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church and in his political views Mr. Scott is a democrat, his interest in political questions being that of the representative business man who is ever concerned in all problems that affect the welfare of community, commonwealth or country. Mr. Scott is a well known figure in club circles in St. Louis, having membership in the City, St. Louis and Sunset Clubs and in the Missouri Athletic Association.

MORTON J. MAY.

Morton J. May is the president of the May Department Stores Company at St. Louis and has a remarkable grasp of every phase of the business which he conducts. The processes and methods which he follows in carrying out this rapidly developing enterprise, measure up to the commercial standards and ethics of highest character, and he has made his establishment one of the attractive department stores of the city.

Morton J. May was born July 13, 1881, his parents being David and Rosa (Shoenberg) May. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the democracy in 1864, at the age of sixteen years, settling in Union City, Indiana, where he obtained employment in the general store, which however handled principally dry goods. In 1878 he went to Leadville, Colorado, and with a partner established a dry goods and general merchandise business on his own account. In 1889 he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he opened a general store which was the original establishment of the May company. In 1897 he organized the May Department Store Company with stores in St. Louis, in Cleveland, Ohio, and Denver, Colorado. In the first named city they acquired the Famous, which in 1911 was consolidated with the Barr Store and is now conducted under the name of the Famous Barr Store, but is owned and operated by the May Department Stores Company. In 1912 they also purchased the business of the M. O'Neil Company of Akron, Ohio, so that the May Department Stores Company now owns and operates fine establishments in St. Louis, Cleveland, Denver and Akron. The company was capitalized with fifteen million dollars of common stock, and eight million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of preferred stock, and of the latter one million and seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been retired. The headquarters of the company are at St. Louis and they also maintain large offices in New York City, where much of the buying is done. They do a business of over fifty-five million dollars annually and their stock is listed on the stock exchange. Each store is owned and maintained as an independent business and has been made one of the most popular commercial centers of the city in which it is located. David May still remains an active factor in the business and is now chairman of the board of directors of the company, while Col. Moses Shoenberg, brother-in-law of David May, is vice president of the company. Three of the sons of David May have become interested in this business, these being Morton

J. of this review; Thomas May, who is one of the vice presidents of this company and who is very active in the control and development of the business; and Wilbur, who as yet has not taken on any responsibilities in the company. In the family there is also another member, a sister Florence, who is home with her parents.

Morton J. May was educated in the public schools of Denver and the Smith Academy at St. Louis, after which he entered the University of Colorado, from which he was graduated in 1901. Since completing his college course he has concentrated his efforts and attentions upon the business in which he is now engaged. Characteristic thoroughness has enabled him readily to master every detail and he has a remarkable grasp of every phase of the business in which he has been notably successful, this being attributable to his executive ability, his persistent hard work and a fine sense of fairness combined with a broad policy.

In St. Louis in 1909, Mr. May was united in marriage to Miss Florence Goldman and they have become the parents of two children, Sarah Jane and Morton B. The parents are members of the Temple of Israel and Mr. May belongs to the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. He is fond of hunting and fishing and also plays golf. He is likewise well known in several of the leading clubs of St. Louis, including the Columbian, the Westwood Country, and the City Club, also the Missouri Athletic Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is keenly interested in the efforts of the organization to advance the business development of the city, to extend its trade relations and to maintain all those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

JUDGE WARWICK HOUGH.

High on the keystone of the legal arch of Missouri is written the name of Judge Warwick Hough. Untarnished is his record as lawyer and jurist, for at all times he held to the highest ethical standards of the legal profession, and his splendid mentality enabled him to become a most accurate interpreter of the law. His course is one which reflects honor and credit upon the state in which he so long made his home, for he was but two years of age when brought to Missouri by his parents, continuing a resident of the state practically throughout the entire time until death called him October 28, 1915. The last three decades of his life or more were passed in St. Louis. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 26, 1836, a son of George W. and Mary C. (Shawen) Hough and a descendant of John Hough, who removed from Bucks county Pennsylvania, to Loudoun county, Virginia, about 1750 and there wedded Sarah Janney, whose people had also come from Bucks county, Pennsylvania. John Hough was a grandson of Richard Hough, who came from Cheshire, England, on the ship Endeavor as one of a colony directed by William Penn, reaching Philadelphia in 1683, and of whom Penn wrote: "I lament the loss of honest Richard Hough. Such men must needs be wanted where selfishness and forgetfulness of God's mercies so much abound."

The parents of Judge Hough were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia, the father born April 17, 1808, and the mother on the 25th of December, 1814. They were married there in 1833. Five years later they came to Missouri and George W. Hough, who had previously been a merchant, brought with him a stock of goods which he sold in St. Louis. He then removed to Jefferson City, where he continued to engage in merchandising until his retirement from business in 1854. "Prior to this," wrote a biographer, "he had been prominent and influential in Missouri politics and had served with distinction as a member of the state legislature. In 1854 he was the candidate of the democratic party for congress and engaged actively in the political controversies of the day, which were then of a very fervid character and plainly foreshadowed the great contest of 1860 to 1865. In conjunction with Judge William B. Napton and Judge William Scott, then on the supreme bench of Missouri, and Judge Carty Wells, of Marion county, Mr. Hough participated in framing the famous 'Jackson resolutions,' introduced by Claiborne F. Jackson, afterward governor, in the Missouri legislature in 1849, which resolutions occasioned the celebrated appeal of Colonel Thomas H. Benton from the instructions of the legislature to the people of Missouri. These resolutions looked forward to a con-

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flict between the northern and southern states and pledged Missouri to a cooperation with her sister states of the south. The leading democrats of Missouri were then known as Calhoun democrats, chief among them being David R. Atchison, William B. Napton, James S. Green, Carty Wells and Claiborne F. Jackson, and the bitter personal hostility existing between Calhoun and Benton was much intensified by these resolutions, the authorship of which Colonel Benton attributed to Calhoun. The result of the canvass was Colonel Benton's retirement from the United States senate. Soon after making his unsuccessful canvass for congress in 1854, Mr. Hough was appointed by Governor Sterling Price a member of the board of public works of Missouri, which was then charged with the supervision of all the railroads in the state to which state aid had been granted. For several years he devoted his entire time to the public interests in this connection and rendered valuable service in conserving the interests of the state in these various railroad enterprises. He was frequently tendered positions in the government service, which would have necessitated his removal to the national capital, but declined to accept such appointments. He was for a time curator of the Missouri University and in conjunction with Mr. Eliot, of St. Louis, did much to benefit that institution. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Missouri and a public man who contributed largely to the formulation of legislation essential to the development of the resources of the state. He had a knowledge of the political history of the country unsurpassed by that of anyone in the state and a superior knowledge also of general history, constitutional law and literature. He died at Jefferson City, February 13, 1878, respected and mourned not only by the community in which he lived but by the people of the entire state. His wife, Mary C. Hough, daughter of Cornelius and Mary C. (Maine) Shawen, was the first person to receive the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal church at Jefferson City. She was a woman of great refinement, of rare amiability and sweetness of temper, devoted to her husband, home and children, and at her death, which occurred at Jefferson City, January 17, 1876, it was said of her: 'The works of this quiet, Christian woman do follow her. They are seen in the character of the children she raised and trained for usefulness, in the number of young persons whom she influenced by her precept and example to a higher life and nobler aim, and in the grateful remembrance of the many who have been the recipients of her kind attentions and unostentatious charities.'"

Reared in Jefferson City, Warwick Hough attended private schools wherein he prepared for college. It was said of him: "He was a precocious student, and at sixteen years of age, when the principal of the school he was attending was compelled by illness to abandon his place, he assumed charge of the school at the request of its patrons, and conducted it to the end of the term, teaching his former schoolmates and classmates and hearing recitations in Latin and Greek as well as in other branches of study. At fifteen years of age he acted as librarian of the state library while the legislature was in session. Entering the State University of Missouri, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1854, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later received his Master's degree from the same institution. As a collegian he was especially noted for his fondness for the classics and for the sciences of geology and astronomy. He could repeat from memory page after page of Virgil, and nearly all the Odes of Horace. In his senior year he invented a figure illustrating the gradual acceleration of the stars, which was used for years after he left college by his preceptor, whose delight it was to give him credit for the invention. His superior scientific attainments caused him to be selected from the graduating class of the university in 1854 to make some barometrical observations and calculations for Professor Swallow, then at the head of the geological survey of Missouri. Later he was appointed by Governor Price assistant state geologist, and the results of his labors in this field were reported by B. F. Shumard and A. B. Meek in the published geological reports of Missouri.

Before he had attained his majority he was chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, and he was secretary of the state senate during the sessions of 1858-9, 1859-60 and 1860-1. Meantime he had studied law and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he formed a law partnership with J. Proctor Knott, then attorney-general of Missouri, which continued until January of 1861, when he was appointed adjutant-general of Missouri by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. As adjutant-general he issued, on the 22d of April, 1861, the general order under which the military organizations of the state went into encampment on the 3rd of May following. It was

this order which brought together the state troops at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, the capture of which precipitated the armed conflict between the federal authorities and southern sympathizers in Missouri. Prior to his appointment as adjutant-general, Judge Hough had had military experience as an officer in the Governor's Guards of Missouri, in which he had been commissioned first lieutenant, January 17, 1860. He commanded the Governor's Guards in the southwest expedition in the fall and winter of 1860, under General D. M. Frost. His appointment as adjutant-general gave him the rank of brigadier-general of state troops, and his occupancy of that position continued until after the death of Governor Jackson, when he was appointed secretary of state by Governor Thomas C. Reynolds. He resigned the office of secretary of state in 1863 to enter the Confederate military service, and January 9, 1864, he was commissioned a captain in the inspector-general's department and assigned to duty by James A. Seddon, Confederate secretary of war, on the staff of Lieutenant-General Leonidas M. Polk. After the death of General Polk he was first assigned to duty on the staff of General S. D. Lee, and afterward served on the staff of Lieutenant-General Dick Taylor, commanding the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Florida, with whom he surrendered to General E. R. S. Canby, receiving his parole May 10, 1865. The proscriptive provisions of the Drake constitution prevented him from returning at once to the practice of his profession in Missouri, and until 1867 he practiced law at Memphis, Tennessee. After the abolition of the test oath for attorneys he returned to Missouri and established himself in practice at Kansas City, entering at once upon a brilliant and distinguished career as a lawyer. He soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the western bar and in 1874 was elected a judge of the supreme court of Missouri. During his ten years of service on the supreme bench in the course of which he served for two years as chief justice of that distinguished tribunal, he was conspicuous for his learning, his scholarly attainments and uncompromising independence. His style was sententious and preeminently judicial; and his opinions, which are noted for their perspicuity, are perhaps the most polished rendered by any judge who has occupied a place on the supreme bench of Missouri in recent years. . . . . His independence in refusing to lend his judicial sanction to the spirit of repudiation of municipal obligations, with which many of the counties of Missouri had unwisely burdened themselves, was the most potent factor in preventing his renomination, and in depriving the state of the more extended services of one of its ablest and most accomplished jurists. What was, however, a loss to the state was a gain to Judge Hough, for immediately after his retirement from the bench he removed to St. Louis, and since 1884 has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in this city, where he has been identified with much of the most important litigation occupying the attention of the state and federal courts."

Following his death, in a memorial prepared by the supreme court of Missouri, it was said concerning his judicial record: "The opinions of Judge Hough are found in twenty-six volumes of the supreme court, 58 to 83, inclusive. They rank high in judicial learning, in clearness and scholarly finish, and, as a rule, had the supreme merit of brevity. It would extend too much the limits of this memorial to view in detail these four hundred or more opinions contributed by Judge Hough during his term of office. The judicial independence of Judge Hough and his firm stand in upholding the integrity of public obligations, were shown in his concurring with Judge Napton in dissenting from the judgment in Webb v. Lafayette County, 67 Mo. 353, which declared invalid the bonds issued in aid of railroads under the Township Aid Act of 1868; also in his separate concurring opinion in State ex rel. Woodson v. Brassfield, 67 Mo. 331; and also in State ex rel. Wilson v. Rainey, 74 Mo. 29, in concurring in the opinion of the court delivered by Judge Norton, upholding the validity of the tax levied under a mandamus from the federal court for the payment of a judgment on county bonds which had been adjudged valid by the federal court but had been held invalid by the state courts. These cases and opinions recall the conflict, happily ended many years since, between the state and federal courts in Missouri. His opinions in the Sharp and Johnston cases, 59 Mo. 557, 76 Mo. 660, are leading cases on the law of malicious prosecution; and the law of disputed boundary established by long acquiescence, is lucidly declared in Turner v. Baker, 64 Mo. 218. The statute of limitation and the proof of ancient deeds, where title is based upon Spanish land titles, was set forth in an exhaustive and scholarly opinion in Smith v. Madison, 67 Mo. 694. Jurists have differed on the subject of dissenting opinions. Some think that the custom is more honored in the breach than

in the observance; but it is true that dissenting opinions are at times a necessary feature in the development of the law through judicial precedent, which is the essential basis of our jurisprudence. The dissenting opinions of Judge Hough are not numerous; in fact, they are comparatively few; but it is interesting to recall that in several important cases these dissenting opinions have been declared to be the law, even after his retirement from the bench. Thus, in Valle v. Obenhause, 62 Mo. 81, it was held by a majority of the court that where a husband during coverture is a tenant by the courtesy initiate, the statute of limitation begins to run against the wife from the disseizin; and her right of acion is therefore barred if she fails to sue within twenty-four years after the disseizin. Judge Hough, in his dissenting opinion, contended that the statute of limitation did not begin to run against a married woman on account of disseizin of her fee simple lands until the determination of the tenancy of her husband by the courtesy initiate. Just before his retirement from the bench in 1884, in the case of Campbell v. Laclede Gas Light Company, 84 Mo. 352, three of the five judges concurred in declaring that his dissenting opinion in Valle v. Obenhause stated the correct view of the law; and after Judge Hough's retirement from the bench in 1886, in Dyer v. Witler, 89 Mo. 81, the case of Valle v. Obenhause was definitely overruled, and the view expressed by Judge Hough in his dissenting opinion was adopted as the law of the court. In Noell v. Gaines, 68 Mo. 649, Judge Hough dissented in a learned opinion from the ruling of the court that where a deed of trust provided that the two promissory notes secured thereby should both become due on the failure to pay one, the demand and notice to an endorser, at the final maturity of the second note, came too late, as such demand should have been made immediately upon the declaration that the notes were due for foreclosure. Judge Hough insisted that the rule in relation to reading several co-temporaneous instruments together was not applicable to mortgages and notes secured thereby; and this view was adopted by the court several years after he left the bench in Owens v. McKenzie, 133 Mo. 323, so that in this case his dissenting opinion again became the law of the state. In one of the last cases during his term, Abbott v. Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs R. Co., 83 Mo. 71, Judge Hough had the satisfaction of noting in his concurring opinion that the rule declared by him in his dissenting opinion in Shane v. K. C. St. J. & C. B. Ry. Co., 71 Mo. 237, that the rule of the common law, and not the civil law, as to surface water should prevail in the state, had been adopted by the court and declared the law of the state."

In 1861 Judge Hough was married to Miss Nina E. Massey, daughter of Hon. Benjamin F. and Maria (Withers) Massey, the former then secretary of state of Missouri. The mother was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and was a great granddaughter of Letitia Lee, daughter of Philip Lee, who was a grandson of Richard Lee, founder of the family in Virginia, where he settled in the reign of Charles I of England. Judge and Mrs. Hough became parents of two sons and three daughters. Warwick Massey, the eldest, is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Louis was graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis in 1891 and is now an eminent physician and surgeon. In the later years of his professional career Judge Hough had as his associate his son and namesake, the firm ranking with the foremost at the Missouri bar. In 1883 the University of Missouri conferred upon Judge Hough the degree of Doctor of Laws. He ever gave his political allegiance unfalteringly to the democratic party and fraternally he was well known in Masonic circles, having taken the consistory degrees of the Scottish Rite. No more fitting tribute to the memory of this eminent jurist could be paid than that of the State Bar Association, which closed with the words: "Memoralizing this distinguished public career of Judge Hough, we can only briefly allude to the exceptionally interesting personality of the man. His dignified courtesy and native independence of character, with his wide range of reading and the unusual combination of literary and scientific taste, gave him a rare personal charm; and his interesting and varied experience in life, and broad human sympathetic philosophy of life made him always welcome in cultured and refined circles, and endeared him to those who were privileged to enjoy an intimate association. Judge Hough was fortunate in preserving to the last the appreciative enjoyment of those literary and cultured tastes which had distinguished him through life. He was still more fortunate in having to the end of life the ministrations of the wife of his youth and of his children, and 'all that should accompany old age,—love, honor, obedience, and troops of friends.' As to the closing scene of the drama of this eventful life, we quote the eloquent words of Judge Hough in presenting in the United States court, a few years since,

a memorial on a deceased brother of the bar: 'He has entered upon the impenetrable mystery of the great Unknown, athwart whose vast expanse the feeble taper of earthly wisdom sheds no light, and in whose depths the plummet of the profoundest philosophy finds no resting-place, and in the contemplation of which, the anxious soul finds no consolation, or relief, save in the Rainbow of Hope, cast upon the sky of the future, by the Sun of Righteousness, shining through our tears.'"

WARWICK MASSEY HOUGH.

Warwick Massey Hough, whose connection with some of the most important cases tried in America has brought him national reputation as a lawyer, his position being that of one of the most eminent and honored members of the St. Louis bar, was born in Columbus, Mississippi, September 29, 1862, his parents being Judge Warwick and Nina Elizabeth (Massey) Hough. The father, who was a distinguished jurist, passed away October 28, 1915, and is mentioned at length on another page of this work.

After pursuing his education in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, Warwick M. Hough continued his studies in the St. Louis University and in Central College at Fayette, Missouri, where he completed his academic course in 1883. Attracted to the profession to which his father devoted his life, the son began his law studies under his father's direction, thus continuing his reading from 1883 until 1886 and also gaining legal experience in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of Missouri, where he assisted in preparing opinions of the court for the official reporter. On the 1st of February, 1886, he won admission to the bar, being licensed to practice before the circuit court, and he at once entered upon professional work in St. Louis. His biographers, writing of him about eight years ago, said: "During the latter part of President Cleveland's first administration he was assistant United States district attorney for the eastern division of the eastern district of Missouri, Hon. Thomas P. Bashaw being at that time the district attorney. While serving in this capacity he was called upon to make a close study of the internal revenue laws of the United States and as a result he has since, while engaged in general practice, given special attention to litigation of all kinds growing out of the enforcement of the revenue laws and has achieved marked distinction in this line of professional work. Among his distinguishing characteristics as a practitioner have been absolute fearlessness in the discharge of his duty to his clients, painstaking effort in the preparation of his cases and prompt and vigorous action in cases requiring such action. As a trial lawyer he is conspicuous for the force, directness and clearness of his statements to both courts and juries, and for his courteous demeanor under all circumstances. Especially happy in presenting the strong points of his own case and in exposing the weakness of an adversary's cause, he has shown himself the well rounded and well equipped lawyer in a practice which covers a wide and varied field." During the past seven years, however, Mr. Hough has confined his attention exclusively to corporation, internal revenue and pure food laws and during President Taft's administration he was chief counselor in what was known as the Whiak case, which was one of national importance, in which Mr. Hough was associated with Mr. Choate, Senator Armstrong, Mr. Lucking and Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Hough also tried the largest libel case ever heard in the United States, brought against the American Medical Association. Four months were consumed in the trial of this case and the court costs and expenses incurred amounted to over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In both of these cases, which were of national interest, he was successful and thus heightened his fame as one of the leading lawyers of the country.

On the 22d of October, 1890, Mr. Hough was married at Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Gage, formerly of St. Louis, and a daughter of Charles and Mary S. Gage and granddaughter of Frances Dana Gage, of Ohio, who in her day was a well known and popular writer. Through her Mrs. Hough is also descended from Captain William Dana, who commanded a company of artillery at the battle of Bunker Hill and whose wife was Mary Bancroft. Mrs. Hough is prominent in the social circles of St. Louis, where she has many friends.

Politically Mr. Hough is a democrat, but has taken comparatively little part in active political work, although in 1896 he entered the presidential campaign as the

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champion of bimetallism, free trade and the reserved rights of the states in opposition to centralization of power. During the period of the World war he was a member of the legal advisory board and active in support of all war movements. Fraternally he is connected with Occidental Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is never found wanting when men are needed to champion a principle or to uphold national interests. Nothing that concerns the welfare of his fellowmen is foreign to him and the nature of his interests is indicated in his membership in the Citizens' Industrial Association, the Civic League, the Business Men's League of St. Louis, in the Law Library Association and the St. Louis Bar Association, in the American Bar Association and in the American Academy of Political and Social Science. That the social element in his nature has not been neglected is also evidenced in the fact that he has membership in the Missouri Athletic Association, in the Racquet, Noonday, St. Louis, Country and Bellerive Clubs of St. Louis and in Chevy Chase of Washington, D. C. He enjoys the outdoor sports offered in hunting, fishing, motoring and golf and by reason of his literary tastes many of his happiest hours are spent in his library in association with the men of master minds of all ages.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. BROWNLEE.

Among the distinguished names that appear upon the pages of Missouri's legal history is that of Judge William H. Brownlee, for many years an honored member of the Linn county bar. For four decades he resided in Brookfield and throughout that period bore an unsullied reputation as a lawyer and as a banker. He was born in Indiana and early determining upon the practice of law as a life work, was admitted to the bar at Princeton, Indiana, following his graduation from the law department of the university at Bloomington about 1855. He opened an office in Princeton, where he practiced his profession for a brief period and then started westward. When at Champaign, Illinois, he conferred with Abraham Lincoln about the choice of a location. In his travels he was accompanied by George W. Thompson and together they made their way to Brunswick, Chariton county, from which point Judge Brownlee journeyed on foot to Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri. This was in the year 1857. He there located a land grant of the Mexican war which had been given to his father, John Brownlee, in recognition of his services in an Indiana regiment during the war with Mexico. He had also served in the War of 1812 and passed away in Indiana in 1855.

It was two years later that Judge Brownlee located his land grant, after which he entered upon the practice of law at Linneus, Missouri, in partnership with George W. Thompson, with whom he was thus associated until 1868. He then removed to Brookfield, where his remaining days were passed, and it was not long before he had gained a large and distinctively representative clientage, which came to him in recognition of his skill and ability in handling intricate and involved legal problems. He never sought to influence the opinon in a case through oratory but presented his cause in a most clear and cogent way, displaying accurate and profound knowledge of the law and excellent judgment. He was also a most wise counselor and was often called upon to act as a special judge in prominent cases and his opinions were seldom reversed by a higher court. An eminent member of the Linn county bar said of Judge Brownlee, that "no man who has been engaged in the practice of law in Linn county had a more thorough and broader knowledge of the law, from its basis and elementary principles upward, than Judge William H. Brownlee. That he possessed a thorough and complete knowledge of the law was fully demonstrated while he was judge of the Linn county court of common pleas, as no decision made by him was ever reversed by the supreme court."

In the field of banking Judge Brownlee also became a well known figure. He succeeded to an interest in the banking firm of T. D. Price & Company, at which time the firm style of Price & Brownlee was assumed, while a later change in the personnel of the firm led to the adoption of the style of Price, Brownlee & DeGraw. He also became the first president of the Linn County Bank, so continuing until 1893, when he organized the Brownlee Banking Company. In the care of moneyed interests he balanced his progressiveness with a safe conservatism and the public had the most thorough confidence in him and his ability to protect their interests.

Judge Brownlee was a democrat in his political views and in 1860 was elected judge of the probate court of Linn county, which office he filled until 1864. In 1870 he was

chosen by popular suffrage to the office of judge of the court of common pleas and served upon the bench with credit to himself and benefit to the county for a period of four years. He then declined a reelection that he might give his attention to the private practice of law. He rounded out forty years of an active professional career in Linn county and when death called him the news was received with a sense of personal bereavement not only by the people of his city but throughout the state as well, for he was widely known and highly respected. Many were the tributes paid to his ability and to his memory. A resolution of the Linn County Bar Association said: "His transcendent ability and profound knowledge of the law, his wonderful sagacity and intuitive knowledge of human nature, preeminently fitted him for the most exalted station in private or public life, while his uniform kindness of heart to all, and especially to the younger and struggling members of the bar, and to the needy and oppressed everywhere, made him dear to the hearts of all who knew him." A beautiful tribute was paid to his memory by the Brookfield Argus, as follows: "Those who were familiar with the life and character of William H. Brownlee, who have known him as husband, father, neighbor, counselor and friend, attest best to the gentleness of his being, the kindness of his heart. For years, for three or four decades, he has been to legions in this community adviser and benefactor. It was a part of his life to be doing little acts of kindness which he was not prone to herald. A thorough optimist, his presence was a sort of benediction to those with whom he came in contact. Ever of an even temperament, he was never disposed to retaliate for real or imaginary ills. The democracy of heart of Judge Brownlee was as broad as his charity for the unfortunate. * * * He belonged to no fraternal orders save that of homecraft, to no club save that where wife and children dwell. There it was that his influence, his gentleness, his kind indulgence, showed forth in a character that will make his memory cherished by those who knew him best and loved him most."

Judge Brownlee still lives in the memory of his fellow townsmen, his associates in practice, his warm friends and most of all the children to whom he was a devoted father.

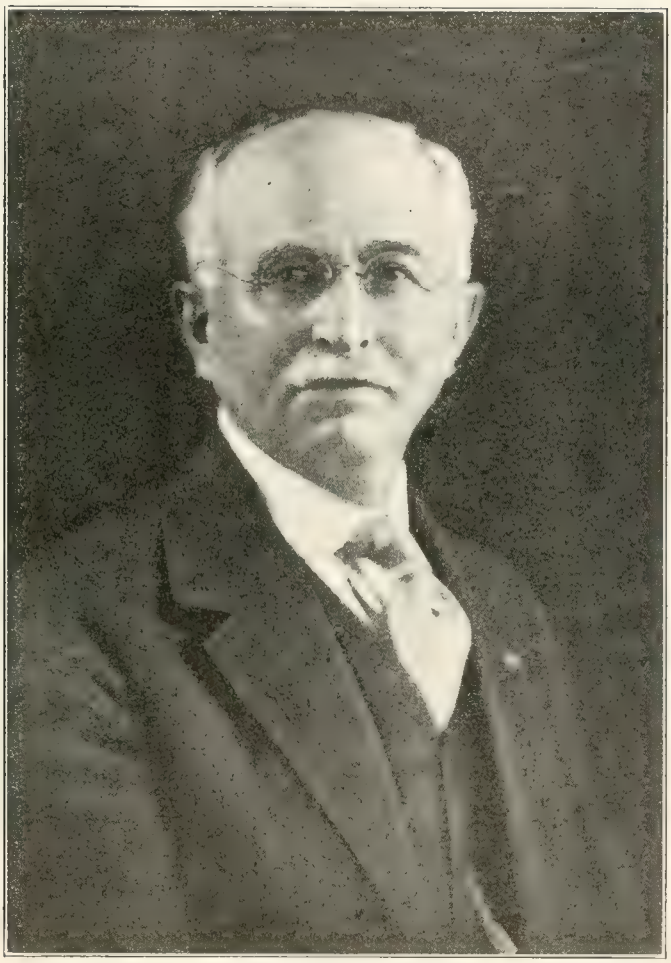
B. HOWARD SMITH.

A modern philosopher has said: "Opportunity is universal, not local; success depends not upon a map, but a time-table." It was a recognition of this fact that has led to the successful issue of the business interests of B. Howard Smith, who is now president of the Consumers Bread Company of Kansas City. From the outset of his career he has made the best possible use of his time and talents and each day in his career has marked off a full faithed attempt to grow more and to know more.

Mr. Smith was born in Scott county, Indiana, February 5, 1848, and was early left an orphan, being thus thrown upon his own resources. His father, Rev. H. F. Smith, was a minister of the Baptist church and later in life became a wholesale dry goods merchant. Both he and his father were natives of Ohio and in Indiana H. F. Smith became a prominent citizen, serving as a member of the constitutional convention when the organic law of the state was formed. He passed away in 1861. In early manhood he had wedded Lucy Reeves and they became the parents of eleven children, only two of whom are yet living.

B. Howard Smith was a youth of seventeen years when in 1865 he removed from Indiana to Ohio, settling upon a farm near Cincinnati. He had previously pursued his education in the schools of his native state and for three years he devoted his attention to farm work in Ohio. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stille, of Cincinnati, and they became the parents of five children: Mrs. Lillian Hartman, living in Kansas City; Harry E., who is now superintendent of the Smith Bakery, owned by his father; Bryce B., vice president of the Consumers Bread Company and a member of the upper house of the city council of Kansas City; Earl H., deceased; and Walter L., deceased.

After devoting three years to farming in Ohio Mr. Smith went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began driving a bread wagon, being thus engaged from 1873 until 1884. In the meantime, however, through energy and ability he had steadily risen in business circles of that city and had become the owner of a bakery



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in Indianapolis. He purchased the property for five hundred dollars and began business with three barrels of flour and nineteen dollars in cash. He continued in the business for four years in Indianapolis, after which he came to Missouri, settling first at Springfield, where he established a cracker factory, which he conducted for a year and a half. His plant was then destroyed by fire, causing a total loss. In 1885 he came to Kansas City and was not only without capital but was in debt. However, he secured a small bakery and carried his loaves of bread in a basket to his customers. His determination and energy brought gratifying results and he continued to conduct the bakery successfully until 1909, when he organized the Consumers Bread Company, the consolidation of several bakeries, with a capital of one million dollars. The company now employs one hundred people in the parent plant and also operates three other bakeries, giving employment to the two hundred and twenty-five people. The output of the company is a million three hundred thousand loaves of bread per week. Thus through individual effort Mr. Smith has built up a business of mammoth proportions. He seems to have grasped early the nature of his life task and decided to meet the problems of life and win. He considered it no handicap to his success that he must win honorably, therefore his business life has been of the highest type. In his chosen line he has been a progressive, while in side issues he is very cautious. His vision along the line of his regular business has been of the best and he has always been a leader. He was made president of the National Association of Master Bakers of the United States in 1905, his election to that position indicating his high standing among his business associates, colleagues and contemporaries. He is an indefatigable worker who keeps in close touch with every detail of the business while giving due importance to the major points in relation to the trade. He is a splendid executive, a man of marked administrative power, and is one of the leading bakers of the United States. Withal he is an extremely modest man and one must depend upon his friends for a characterization of his life rather than upon his own story.

Mr. Smith is a Mason, belonging to Southgate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has always been a lover of fine horses and has won many handsome cups and trophies in the races. At one time he owned Nancy Belle with a record of 2:15¾ and he has been the owner of various other splendid representatives of racing stock but has no fast stock at the present time. He belongs to the Kansas City Club and also to the Mid-Day Club. He is much interested in civic affairs, was a generous supporter of the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan drives during the war and is a man of many philanthropies, of which, however, his friends know little, so quietly does he make use of his means to reduce want and suffering. He loves the best things of life, including music and literature, and the results he has attained and the character which he has formulated indicate that he has made wise use of his time, talents and opportunities as the years have gone by. In politics Mr. Smith is a democrat and his religious faith is that of the Christian church.

W. HARRY MARE.

W. Harry Mare, who is the president of the Audit & Bond Company of St. Louis, has become recognized as an authority in his profession as a result of a life devoted to his work. His close application and thorough study, his enterprise and diligence have steadily advanced him along his chosen line of activity, and today he controls a business of extensive proportions. He was born in St. Louis, September 15, 1873, a son of William H. and Jemima (Scott) Mare. The father was born in Devonshire, England, where the family home had been maintained for many generations. He came to St. Louis in 1860 and here established a dry goods business which he conducted for a long period. He yet makes his home in this city. His wife came of ancient and honorable lineage, her father having been an officer in the British army during the Crimean war, in which he laid down his life for his country. Her uncle, R. R. Scott, with Dugald Crawford, founded the order of the Scottish clans in 1873, at St. Louis, and the members are now numbered by the thousands throughout the United States.

The early education of W. Harry Mare was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis and he passed through consecutive grades to the Central high school. In 1892 he

turned his attention to the accounting business, in which he engaged individually until 1904, when his interests were incorporated under the name of the Audit & Bond Company of America of which he is now the president. He specializes in handling municipal and drainage district accounting and his activities in this direction have been marked by an efficiency which has insured him a liberal patronage.

On the 3d of September, 1895, Mr. Mare was married to Miss Alice E. Stobie, a daughter of William Stobie, president of the Stobie Cereal Mills of St. Louis. The family came from Aberdeen, Scotland, where for generations they have been millers of the community. Mrs. Mare is a cousin of William Shipman, the widely known sugar producer and cattle ranchman of Hilo, Hawaii. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Mare: William Stobie, the elder, born in 1896, is now treasurer of the Audit & Bond Company. He served for eighteen months in France during the World war as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth United States Infantry, and was wounded and gassed in the Argonne Forest. The youngest son, Robert Craigie, born in 1901, is now attending Washington University and is following in the footsteps of his father by taking a course in accounting. He was named in honor of his uncle David Craigie, who was a brigadier general in the regular United States army. Mr. and Mrs. Mare are widely known in St. Louis, where the hospitality of many of the best homes is freely accorded them and where they have a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

COLONEL J. L. ABERNATHY.

Colonel J. L. Abernathy, who in the furniture trade won a measure of success that gained him rank among the capitalists of Kansas City, where he took up his abode in 1870, was a native of Warren county, Ohio, born March 20, 1833. His parents always resided in Ohio and in Indiana, the father following farming for many years in the latter state. The son was a student in the public schools of Knightstown, Indiana, where he acquired a good education and then went into business for himself, establishing a dry goods store in Rushville, Indiana, where he conducted his enterprise successfully until 1855. Feeling that he would have still better opportunities in the new but rapidly growing west, he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where in partnership with S. D. Woods he established a furniture store which he conducted until after the outbreak of the Civil war.

In 1862 he enlisted in a thirty-day company and afterward became captain of the Eighth Kansas Infantry, raising a company for service with that regiment. Still later he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment and continued in command until 1863, when in the battle of Chickamauga he was taken very ill and because of the condition of his health resigned and returned to his home in Leavenworth. He again became an active factor in the furniture trade, in which he continued until about 1870, when he removed to Kansas City. His early identification with the business interests of this city was as a wholesale furniture dealer, while later he formed a partnership with Mr. Keith, and they engaged in the retail furniture business for a short time. Mr. Keith eventually sold his interest to Mr. North, who was associated with Colonel Abernathy in the retail furniture business for a few years. Later Mr. Duff and Mr. Repp became interested in the business and the Duff & Repp Furniture Company is still operating at Nos. 1216-1222 Main street. Throughout his commercial career Colonel Abernathy maintained a reputation for undoubted integrity and for energy and perseverance that constituted the basis of his gratifying prosperity.

In 1858 occurred the marriage of J. L. Abernathy and Miss Elizabeth Martin, of Leavenworth, Kansas. She was born in Butler county, Ohio, not far from the birthplace of her husband, her parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Marshall) Martin, both of whom were natives of Ohio but at an early day they took up their abode in the vicinity of Lafayette, Indiana, where Mr. Martin engaged in the saddlery business throughout his remaining days. Both he and his wife died there. To Mr. and Mrs. Abernathy were born six children: William Martin, who died leaving a widow who resides in Kansas City and who in her maidenhood was Fannie McClelland; Walter L., who is engaged in the furniture business in Kansas City; Frank, who died in early life; Harry T., who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Omar, engaged in the furniture business in Leavenworth, Kansas; and Cora, the wife of Dr. A. G. Hull, a prominent physician of Kansas City.

Colonel Abernathy continued in the furniture business until his death, which occurred on the 16th of December, 1902. Aside from his interest in the furniture business he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Kansas City and was made one of its stockholders from the beginning. He also had financial interests in other business enterprises of Kansas City and Leavenworth, being a director of the Leavenworth National Bank. He was mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas, for two terms and also took an active interest in politics as a stalwart supporter of the republican party. He belonged to the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic and maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades in this way. He always took great interest in church work, both he and his wife being members of the Presbyterian church, while Colonel Abernathy served as elder in the Second Presbyterian church of this city. In Leavenworth he was elder in the First Presbyterian church and was superintendent of the Sunday School in both places for twenty-three years. Since the demise of her husband, Mrs. Abernathy has become a member of the Central Presbyterian church. She makes her home in Leavenworth, where she owns valuable property, but spends much time with her children in Kansas City and is now with her son, H. T. Abernathy, at 3600 Madison avenue.

DAVID RANDOLPH CALHOUN.

The career of David Randolph Calhoun has not been characterized by leaps and bounds toward his business goal but by steady advancement, making each day mark off a full-faithed attempt to know more and to grow more. Purposeful, self-reliant, willing to learn, ready to abide by the rules of any house by which he was employed and willing, moreover, to do a little more than was expected of him, he had no difficulty in winning through these qualities the attention of his employers and thus gaining advancement. The story of his life contains much that is inspiring.

Born in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 28th day of February, 1858, his parents being George W. and Sarah R. (Giles) Calhoun, the boy mastered the elementary branches of learning in a public school course at New Market, New Jersey, and for further study attended Smith Academy of Dunellen, New Jersey. He made his initial step in the business world as an employe of the firm of Noyes, White & Company, commission merchants in notions, remaining with that house from 1876 until 1878. He was working twelve hours a day and receiving a salary of two dollars per week. In order to supplement this he obtained a place as relief salesman and while thus working he had the opportunity to sell a bill of goods to the head of the St. Louis house of Ely, Jannis & Company. The purchaser, recognizing the splendid salesmanship qualities of the young man, offered him a position in his St. Louis establishment. The offer was at once accepted and on the following day, with his new employer, he was en route to the middle west. To Mr. Ely's inquiry: "Aren't you interested in what I am to pay you?" Mr. Calhoun responded: "Pay me what you think I am worth." He was placed in the position of stock clerk and order filler in the notion department of the new St. Louis house at a salary of fifty dollars per month. That was the starting point from which he continually advanced, winning promotion from time to time until he now stands at the head of the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, one of the largest firms connected with the wholesale trade of St. Louis. He was called to the presidency in 1903 and has since been the directing head of this concern. A contemporary writer has said: "The history of this establishment forms an integral chapter in the commercial records of St. Louis. Its development is attributable in no small degree to the efforts of Mr. Calhoun, who from the earliest period of his connection therewith has largely concentrated his energies upon its expansion, striving toward high ideals in the improvement of the personnel, character of service rendered and in all of its various relations to the public." Mr. Calhoun has epigrammatically expressed his rules of business life—the foundation of his success— as "taking a keen interest in his work; doing a little more than was expected of him; always being on the job."

While Mr. Calhoun has been most closely identified with the middle west since his removal to St. Louis in 1878, he returned to the east for his bride and in New York city, on the 25th of November, 1891, was married to Miss Marie Gardner Whitmore. By a previous marriage he had one daughter, Josephine C., now the wife of C. Norman Jones, while the son of the present marriage is David R. Calhoun, Jr.

When opportunity offers Mr. Calhoun turns to golf for recreation. He is also appreciative of the social amenities of life, having membership in the Log Cabin, Noonday, Racquet, Cuivre, St. Louis and St. Louis Country Clubs. Politically he has never been a partisan but supports those interests which he believes are for the benefit of the community at large, as with him patriotism transcends partisanship. He is a member of the Business Men's League and is keenly interested in all that has to do with the commercial and industrial development of St. Louis. His ideals of life are high, his purposes strong and his determination unfaltering. He carved out the path which led to his success and today there is no more respected factor in the wholesale trade circles of St. Louis than David R. Calhoun.

HARVEY GILMER MUDD, M. D.

The standards of medical and surgical practice are being constantly advanced and the able physician must ever keep abreast with the latest scientific researches and discoveries if his efforts reach the point of utmost efficiency in his chosen calling. Dr. Harvey Gilmer Mudd is one who has ever stood in the vanguard of professional progress and public opinion accords him the position of leadership in certain branches of professional activity. While for a third of a century he has been numbered among the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis, his reputation is by no means limited by the confines of the city or even of the state, his colleagues and contemporaries throughout America bearing testimony to his professional eminence.

Dr. Mudd was born in St. Louis, August 29, 1857, his parents being Henry Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth (Hodgen) Mudd, who were natives of Larue county, Kentucky. The father, who was for many years engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis, passed away in 1903. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Poland, from which country representatives of the name were forced to flee on account of political disturbances. For some generations the family was represented in Wales and the original American ancestor came to the new world with Lord Baltimore. Maryland continued to be the place of residence for the family for a number of years, after which a removal was made to Kentucky and the maternal ancestors of Dr. Mudd became residents of that state on removal from Virginia.

In his early boyhood Harvey Gilmer Mudd was a pupil in the public schools of Kirkwood, Missouri, and afterward attended the St. Louis high school, being numbered among its alumni of 1876. A review of the broad field of business determined him to enter upon a professional career and he became a student in the St. Louis Medical College, a department of Washington University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881. Four years were then devoted to private practice, after which he went abroad for further study, acquainting himself with the methods of the leading physicians and surgeons of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and Edinburgh between the years 1885 and 1887. He has ever been a most close and discriminating student of his profession and his private researches and investigations have been carried far and wide into the realms of scientific knowledge. He has always enjoyed a most extensive private practice and he is not unknown in educational circles, being clinical professor of surgery in the medical department of Washington University. He is also a member of the board of directors and the chief of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital and is consulting surgeon and member of the board of directors of the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital. His knowledge of all departments of the medical science is comprehensive and exact and he has ever kept in touch with the advanced thought and high purposes of the profession through his connection with the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Surgical Society, the City Hospital Alumni Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, the last named organization having honored him with the presidency. He is vice president of the American Surgical Association and belongs to the International Surgical Association and to the International Association of Urology.

On the 20th of January, 1892, in St. Louis, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Mudd and Miss Margaret de la Plaux Clark, and they have one son, Stuart Mudd, who was graduated from the medical department of Harvard University at Cambridge in June, 1920. While a student there he won the Boylston prize of Harvard

DR. HARVEY G. MUDD

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University, given each year for the most meritorious essay submitted on medical research work. In addition to the honor a cash prize of two hundred dollars was included. This was the first time that such an award was made to an undergraduate. The essay was written as a result of experiments conducted by young Mudd to determine the effects of cold and chills on colds, sore throat and their accompanying ailments.

The military service of Dr. Mudd covers two years connection as major and surgeon with the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard and through the period of the World war he was a major of the Medical Reserve Corps and was also chairman of the Missouri State Commission of National Defense Medical Section, thus doing much to mobilize the professional force of the state for the interests of the war. His political endorsement has always been given to the republican party and his appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the St. Louis Club, University Club, St. Louis Country Club, Glen Echo Club, Florissant Valley Club and Sunset Hill Club and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He turns to golf and shooting for recreation but has comparatively little leisure time owing to the extensive demands made upon him for professional service. Advancing step by step, he occupies an eminent position in professional ranks and is most conscientious in the discharge of every professional duty.

JOHN T. MILBANK.

John T. Milbank, vice president of the First National Bank of Chillicothe, where for many years he has been prominently and successfully engaged in the milling business, was born in Troy, Madison county, Illinois, February 9, 1861, his parents being George and Sarah Ellen (Swain) Milbank. The father was born in Essex, England, July 14, 1833, and spent the first twenty-two years of his life in his native country. In 1855 he bade adieu to friends and family and sailed for the new world, settling first in Akron, Ohio, where he followed the milling trade, which he had previously learned in England. He afterward removed to a point near Evansville, Indiana, and from 1856 until 1860 was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. In the latter year he established his home in Troy, Madison county, Illinois, where he engaged in the milling business on his own account until 1867, when he took up his abode at Chillicothe, where he erected the second mill in Livingston county. He also became the president of the First National Bank of Chillicothe and was extensively interested in farming as the owner of a large tract of land which was cultivated under his supervision. He was married May 3, 1860, to Miss Sarah Ellen Swain and they became the parents of nine children: John T., Sarah W., George M., Lucy T., Charles R., Mary L., Henry S., Kate S. and Nellie May. George M. and Nellie May have passed away. In the year 1897 George Milbank retired from active business and spent his remaining days in a well earned rest, passing away in 1903, while his wife survived until 1910.

John T. Milbank acquired his education in the public schools of Chillicothe and his business training was received under the direction of his father in the mill. He became familiar with every phase of the business and more and more largely relieved his father of responsibility in that connection. In 1897 he and his brother, Henry Milbank, purchased the mill which he has since conducted. It has for many years been one of the most important productive industries of Chillicothe, its output finding a ready sale on the market because of the excellence and quality of the flour produced. Like his father Mr. Milbank entered financial circles, being elected a director of the First National Bank. He later served as president of the institution and is now the vice president. He has also owned and operated two farms in Livingston county and has thus been closely and prominently associated with various business interests in this section of the state. From 1897 until 1911 John T. Milbank was a partner of his brother, Henry Milbank, in the ownership and operation of the mill, but at the latter date became sole proprietor through the purchase of his brother's interests. The plant has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour and fifty barrels of corn meal per day and the product is readily disposed of in the local market and in St. Louis. This mill has done much to encourage the growing of wheat in Livingston county and has turned back to the farmers many millions of dollars during the years of its existence.

On the 9th of May, 1895, Mr. Milbank was united in marriage to Miss Bessie W. Palmer, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and a daughter of Serring and Elida (Bassett) Palmer, the former a native of Canada and the latter of New York. About 1870 Mr Palmer came to Missouri, settling in Chillicothe, where he worked at the tinsmith's trade. To Mr. and Mrs. Milbank have been born three children: George Edward, who was born July 14, 1897, and is now studying medicine in the State University at Columbia; John Palmer, who was born February 17, 1900, and is studying milling in Chicago; and Elizabeth Sarah, who was born July 18, 1905, and is at home. Mrs. Milbank has written for the Kansas City Star, the Globe Democrat, the Christian Herald, the Youth's Companion, St. Nicholas and several other newspapers and magazines, and is a member of the executive board of the Missouri Writers' Guild. She is a lady of marked capability and intellectual force and has won an enviable place in literary circles in her state. During the period of the World war she became most active in support of interests connected therewith and filled the position of vice chairman of the Red Cross at Chillicothe. She belongs to the Episcopal church and Mr. Milbank has membership with the Masons, attaining the Royal Arch degree. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has always preferred to concentrate his energies and attention upon his business interests, which have been wisely, carefully and profitably conducted. His labors, too, have ever been of a character which have contributed to the progress and prosperity of the community at large, as well as to his individual success, and the exercise of effort is keeping him alert.

DAVID L. HOUGHTLIN.

David L. Houghtlin, who for thirteen months was on active duty in France with the American Expeditionary Forces and is now engaged in insurance work in St. Louis, his native city, was born July 6, 1892. His father, David M. Houghtlin, was a native of Jerseyville, Illinois, born January 20, 1870, and his position is that of general sales agent for the Southern Coal, Coke & Mining Company, with offices in the Security Building of St. Louis. Both the paternal grandfather and the maternal grandfather of David L. Houghtlin served in the Civil war with the Union army. The latter was David Gleason, a merchant of Jerseyville, Illinois, and the father of Berdie Emma Gleason, who in Jerseyville, became the wife of David M. Houghtlin. Their marriage was blessed with six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom David L. of this review is the eldest. The others are Lester, an electrical engineer who married Norma Norriss; Alice Erma, who is the wife of Raymond Kaltwasser, the secretary of the General Metal Products Company of St. Louis; Paul William, eighteen years of age; Jean Emily, aged sixteen; and Robert Germain, a lad of nine.

David L. Houghtlin was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and after attending the Yeatman high school spent two and a half years as a student in the State University. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he continued his law studies in the La Salle University, at Chicago, and was there graduated in June, 1916, with the LL. B. degree. A year later he was admitted to practice at the Missouri state bar, but had scarcely entered upon his professional career, when in September, 1917, he joined the army. He served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces for thirteen months, going overseas as a private of Company C, Six Hundred and First Engineers, while later he was advanced to the grade of corporal. He did service along the Chateau Thierry front, also in the St. Mihiel sector and the Toul front, in the Argonne and in the Argonne-Meuse drive. He returned to America in July, 1919, with intimate knowledge of all the experiences of modern warfare, having proven a most valorous and loyal defender of the principles for which America stood. He received his discharge from the service on the 16th of July, 1919. Since his return he has taken up adjustment work for the Travelers Insurance Company, of St. Louis, and is so now engaged.

On the 25th of February, 1920, in St. Louis, Mr. Houghtlin was married to Miss Berenice Lucas, a daughter of William A. Lucas, an architect of this city. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with Beacon Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., of which he became a member in 1914. He also belongs to the Forest Park Tennis Club and Peers-Williams Post, American Legion. Religiously

he is connected with the Tyler Place Presbyterian church, and his life measures up to high standards and is actuated by worthy purposes. That he possesses many attractive social qualities is indicated by the large number of his friends in St. Louis, where his entire life has been spent.

COLONEL KARL D. KLEMM.

Colonel Karl D. Klemm, president of the Kansas City, Kaw Valley & Western Railroad and a veteran of the World war, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 5, 1880, his parents being Richard and Carrie (Daenzer) Klemm. The mother was a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of the state, particularly well known in newspaper circles. The father was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and became a civil engineer. For many years he followed his profession in the middle west and was professionally connected with the construction of the Eads bridge. He also filled the position of park commissioner and was chief engineer on the Scullin Line Railroad, which later was taken over by the Union Depot Railroad Company. He figured prominently in connection with the professional, civic and social interests of St. Louis and the middle west and rose to prominence, enjoying the high regard and respect of all who knew him. He passed away in 1896.

Colonel Klemm, whose name introduces this review, attended the Smith Academy of St. Louis and afterward became a student in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1905, becoming a second lieutenant of cavalry in Troop G of the Fourth United States Cavalry Regiment. In 1911 he was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant in the cavalry branch of the army and so served until he resigned. When he took up the interests of civil life he entered into active connection with the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City as assistant secretary and in 1912 became associated with the Kansas City, Kaw Valley & Western Railroad as its president. He has since been active in directing the policy and shaping the activities of this corporation and has also become prominently known in other business associations. He is now a director of the Joplin-Pittsburgh Railroad Company, of the Kansas City Food Products Company of which he is also secretary and treasurer, and is a member of the directorate of the Commerce Bank & Trust Company.

Colonel Klemm's military record is a most interesting one. America's entrance into the World war thoroughly aroused his patriotic nature and in April, 1917, he enlisted as a private in Battery B, First Battalion of the Missouri Artillery. He organized the Second Regiment of Artillery of the Missouri National Guard and was made captain of Battery F. He was then promoted to the rank of major of the First Battalion and was later promoted to the colonelcy. He took the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery of the Thirty-fifth Division to France and was ranking colonel of this division. He was commander of the Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade in the Argonne, in the St. Mihiel offensive and in the sanguinary battle of the Meuse Argonne. With him it was always a case of "Come, boys," rather than a command to his troops to proceed. He led his men and his own courage and valor inspired them to deeds of bravery and loyalty. After the armistice was signed he was transferred to the One Hundred and Sixth Field Artillery of the Twenty-seventh Division and brought his regiment home, receiving his discharge in April, 1919. There was no phase of modern warfare, as exemplified on the battlefields of Flanders and France, with which he did not become familiar through actual experience and his promotions were well won, as evidenced by the commendatory words of his superior officers. Colonel Klemm was made a delegate to the American Legion convention in Paris on the 16th of February, 1919. He helped organize Fitzsimmons Post at Kansas City and was made a member of the city central executive committee and also a delegate to the national convention of the Legion held in Cleveland in 1920.

Colonel Klemm was married in 1911 to Miss Gertrude Heim, a daughter of Joseph J. Heim, president of the Joplin-Pittsburgh Railroad, also of the Home Telephone Company, also president of the Kansas City Food Products Company and a director of the Bank of Commerce. Colonel Klemm and his wife are popular socially and are valued members of the Episcopal church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and fraternally he is a Mason and an Elk. He is prominent in the club circles of the city, belonging to the Rotary, the Kansas City Country, the University, the Kansas

City Athletic, the Mid-Day and the Mission Hills Clubs. He is a man of most progressive spirit. He is continually actuated by a desire to advance and to accomplish more than he has hitherto done. Opportunity has ever been to him a call to action and his sound judgment, his progressiveness and his magnetic personality have ever placed him in a position of leadership.

JUDGE HENRY L. McCUNE.

Judge Henry L. McCune is a prominent Kansas City lawyer who has ever been most loyal to his profession and has never permitted himself to be diverted into other lines of business. For thirty years he has practiced in Kansas City save for the period of his four years' service on the bench as circuit judge. He was born in Ipava, Fulton county, Illinois, June 28, 1862. His father, Joseph L. McCune, was a native of Ohio and in the course of his business career followed both merchandising and banking. He served as a member of the state legislature of Illinois and was an active and influential citizen of Fulton county. He married Martha E. Quillin, a native of West Virginia, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom Judge McCune is the eldest. Three of the number are living. The father and mother have both passed away.

Henry L. McCune was educated in the district schools of his native county and in Illinois College at Jacksonville. He afterward entered the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree as a member of the class of 1883. In preparation for a professional career he attended Columbia University of New York and won his LL. B. degree in 1886. In selecting a location for the practice of his profession he chose a growing city where he knew that business existed and one far removed from his boyhood home. His initial professional experience was gained in Oswego, Kansas, where he remained for three years, or until 1890, when he removed to Kansas City, where he has since continued. As a lawyer his outstanding qualification is the unusual one of having combined with a splendid legal knowledge a fine appreciation of the business principles involved in the subject under consideration. This has brought him the most conservative financial clientele of any attorney in the city. For the reason mentioned his counsel is particularly satisfactory and valuable. Added to his fine professional qualifications is an unusually well balanced mind, an abundant energy and unfaltering loyalty to the interests of those whom he represents. For many years he has given much time to civic matters and to the advancement of public interests and for four years he was judge of the circuit court of Missouri. He has been particularly active in juvenile court work and established the McCune Home for Boys. He acted as the first juvenile court judge of Kansas City and it was during that time that the farm in Jackson county was acquired for the detention and education of wayward though not criminal boys, since which time it has been known as the McCune Home. The county has spent a great amount of money in improving and enlarging this institution, thus carrying out the active work promoted by Judge McCune. He is now practicing as a member of the firm of McCune, Caldwell & Downing.

In 1888 Judge McCune was married to Miss Helen A. McCrary, daughter of Judge George W. McCrary, a very prominent jurist of Missouri. Their children are Joseph M. and Helen Elizabeth. The son is attorney for the Sinclair Oil Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He married Miss Shirley Cole, of Kansas City, and they have two children, Bettie Cole and Joseph M., Jr. The daughter, Helen Elizabeth, is attending college in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. McCune are members of the Westminster Congregational church, in which he is serving as an elder. This was formerly a Presbyterian church but has been converted into a Congregational church and is the only one of that denomination in the country that has an eldership. Judge McCune has manifested deep interest in the educational system by six years' service on the school board of Kansas City. He has always made it a point throughout his career to enjoy at least one vacation annually and by his outdoor exercise has kept himself physically fit. He particularly enjoys a trip into the open and his friends bear testimony to his splendid comradeship when trout fishing and duck hunting. He belongs to

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the University Club, to the Country Club, to the Kansas City Bar Association and to the American Bar Association. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a close and discriminating student of the vital questions of the day. He has always been an extensive reader, is well posted on current literature, is a lover of music and when in Columbia University was a member of its Glee Club and also became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He has always counted the friendships he has made as one of his greatest assets and regards his best work as that which he has done for others and would recommend to every young man that he find time for altruistic work if he hopes in his mature years to look back with any satisfaction upon his achievements.

JOHN T. BERGHOFF, M. D.

Dr. John T. Berghoff, of St. Joseph, was a distinguished member of the medical profession of Missouri and made valuable contribution thereto through his investigations, researches and inventions, for he was the inventor of the universal fracture apparatus now in use by surgeons throughout the country. Dr. Berghoff was born on the 17th of November, 1823, at Arnsberg, Westphalia, Germany, his parents being John and Theresa (Wiegstein) Berghoff. After acquiring his literary education in his native country he studied pharmacy and in 1846 came to the United States, landing at Galveston, Texas, on the 15th of April of that year. There he remained through the summer and in October, 1846, made his way northward to St. Louis. In 1850 he opened a drug store in that city and it was this which awakened his interest in the study of medicine, so that after two years devoted to the drug trade he began reading medicine under Dr. Thomas Y. Bainister, resident physician at the St. Louis City Hospital. For three years Dr. Berghoff served as assistant to the older physician and attended three courses of lectures in the medical department of the St. Louis University, now the St. Louis Medical College, being graduated therefrom on the 1st of March, 1855. In 1859 he located in St. Joseph and upon the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 joined the Union army as a surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Peabody. He was captured at the battle of Lexington but was paroled and sent to St. Louis by General Sterling Price. He was afterward recaptured at Centralia, Missouri, but was released after proving himself a paroled prisoner On the 6th of April, 1862, he was again taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh and because of his skill in surgery his services were gladly utilized in a Confederate hospital. There were three surgeons, four hospital attendants and fifty-six wounded Union men in charge of Surgeon Berghoff and these, through his management, were liberated under agreement between the Confederate and Union forces on the 10th of April, 1862. Subsequently Dr. Berghoff served with the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, which was organized from the original Thirteenth Regiment, until its consolidation with the First Regiment of Missouri Engineers. He was then honorably discharged from the service on the 30th of January, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee, and upon his return home was commissioned surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, enlisted minute men. On the 10th of March, 1864, he was commissioned surgeon of the Missouri Militia and was made examining surgeon for the draft. Thus through the period of the Civil war Dr. Berghoff rendered valuable aid to his adopted country, of which he ever remained a loyal citizen.

In 1868 and again in 1870 Dr. Berghoff was elected coroner of Buchanan county and in 1868 he was appointed and elected president of the board of United States examining surgeons at St. Joseph, filling that position continuously until 1893 save for the period of President Cleveland's administration. He also occupied the position of city health officer under Mayor William M. Shepard for a period of eight years. He ever remained a valued exponent of his profession, keeping in touch with the most advanced scientific researches and discoveries, so that his labors were of great value in active practice. He also held the position of professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the Northwestern Medical College of St. Joseph, now the Central Medical College. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, the Missouri Valley Medical Society and the District Medical Society of Northern Missouri. In May, 1893, before the Missouri State Medical Association, and before the Missouri Valley Medical Society on the 4th of October, 1893, he read a paper on the treatment of fractures of the leg which attracted much attention, as he was known to the profession as a surgeon who had given very

close study to this question and who had perfected an apparatus for the treatment of such fractures, known as the universal fracture apparatus. This was invented by Dr. Berghoff and patented on the 19th of September, 1893, and its utility and worth were at once recognized. The invention has proved of the greatest value in the treatment of fractures and diseases of the hip, knee and ankle joints, and it is now widely in use by the surgeons who have added it to their equipment.

In 1847 Dr. Berghoff was married to Miss Caroline Rosenburg, of St. Louis, who passed away April 17, 1884. On the 27th of December, 1884, Dr. Berghoff was married to Maria Adams, who was born in Soest, Germany, a daughter of Arnold and Catherina (Choeneberg) Adams. Maria Adams came to the new world in 1880, taking up her abode at the home of an uncle in Quincy, Illinois. There from 1881 until 1884 she pursued a course in nursing in Blessing Hospital, after which she came to St. Joseph, where she met Dr. Berghoff and they were married. Four children were born to them: Maria E., Caroline W., John T. and Theodore Arnold. The death of Dr. Berghoff occurred January 13, 1897, after an illness of more than a year. He was one of the four hundred and ten republicans of St. Joseph who dared to vote in accordance with their sentiments in the hotly contested election of 1860. He was ever a man of firm convictions and his position upon any vital question was never an equivocal one. He belonged to Custer Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. A man of the highest personal character, upright and honorable in every relation of life, he enjoyed the warm regard of an extensive circle of friends, while his ability as a practitioner made his name an honored one in professional circles throughout Missouri.

ELSWORTH FAYSSOUX SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Elsworth Fayssoux Smith, of whom it has been said: "He laid down his life in the exercise of the noble profession to which his energies had been devoted," was born in St. Louis, April 29, 1825, his parents being John B. and Louisa (McDougal) Smith. The father was for many years a leading merchant of St. Louis during the first half of the nineteenth century and he also became the first president of the old State Bank of Missouri. He was likewise connected with the public life of the community, becoming the first collector of the port of St. Louis and county and state collector during the early history of Missouri. He married a daughter of Captain Alexander McDougal of New York city and a descendant of General Alexander McDougal of Revolutionary war fame and also of Oliver Ellsworth, the renowned jurist, who was the author of the bill creating the United States judiciary and served as chief justice of the United States supreme court from 1796 until 1799, when he resigned.

Dr. Smith was reared in St. Louis and attended St. Charles College and the St. Louis University, being graduated from the latter in 1845 upon the completion of a classical course. He at once began preparation for the practice of medicine and won his professional degree from the St. Louis Medical College, then the medical department of the St. Louis University. Almost immediately thereafter he became one of the first two internes of the City Hospital of St. Louis. In 1852 he went abroad for further medical and scientific study in Paris, where he continued until 1854, and in 1864-5 he again spent some time in study abroad, adding to his professional attainments through his intercourse with the most renowned physicians of that day and the superior clinical advantages afforded by the French hospitals. With the exception of these two periods spent in Europe he remained continuously in the practice of medicine in St. Louis and became recognized as one of the most eminent physicians in the city. He won equal fame as a medical educator. Soon after entering upon his professional career he was made demonstrator of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College and in 1868 he was appointed to the chair of physiology and medical jurisprudence in the same institution. Two years later he was made professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy and so continued until 1886, when he resigned that chair. He was made emeritus professor of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy, however, in recognition of the valuable services which he had rendered in that connection to the institution and to the general public, his professorship having extended over a period of fifteen years. Of him it has been written: "As an educator he was no less distinguished than as physician

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and was known to the profession as an able teacher, having the happy faculty of entertaining and instructing at the same time those who came under his preceptorship. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in recognition of his scholarly attainments and his ability as a medical educator. As a consulting physician he was widely known throughout the country adjacent to St. Louis, and he enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence both of the profession and of the general public."

His professional life was one of intense activity and he filled many important positions in St. Louis, rendering valuable service to his native city at various times. During the Civil war he was acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, having charge of the military smallpox hospital in this city and serving also as surgeon to Eliot General Hospital. From 1872 to 1875 he was surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital in St. Louis. His high courage in the face of great danger and his chivalrous devotion to his calling was made manifest during the epidemics of cholera and smallpox which prevailed in St. Louis while he was in the active practice of his profession, and on more than one occasion his heroic services called fortn the warmest praise from his fellow citizens, many of whom still hold him in grateful remembrance. He was the first health officer of St. Louis, serving from 1857 to 1863, and was also a member of the first regular board of health created by act of the legislature, serving as third president of that board. Because of his spirit of helpfulness and broad philanthropy he gave his professional aid without remuneration to the public and charitable institutions of the city for many years in the capacity of consulting physician.

In 1860 Dr. Smith was married to Miss Isabelle Chenie, a daughter of Antoine Leon and Julia (de Mun) Chenie. She passed away August 30, 1908, at Pointe aux Barques, Michigan, at the summer home of her son, Dr. Elsworth Smith, a distinguished St. Louis physician. The other members of the family are: J. de Mun, who was associated with William Schotten & Company and who died at the zenith of his usefulness and success April 6, 1911; J. Sheppard Smith, vice president of the Missouri Valley Trust Company; Julia P., now the wife of Colonel William D. Crosby, a surgeon of the United States army; and Emilie de Mun Smith, the wife of J. D. Perry Francis, the eldest son of Hon. David R. Francis, ambassador to Russia. Through her father Mrs. Smith was a descendant of the founder of St. Louis, who was related also to the Chenie family of Canada, representatives of which achieved distinction in the Canadian rebellion of 1837.

The death of Dr. Smith occurred at Fort Missoula, Montana, August 19, 1896, as the result of severe burns which he sustained while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Crosby. In a memorial of the St. Louis Medical College it was said: "To his contemporaries he has ever been known as an honest and earnest seeker after wisdom, highly respected for his unusual attainments; beloved for his gentle and kindly personality. With those who have been students under his teachings a feeling of loving reverence for the man mingles with the sentiment of high regard for the knowledge and talents of the true physician.

"The faculty of the St. Louis Medical College, of which he was for so many years an honored and illustrious member, recognizing the great loss to this body in the death of one so devoted to the interests of the college and the profession and realizing the far greater loss to his stricken family, wish hereby to extend to each and every member their deep and heartfelt sympathy and to express their sense of the great loss to the profession and the community in the death of such a man. His life, pure, blameless, unselfish, will ever remain an inspiration to noble effort."

Fitting memorials were written by the City Hospital Medical Society and other organizations, while the St. Louis Medical Society said in part: "He possessed, as a teacher, great ability and held the respect and the love of his students. Dr. Smith while still a young man pursued his studies in the hospitals of Paris. He was in love with the study of medicine and put into the practice all his knowledge and skill with the loving kindness of an unselfish devotee. His love for humanity and his reverence for the office of the physician enabled him to sustain an increasing and a growing interest in his professional work. He was honored by his professional brothers with their confidence and their respect and was beloved by his patients for his skill in practice, for his kindly ministrations and for his interest in their personal welfare. He gave of himself to all who needed help and he worshipped at the shrine of truth; truth in man, truth in scientific medicine and truth in nature's laws. Duty and the love of truth became his watchwords, and even in the years of fullness that came

to him with the lapse of time these watchwords held him to the chosen pathway of professional work and his last effort was an exemplification of his devotion to the highest aim of our art—mitigation of human suffering."

ELSWORTH STRIKER SMITH, M. D.

Inspired by the example of his illustrious father, who was an honor and credit to the profession, and imbued with a laudable ambition and humanitarian principles, Dr. Elsworth Striker Smith has attained to a position of leadership among the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis, in which city he was born January 1, 1864, his parents being Elsworth Fayssoux and Isabelle (Chenie) Smith, the latter a daughter of Antoine Leon and Julia (de Mun) Chenie. He is a descendant of the Chenie family of Canada and also of Auguste Chouteau, the founder of St. Louis, and of Charles Gratiot, head of the distinguished American family of that name. The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Smith was William Smith, who erected the second brick house in St. Louis. His grandfather was John Brady Smith, the first president of the old State Bank of Missouri, also state and county collector and United States surveyor of the port of St. Louis, and likewise an esteemed merchant and citizen. He was a gentleman of the old school and a close personal friend of Thomas H. Benton. The grandmother in the paternal line was Louisa A. McDougal, daughter of Alexander McDougal of the British navy and a descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, the renowned jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court. The record of Dr. Smith's father is given on another page of this work.

In the public schools of his native city Dr. Elsworth S. Smith pursued his early education, and entering the St. Louis University was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1884, while in 1888 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. Determining to follow in his father's professional footsteps, he won his M. D. degree upon graduation from the St. Louis Medical College in 1887. Following the tendency of the age toward specialization, his practice has been limited to internal medicine and diagnosis and largely to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys. Like his father, he has won distinction in the educational field, having been demonstrator of anatomy, instructor in physical diagnosis and assistant physician to the medical clinic of the St. Louis Medical College from 1890 until 1899. He is physician to St. Luke's Hospital, consulting physician to St. John's Hospital, the Jewish Hospital, the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospitals, the Frisco Hospital and the St. Louis Maternity Hospital. He is also assistant physician to the Barnes Hospital and clinical professor of medicine in the Washington University Medical School. In 1887 he was made junior assistant physician and later assistant superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital and so continued until 1890. He is an ex-president of the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni; was a member of the advisory committee to the health commissioner during the influenza epidemic in the winter of 1918-19; is an ex-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, having been its chief officer in 1917-18; is an ex-president of the St. Louis Society of Internal Medicine and became the first president of the St. Louis Clinics, just organized as a section of the St. Louis Medical Society.

On the 21st of February, 1900, in St. Louis, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Grace Platt, who passed away November 27, 1912. She was a daughter of Henry S. and Elizabeth (Barnes) Platt, the former president of the Platt-Thornburg Paint Company and a much respected and prominent merchant of St. Louis. On the 25th of October, 1916, Dr. Smith wedded Fannie Louise Carr, a daughter of C. Bent and Louise (Achison) Carr. Her father was one of the leading real estate men of St. Louis and was also prominent socially. His father, Judge William Charles Carr, served as circuit judge. The children of Dr. Smith, all born of his first marriage, are Elizabeth Platt, E. A. McDougal, Isabelle Chenie and Phillip Platt. The family is one of social prominence and the elder daughter was recently chosen one of the special maids of honor at the Veiled Prophet's ball.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church and in his political belief Dr. Smith is a democrat. He belongs to the St. Louis Country, Racquet and University Clubs and possesses those qualities which make for popularity in social circles, yet the greater part of his time and attention have been concentrated

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upon his professional interests, and aside from his practice and his work in the educational field he has written various articles which have been regarded as valuable contributions to medical literature. Keeping ever abreast with scientific research and discovery and holding to the highest standards and ideals of his profession, he has become an acknowledged leader among the physicians and surgeons of St. Louis.

CHESTER F. REITH.

The term "captain of industry" finds an exponent in Chester F. Reith, who is now the president of the Juvenile Shoe Corporation of America, a million-dollar concern, with large plants and a mammoth output. To successfully control and direct the interests of this concern, one must needs possess marked administrative force and executive ability combined with broad vision and the capability of readily mastering the details as well as the principal features of the enterprise. Well qualified in all these particulars, Chester F. Reith has won his way to a place among the recognized leaders in the manufacturing circles of St. Louis. He was born in this city July 14, 1886, his parents being Edward B. and Clara Reith. The father died in 1918, but the mother is still living. There were six children in the family: Harold, deceased; Edna E., the wife of P. Meade, of St. Louis; Clarence C., who has passed away; Chester F., of this review; Eunice, also deceased; and Ethel L., who is now attending the University of California.

Chester F. Reith was a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis and also attended the Smith Academy. He started out in the business world when a youth of sixteen in the employ of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company and continued with them until 1914. In the meantime he had thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the shoe business and in the year indicated assisted in effecting the organization of the Juvenile Shoe Corporation of America, which is capitalized for one million dollars and of which he is the president. This company operates factories in Beloit, Wisconsin, and Carthage, Missouri, and employs six hundred workmen, the daily capacity being about twenty-five hundred pairs of shoes. They handle only juvenile shoes and their business has reached most gratifying proportions. They sell to the jobbing trade from New York to San Francisco and from St. Paul to New Orleans, and the name of the house is a familiar one to the trade throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. Reith belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, also to the Sunset Hill Country Club and turns to motoring for recreation. His political endorsement is given to the republican party but without desire for office as a reward for party fealty.

ARTHUR N. ADAMS.

Arthur N. Adams, who for twenty-three years has been a representative of the Kansas City bar, was born at Pinkhill, Jackson county, Missouri, January 15, 1872, and is a son of James Monroe and Anna E. (Nottingham) Adams. The father was a son of Lynchburg Adams, one of the earliest pioneers of Jackson county. He was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, February 22, 1804, and was named in honor of the town. A few years later his people removed to Kentucky and in 1819 came from that state to Missouri. They passed the winter in the vicinity of Boon's salt works near Cooper's Fort and in the spring of 1820 removed to the Missouri river crossing at Arrow Rock. On the 3d of March of that year they camped at the foot of the hill just east of Fire Prairie creek, on what is now the east boundary line of Jackson county. The family settled near Fort Osage when all this district was a wild and undeveloped region in which the work of civilization had scarcely been begun. In the summer of 1821 John and Joseph McKeeney planted twenty acres of corn just above the mouth of Fire Prairie creek and Lynchburg Adams assisted in gathering the crop, receiving three pecks of corn per day for his wages. This was the first corn raised in Jackson county and at that time they had to go to Miami, in Carroll county, to have their corn ground. In the summer of 1822 Lynchburg Adams, with John Ross, camped under a shelving rock a mile below Mize's ferry, near the old Burryhill place. They engaged in hunting game of every description, which was to be had in abundance. Deer could be obtained more easily than rabbits at the present time and they often saw a herd numbering three hundred.

Bee trees were plentiful and they could gather from six to twelve pounds of wax a day, which sold for twenty-five cents per pound. The price of ammunition was so high that they would not shoot a wild turkey unless they wished to have the meat for a change of diet, as the prevailing dish at that time was venison. The family lived almost alone until emigrants began coming in 1825. In that year Lynchburg Adams, in company with Isaac Allen, cut logs and built the first log house and cultivated the first ground west of Little Blue, near what is now known as the old Blue Bottom camping ground. On the 1st of November, 1827, he married Elizabeth Drake, who was born in the old settled part of Missouri and came to Jackson county in 1825. She was a daughter of Isaac Drake, who was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1764. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Third Essex Regiment of the New Jersey state troops for service in the Revolutionary war. He passed away in Jackson county, Missouri, June 19, 1837. A monument to his memory was unveiled by Mrs. Catherine Drake Plack, of Six Miles, a granddaughter of the minuteman, the Daughters of the Revolution being in charge of the ceremony. The monument was obtained from the government through the efforts of Mrs. Mark Salisbury and the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to which she belonged.

Following the marriage of Lynchburg Adams and Elizabeth Drake they settled in the Little Blue Bottom. Mr. Adams was a man of great energy and resolution, and although handicapped by a serious lameness, he so managed his business affairs that through close economy and industry he was able to purchase one hundred and twenty acres of land in the Little Blue Bottom and there, by great exertion on his part, he developed a fine farm and comfortable home, which in 1844 was swept away by the great flood that inundated and destroyed his property. Undaunted by this misfortune, he began again and once more succeeded in acquiring a good property and home and in rearing a very worthy family. He passed away December 6, 1873, leaving an enviable record of an honest and conscientious life. He was one of the earliest of the pioneers who fought their way upward through all the adversities and hardships of frontier life. During his youthful days there were no schools in the neighborhood in which he lived and it was late in life before he learned to read. This proved a great disadvantage to him, but this obstacle he overcame as he did all the others which he encountered in his life's journey. At his death he was regarded as one of the leaders of the county and was at all times a consistent member of the Methodist church.

His son, James Monroe Adams, was born November 13, 1833, a night memorable because of the falling stars. His birthplace was the old family home in the Little Blue Bottom in the northeast corner of Blue township, which eleven years later was swept away by the great flood. He was reared amid the conditions and environment of pioneer life but was ambitious to acquire a good education, and his father, who realized his lack in that direction, encouraged his son in every way to acquire knowledge through the teachings of the schools. He therefore mastered his primary education in the common schools of Blue township and afterward entered the Chapel Hill College in Lafayette county, being for two years a student in that institution. Subsequently he attended the University of Missouri at Columbia and next entered the Jones Commercial College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1859.

Returning to Jackson county, James M. Adams was married April 5, 1859, to Miss Anna E. Nottingham, a native of this county. He then began farming in Blue Bottom, taking charge of the farm which his father occupied and which he continued to manage until his enlistment in the Confederate army in December, 1861. At that date he accompanied his brother to southern Missouri and joined Price's troops. He was a member of Colonel Reeves' regiment of the First Missouri Brigade, in which he served till after the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. On the day following the battle he became ill with a severe case of measles and was for two weeks in the hospital at Little Rock. On his recovery all communication with the east side of the Mississippi had been cut off by the federal troops and he returned home in July, 1862, but owing to the feeling in Jackson county he could not remain there, so he went to Clay county, where he taught school until the close of the war, after which he returned to the old homestead farm. In 1866 he became interested in mercantile pursuits at Pinkhill and in 1868 removed to that place. He was a partner of James V. Ewing, the business being conducted under the style of Ewing & Adams. Later he became associated in business at Pinkhill with Isaac H. Wood under the firm style of Adams, Wood & Company and they enjoyed a large trade. He afterward bought the interest of his partner and conducted the business alone until 1871, when he sold a half interest in the store to

Darnall for a farm. The store was conducted until 1876, when Mr. Adams withdrew and thereafter devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was widely known as an active supporter of the democratic party in Jackson county and devoted much of his time to the work and contributed liberally to the support of the cause. For many years he was the newspaper correspondent of the Kansas City Times and the Independence Sentinel, writing under the name of Mr. Comet—a name singularly appropriate from the circumstance of the meteoric display on the night of his birth. His articles attracted wide attention by reason of his sound views on many important topics, reflecting mature judgment. He was very widely known and highly esteemed. Prior to the war he was elected magistrate. He was a man of avowed and honest convictions whose integrity was never questioned and his popularity rested upon a substantial basis.

In the public schools of Kansas City, Arthur N. Adams pursued his early education and afterward attended the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he was graduated in June, 1897. He had devoted three years to the academic course and then entered the law department of the university, in which he won his LL. B. degree in 1897. The same year he was admitted to practice at the Jackson county bar and has since followed his profession in Kansas City. He gives close attention to his professional duties, is a clear thinker and a logical reasoner. He does not attempt flights of oratory in his court work but is a convincing speaker, is thoroughly at home in all departments of law and is particularly expert in real estate law. He early recognized the eternal principle that industry wins and he has since been a close student of his profession, thorough and painstaking in his preparation of cases and at all times most loyal to the interests of his clients.

In 1901 Mr. Adams was united in marriage in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Marie L. Eaton, whose parents were natives of Missouri, her father being a farmer of this state through his active life. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born two children, Eaton A. and Arthur N.

Mr. Adams belongs to the Masonic lodge and is very prominent in the Modern Woodmen of America. He has been a delegate to three national conventions, and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party.

NATHANIEL LYON MOFFITT AND CHARLES S. MOFFITT.

Nathaniel Lyon Moffitt is the president of the Moffitt-Napier Grain Company of St. Louis and has figured in connection with the grain trade for thirty years, having previous to the reorganization of the business under the present name, served as vice president of the Hubbard-Moffitt Company. He was born in St. Louis, October 17, 1862, his parents being William G. and Mary (Stewart) Moffitt. The father was engaged in the wholesale drug business in this city at an early day in connection with the Richardson Drug Company. He was born in the north of Ireland, being an Ulsterman, and before leaving that country was married to Miss Mary Stewart, a native of the same locality. They crossed the Atlantic in 1854 and went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1857 and then came to St. Louis, making the trip by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers. The father was a member of the home guard during the Civil war and passed away in 1869, respected and honored by all who knew him. In the family were six sons and a daughter. Three of the sons, John S., William G., Jr., and Andrew J. were engaged in the wholesale drug business under the name of the Moffitt-West Drug Company, successors to the Richardson Drug Company with which their father was associated at an early day. The brother, Samuel is now in New York connected with the American Ice Company of which he is a director and also of the Cushing Bakery Company, both enterprises being the largest of their kind in the United States. The other two sons of the family, Nathaniel L. and Charles S. have for three decades been identified with the grain trade in St. Louis.

Nathaniel L. Moffitt pursued his education in the schools of this city and after his text books were put aside became associated with the grain business in which he has made steady advancement. Thoroughly acquainting himself with every phase of the grain trade he eventually became one of the officials of the Hubbard-Moffitt Company which operated extensively and profitably in grain circles for many years. He was made the vice president of this company with Charles S. Moffitt as treasurer, and

R. C. Napier as secretary. The business was reorganized, January 1, 1920, the interests of the Hubbard-Moffitt Company being taken over by the new organization known as the Moffitt-Napier Company, of which Nathaniel Moffitt became president. He is thus the directing head of the new organization which is one of the important factors in the grain trade of the city, controlling a business of mammoth proportions. In addition to his connection with the grain business, Nathaniel L. Moffitt is a director of the National Bank of Commerce and he is the president of the St. Louis Grain Clearing Company.

Nathaniel L. Moffitt was married on the 1st of October, 1895, to Miss Olive Boogher, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon L. Boogher, the former being engaged in the wholesale hat business under the firm style of Rainwater-Boogher Company. Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt have become the parents of four daughters, Sophia, Josephine, Olive and Natalie. Nathaniel L. Moffitt belongs to various social and business organizations of the city. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, Noonday Club and of the Bellerive Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the St. Louis Grain Club, and the Merchants Exchange. He is also well known in Masonic circles belonging to Tuscan Lodge, to the Chapter, the Knights Templar Commandery, the Scottish Rite body and the Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Union Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles S. Moffitt who is the treasurer of the Moffitt-Napier Company was born in St. Louis, June 3, 1869, and had the usual training and early experiences of his brother, N. L. Moffitt, and like him became interested in the grain business. He thoroughly mastered every phase of the grain business and for thirty years has operated in this line, becoming the treasurer of the Hubbard-Moffitt Company and with the reorganization of the business under the name of the Moffitt-Napier Company he continued to act as treasurer of the new organization. He is fond of golf to which he turns when he can secure a leisure hour. He belongs to the same social club organizations as his brother and like him is a member of the Union Methodist church. Both brothers have won high standing in the business world and enjoy the warm regard of all who know them, the name of Moffitt having long been a synonym for enterprise in business and progressiveness and loyalty in citizenship. N. L. Moffitt and his brother were both active in support of many war measures, taking part in promoting the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives and also the Liberty bond sales. N. L. Moffitt has always been a lover of literature, is the possessor of a good library and through his wide reading has kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress.

JOHN GERDES LONSDALE.

Tangible proof of the notable executive ability, keen business discernment and unfaltering enterprise of John Gerdes Lonsdale is manifest in the continuous growth of The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis since he became its president. He was born in Memphis, Tennessee, April 4, 1872, a son of John and Ida (Bosworth) Lonsdale, both of whom died in the yellow fever epidemic which swept over Memphis in the late '70s, so that the son was thus early left an orphan. In the pursuit of his education he attended St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, New York, and also a business college in Baltimore, Maryland. Early in his business career he became identified with real estate interests at Hot Springs, Arkansas, taking up this work in 1891. Soon afterward he entered the bond and brokerage business as senior partner in the firm of J. G. Lonsdale & Company, with offices in both New York and Hot Springs. Throughout the intervening period he has been identified with important commercial and financial projects in various sections of the country, attaining a position of recognized leadership as one of the prominent business men of the various cities in which he has operated. He became one of the organizers of the Little Rock, Hot Springs & Texas Railroad Company, of which he was appointed receiver in 1896, following which he reorganized the road under the name of the Little Rock & Hot Springs Western Railroad. In 1902 he removed to New York to become a partner in the banking and brokerage firm of Logan & Bryan and in 1915 he was tendered and accepted the presidency of The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, an institution capitalized for ten million dollars. The total resources of the bank when he became president were sixty million dol-

JOHN G. LONSDALE

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lars and the development of its busniess under his wise guidance is indicated in the fact that the resources today amount to ninety million dollars. Mr. Lonsdale is also one of the heavy stockholders in The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, has become the owner of extensive railroad securities and has large investments in Texas. Aside from his official connection with the St. Louis bank he is a director of the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York, is a director of the Foreign Bond and Share Corporation of New York, a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad and of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. He was likewise made co-executor and co-trustee of the estate of John T. Milliken, who died in the early part of 1919.

On the 4th of October, 1913, in Stamford, Connecticut, Mr. Lonsdale was married to Marie Allen, of Georgia. By a former marriage Mr. Lonsdale had a daughter, Aileen, and of the present marriage there has been born one son, John Gerdes Lonsdale, Jr.

Mr. Lonsdale is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church of St. Louis, of which he is a vestryman. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a Knight Templar, has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a well known figure in the leading club and social organizations of St. Louis and has membership in the Tennessee Society of St. Louis, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Racquet Club, the St. Louis Club, the Bellerive Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Automobile Club. He also remains a member of the New York Club, the Lotos Club, the Bankers Club and the Lawyers Club, all of New York City and belongs to the Tennessee Society of New York. He is likewise a member of the council on foreign relations, with offices in New York city. Cognizant of his own capabilities and powers and directing his efforts along the lines of successful accomplishment in the business world, at the same time he thoroughly understands his opportunities and his obligations in relation to the public. To make his native talents subserve the demands which conditions of society impose at the present time is the purpose of his life and by reason of the mature judgment which characterizes his efforts at all times he stands today as a splendid representative of the prominent banker and capitalist to whom business is but one phase of life and does not exclude his active participation in and support of the other vital interests which go to make up human activity.

WARREN GODDARD.

Warren Goddard is the president of the Goddard Grocery Company, controlling one of the chief wholesale interests of St. Louis. His interests have ever been conducted along broad business lines and his efforts have largely brought the business from a rather small concern to the largest and most prominent of its kind in the city. Emerson has said: "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," and the wholesale grocery house is but indicative of the breadth of the splendid business powers of the man who is now largely controlling its destiny. Mr. Goddard was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, August 29, 1871. His father, Joseph W. Goddard, also a native of that place, came to St. Louis in 1868 and here established on a small scale the wholesale grocery business that has since been conducted under the Goddard name. He was interested in the civic activities of St. Louis and prominent in promoting projects that he deemed of benefit in the welfare of the Missouri metropolis. Here he passed away in 1913 and is still survived by his widow, who in her maidenhood was Miss Maria Pearson, a native of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and a resident of St. Louis since 1868.

Liberal educational advantages were accorded Warren Goddard, who completed his studies in Smith Academy but left school when his father's health failed to assume the burden of the conduct of the Goddard Grocery Company. He had been graduated with the class of 1890 and thus his school training constituted an excellent foundation upon which to build success. His commercial training, too, was thorough, for parental authority was not exercised to gain for him an easy berth. On the contrary he learned every phase of the business and won the promotions that came to him from time to time. In 1898 he was chosen to the vice presidency of the company and owing to his father's continued ill health he was virtually the head of the house. Following his father's death he was elected to the presidency and his associate officers in the en-

terprise are S. P. Goddard, vice president, and G. H. Fox, secretary and treasurer. Since assuming active control Warren Goddard has done most effective work in developing the business from a rather small concern until its position is that of leadership among the commercial interests of the kind in St. Louis. He has studied every phase of the trade, is thoroughly familiar with the market and his carefully formulated plans have brought most desirable results. He is also a director of the First National Bank of St. Louis.

On the 18th of November, 1897, in St. Louis, Mr. Goddard was married to Miss Irene Wallace, of St. Louis, who passed away in 1900, leaving two children: Jane W., twenty years of age, now in school; and Mary Irene, who is attending Porter's School at Farmington, Connecticut. For his second wife Mr. Goddard chose Louise Augustine, daughter of G. H. Augustine, of St. Louis, and they have three children: Louise, nine years of age; Anne, aged seven; and Joseph Warren, a little lad of five summers. The two eldest are attending school.

Mr. Goddard is a well known figure in club circles of St. Louis, belonging to the Noonday, City, Racquet, St. Louis Country and Log Cabin Clubs, also to the Round Table and to the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club. He is thus interested in all those things which are of vital moment to the city in the line of its development and his cooperation is most cheerfully, willingly and generously given to every movement that tends to advance the welfare and progress of St. Louis. He is a man of winning personality, which, added to his splendid business ability and powers of organization, enabled him to do excellent work in connection with the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives and other war activities. He was also a member of the district draft board. While he could in no sense be called an orator, he has the ability to express clearly and in forceful manner his opinions upon any subject in which he is interested. He is greatly interested in the Provident Association, of which he is a director, and also in the Community School of Skinker Heights, to which he has been a large contributor of both time and money. This is not due merely to a sense of duty but comes from a genuine interest in his fellowmen and their welfare, and he recognizes the fact that the real joy and richness of life spring from service for the benefit of others.

CALEB ANDERSON RITTER, M. D., F. A. C. S.

Caleb A. Ritter, M. D., a most able representative of the medical profession, who for the past seventeen years has confined his attention to obstetrics in Kansas City, was born in Mooresville, Indiana, July 25, 1852, a son of John and Rachael (Summers) Ritter, both of whom were natives of Mooresville. The father followed the occupation of farming near Mooresville. He was killed by falling from a tree when only thirty years of age. He came of a family prominent in law, politics, medicine and religion.

Caleb A. Ritter spent his boyhood days to the age of fifteen years upon the home farm in Indiana, meeting with the usual experience of the farm bred boy, who divides his time between the work of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the tasks incident to the development of the fields. He then went to Valley Mills, Indiana, where he was again upon a farm and in the winter season attended the country schools, to which he made his way through the snows of winter, while the mud of springtime rendered the roads almost equally impassable. Later he had the advantage of a course in the Stockwell Academy, at Tippecanoe, near Lafayette, Indiana, working his way through the institution, in which he spent two years as a student, being employed night and morning in order to earn the money necessary for his tuition. He also took up the profession of teaching which he followed in the country schools near Plainfield, Indiana, then entered the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, Indiana, which he attended to the junior year, at which time he was obliged to leave the university, owing to illness of members of his family. Later he entered the office of Dr. Seph Mills, a Quaker physician and preacher. His intense and well directed industry enabled him at length to carry out his plan of becoming a medical student and he matriculated in the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis, Indiana, from which he was graduated with valedictorian honors in 1877. He afterward served as an interne in the Indianapolis General Hospital for eighteen months, and thus gained broad and valuable experience. He was then elected superintendent of the City Dispensary and filled that position for two years. His health failing, he afterward spent one summer in

New Mexico and Colorado and on the 24th of December, 1883, came to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered upon general practice, having his office for twelve years at Fifth and Main Streets.

In 1897 he was elected a trustee and professor of obstetrics in the University Medical College and continued to occupy that position until 1907 when the school was closed. He served also as its treasurer for about seven years. For three years he filled the office of treasurer of the University Hospital and his work as an official and as a professor in these institutions contributed much to their value as an educational center. For the past seventeen years he has confined his practice to obstetrics. He is attending obstetrician to the Christian Church Hospital and has been for the past fifteen years attending obstetrician to the Kansas City General Hospital. He was made senior obstetrician in 1920 to this institution. He belongs to the Jackson County Medical Society and to the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1905. He is also a member of the Obstetrical Section of the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1912, and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He belongs to the Southern Southwestern, the Missouri State and the American Medical Associations; has written and read many papers before the professional organizations to which he belongs; has been a frequent contributor to the Journal of Obstetrics, and is largely regarded as authority along the line of his specialty. He has lectured at the University Training School for Nurses, and also has been lecturer for the Christian Church Hospital in connection with its course for nurses. In 1890 he was surgeon of the Marmaduke Guards, a local military organization, while during the World war he was connected with the medical department of the Council of Defense of Jackson county.

Dr. Ritter was united in marriage in 1896 to Miss Mary Helen Holland, of Kansas City, a daughter of Alexander and Susanna (Smith) Holland, the former the founder of the Holland Shoe Company, one of the oldest shoe merchants of Kansas City, who removed to western Missouri at an early date arriving in 1870. He was a very prominent and influential citizen, not only through his business connections but also because of his activity in church and musical circles. He was president of the Old Men's Association and a member of its quartet. He read extensively, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress and at the same time was thoroughly familiar with the best literature of all ages. He passed away at the age of ninety-one years in Kansas City.

Fraternally, Dr. Ritter is a Mason, belonging to Kansas City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Orient Chapter No. 220, R. A. M., and has also attained the 32d degree in the Scottish Rite. He belongs to the Phi Beta Pi, a medical fraternity, also to the Phi Delta Theta, a literary fraternity of Indiana University, and is a member of the James Whitcomb Riley Club, the Comedy Club, and the Knife and Fork Club. He was born of Quaker parentage and upon the family records appear many names distinguished in connection with the professions of law, medicine and religion as well as politics. Dr. Ritter maintains an independent course in casting a local ballot, but gives his support to the republican party upon national questions. He and his wife are members of the Westminster Congregational church of which he was a former officer, and are people of the highest worth, interested in all that makes for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community at large. Mrs. Ritter is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was one of the early kindergarten teachers of the city. Both are widely and favorably known and their interests and activities have been a potent force in advancing those projects which tend to public progress and improvement.

HARRY O. HIRSCH.

Harry O. Hirsch is a well known contractor of St. Louis who has been particularly active in the line of structural iron work. In recent years, however, he has engaged in general contracting and many substantial structures of the city stand as monuments to his skill, enterprise and ability. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons, for he was here born April 30, 1874. His father, Frederick Hirsch, who is now deceased, came to America from Germany in 1850 and made his way direct to St. Louis. He was the pioneer in the business of willow basket manufacturing and operated along that line for many years under his own name. He also engaged in the manufacture

of willow furniture to some extent. During the Civil war he paid two substitutes to go to the front and afterward himself became a member of the army. He married Anna Marie Faut, also of Germany lineage, the wedding being celebrated in St. Louis. They became the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom Harry O. of this review is the youngest. The others are: Emma, who is the wife of Frank Kennedy, a real estate salesman; Bertha, the widow of Dr. Frank Yost; Minnie, who is the wife of W. D. Hussung, the head of the Getz Roach Exterminator Company of St. Louis; Lena, deceased; Lillie, the wife of Dave Anderson; Frederick C., who is with the mail department of the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis; and William A., an architect of St. Louis.

Harry O. Hirsch pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and began working at the carpenter's trade in 1891. He was in the employ of Chapman & Thursby, general contractors of St. Louis, for a period of seven years or until 1898 when he became connected with estimating structural iron work for the Union Iron & Foundry Company of St. Louis. Thus he was employed until 1903, when he took up structural iron work on his own account as a member of the firm of Kaysing & Hirsch. In this connection he continued until 1904 when he began the contracting business under the name of Godfrey & Hirsch, thus operating until 1914. He then established business independently under his own name and has so continued to the present time. He has erected a number of the city zoological buildings and has done considerable work for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. His efficiency as a contractor and builder is widely recognized and a liberal patronage has been accorded him.

On the 24th of February, 1910, in St. Louis, Mr. Hirsch was married to Harriet C. Luecke, a daughter of Joseph Luecke, who was one of the pioneer grocers of St. Louis, conducting business at Grand and Lindell avenues. He served in the Civil war as a member of the Union army. By a former marriage Mrs. Hirsch had two children, Joseph J. and Lucille, to whom Mr. Hirsch has taken the place of a father, feeling for them the close relationship of an own parent. The son is now working with his father in the office.

Politically Mr. Hirsch is a democrat. He actively supported all war work and his progressive citizenship is widely recognized. He is an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to George Washington Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised in March, 1915. He was made a Scottish Rite Mason in 1919 in the Missouri Consistory and he belongs also to Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in St. Louis. He has membership with the Normandie Golf Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and his interests and activities are thus broad and varied, showing him to be a man actuated by the spirit of modern times—one who seeks enlightenment and progressiveness along all lines leading to the permanent development and upbuilding of the city.

MAJOR HARRY B. HAWES.

Major Harry B. Hawes was born in Covington, Kentucky, November 15, 1869. He is the son of the late Captain Smith Nicholas Hawes; his mother was Susan Elizabeth Simrall—both residents of the state of Kentucky. Major Hawes moved to St. Louis in the year 1887, and has resided in that city continuously. He graduated in the law from Washington University in the class of 1896, representing his graduating class as class orator. He married Elizabeth Eppes Osborne Robinson, at Goodwood, St. Louis county, the home of Joseph Lucas, November 15, 1899. Of this union he has two daughters, Peyton Elizabeth and Eppes Bartow. His brother, Richard Simrall Hawes, is the first vice president of the First National Bank of St. Louis, and president of the American Bankers Association.

Major Hawes is a member of all the leading social and business organizations of his city, including in this number the Racquet Club, St. Louis Club, University Club, Noonday Club, Missouri Athletic Association, Algonquin Golf Club, Sunset Hill Golf Club, Century Boat Club, Mississippi Valley Kennel Club, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange, Real Estate Exchange, Million Population Club, The Players, Cervantes Society, Kentucky Society and Missouri Historical Society. He is a member of the following legal organizations: The American Society on International Law, American Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association and the St. Louis Bar Association. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church.

MAJOR HARRY B. HAWES

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Shortly after graduating, Major Hawes represented the Merchants' Exchange at the Trans-Mississippi Congress held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in the year 1897. The question of the annexation of Hawaii, then an independent republic, was debated. Major Hawes' speech in favor of annexation before the convention attracted the attention of Loren A. Thurston, minister from the little republic, and he was employed by President Dole to represent that country in the United States during its fight for annexation. He made speeches in the various cities favoring annexation and remained as a representative of Hawaii in this country until its annexation by the United States in the year 1898, during the Spanish war. He represented the Sons of Confederate Veterans and delivered the address of the sons at the last Confederate reunion held in Louisville, Kentucky.

When twenty-nine years of age, Major Hawes was made president of the St. Louis police department by Governor Lon V. Stephens and was reappointed to that position by his successor, Governor Alexander M. Dockery. When in his thirty-fourth year he was a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, and received practically the unanimous support of the city of St. Louis. He was one of the chief organizers of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association; was chairman of its speakers committee; and has been actively identified with the work of Mississippi river improvements ever since.

Through his position as president of the Jefferson Club he became the democratic leader in St. Louis politics, and twice successfully managed campaigns for Rolla Wells for mayor. His leadership of the local democracy extended over a period of ten years, during which time the democratic party was kept continuously in power. During this period the pilgrimage of five hundred Missourians to the tomb of Thomas Jefferson was made under his direction and attracted national attention. He was selected by the democratic convention on the notification committee for Judge Parker in 1904 and was the Missouri representative on the notification committee which notified President Wilson of his re-nomination at Shadow Lawn, New Jersey, in the year 1916.

His interest in the development of good roads in the state of Missouri led to his election to the legislature in the years 1916-1917. He was made chairman of the goods roads committee and introduced seven road laws which re-wrote the entire road laws of Missouri—the first time it had been done since 1873. The present state highway law of Missouri was named after him—the Hawes law. He is president of the Federated Roads Council.

For many years Major Hawes was president of the Mississippi Valley Kennel Club and a delegate to the American Kennel Club. His hobby has been the raising of dogs. Being invited to address the State University at Columbia and permitted to select his own subject, he delivered an address on the subject of "Dogs" which was printed throughout the United States and put in pamphlet form and re-printed in England, Canada, Australia and Spain. Dog breeders and fanciers all over the United States consult and advise with him about the breeding and training of dogs.

The Hawes law prohibiting the publication and circulation of anonymous political attacks has been copied by many of the other states of the Union. A Memorial address, delivered at Christ Church Cathedral in St. Louis, was given wide publicity and attracted favorable comment, as did his address on Labor Day to the labor unions of St. Louis, in which he counseled conciliation and the settlement of disputes by American methods.

In July, 1914, while visiting Ireland, the great European war broke out. He went to London and there participated in the formation of the American committee, remaining in England for a period of two months watching and studying the development of the war. Returning home, he delivered several notable addresses on the subject of International Law, defending the right of neutral citizens in the time of war to lend money and furnish arms to the belligerents. This was in answer to the German propaganda which in that year was spreading through the United States. The chief one of these articles was printed in the Congressional Record.

Returning to Europe in November, 1917, he spent seven and one-half months in England, France, Switzerland and Spain. Upon his return to the United States he was given the rank of captain in the psychologic section of the military intelligence department and assigned to service with the general staff. In November, 1918, he was assigned for military intelligence work to France and Spain and subsequently became the assistant military attache assigned to the United States embassy at Madrid. He has established at his home in the City of St. Louis a complete Spanish

room of the 16th century period and furnished it with tiles, paintings, furniture and fittings brought from Spain. He has the largest collection of the works of Cervantes in the United States and has specialized in the study of the master's great work—Don Quixote.

Upon resigning from the army Major Hawes resumed the active practice of law, in which profession he has been continuously and successfully occupied, interrupted only by his interest in public affairs. An address delivered by him on the subject of the League of Nations was inserted in the Congressional Record and two hundred thousand copies distributed through the various states.

Major Hawes' country home "Faircroft," in St. Louis county, is the gathering place of many brilliant minds, and he has given personal attention to gardening and the breeding of fancy live stock. The ancestors of both Major and Mrs. Hawes originally came from Virginia. He is descended from the Nicholas, Carter and Cary families of that state.

George Nicholas is described by Senator Beveridge as follows: "George Nicholas had been a brave, brilliant soldier and was one of the ablest and best-equipped lawyers in the state. He was utterly fearless, whether in battle on the field or in debate on the floor. His family and connections were powerful. In argument and reasoning he was the equal if not the superior of Madison himself; and his grim personality made the meek one of Madison seem tender in comparison. Nothing could disconcert him, nothing daunt his cold courage. He probably was the only man in the convention whom Henry feared."

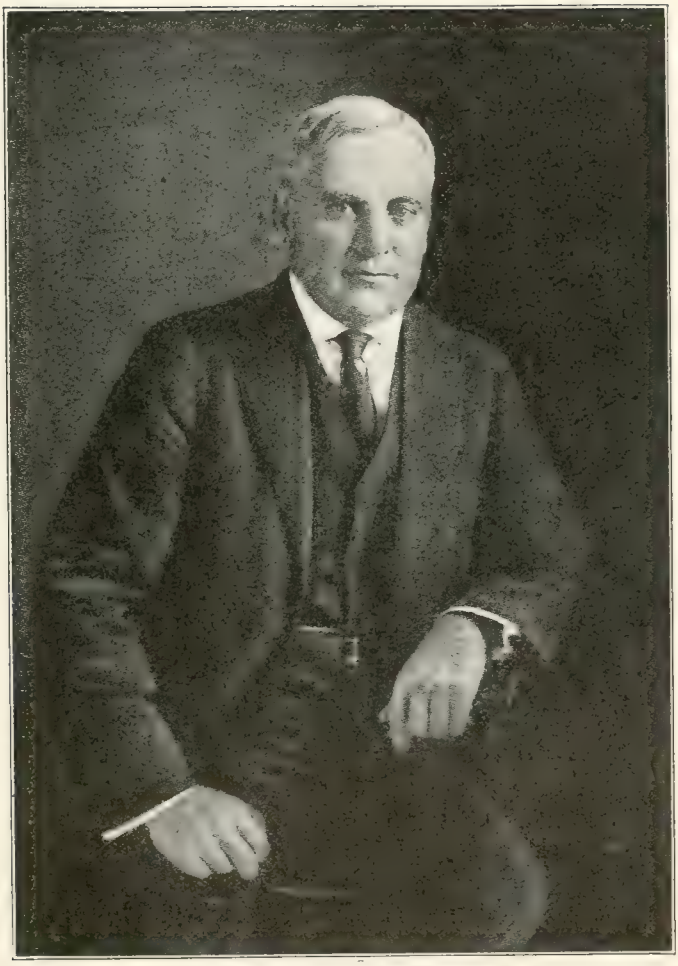
At this same period in our history, William B. Giles, an ancestor of his wife's, was a conspicuous figure and the spokesman of Thomas Jefferson in the great debates and fights with Alexander Hamilton. Nicholasville and Nicholas county, Kentucky, are named after his grandfather Nicholas, and Hawesville, in Davies county, Kentucky, was the early settlement of the family in that state. His grandfather, Richard Hawes, was the Confederate governor of Kentucky, represented the Ashland district in congress, was a captain in the Black Hawk war and was judge upon the bench at the time of his death in his eightieth year.

His father was Captain Smith Nicholas Hawes, who became a lieutenant in a Confederate company at the age of seventeen; later was made captain of Missouri Confederate troops, was twice wounded and served during the entire four years of the war. His father's brother, General Morrison Hawes, commanded the Texas Division of the Confederate forces. Two of his father's brothers were killed during the war. His wife's father and his brothers, and his mother's brothers were all in the Confederate army. On his father's side Major Hawes is descended from the Bartow family, originally Huguenot settlers in Georgia. His wife's family are Virginians, related to the Eppes, Washington, Robinson, Branch and Giles families of that state. The English coat-of-arms of the Hawes family contains the motto: "Know thyself."

WILLIAM SHERMAN THOMAS.

Starting out to provide for his own support in the position of Assistant Postmaster in the little town of Pleasant Hill, Illinois, William Sherman Thomas is today the Vice President and Treasurer of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, which has four thousand employes. Not by leaps and bounds has he reached his present dominant position in commercial circles, but by a steady progression that has followed the prompt and efficient discharge of every duty that has devolved upon him, resulting in the constant development and increase of his powers. He was born at Pleasant Hill, Pike County, Illinois, August 21, 1867, and is a son of Dr. John A. and Sophia (Blair) Thomas. Mr. Thomas' eldest brother, Albert J., died in 1918, and his youngest brother, Clarence C., born in 1876, is Cashier of the Citizens State Bank at Pleasant Hill, Illinois.

The Thomas family, of Welsh origin, was founded in Virginia in 1690. The great-grandfather of Mr. Thomas of this review was with the Virginia troops and fought throughout the Revolutionary War, being with the forces under General Washington at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Dr. John A. Thomas, father of William S. Thomas, was born in Virginia in 1818 and in 1836 removed to Missouri, where he taught school and studied medicine, being graduated from the McDowell Medical College of St. Louis. In 1845 he removed to Pleasant



WILLIAM S. THOMAS

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Hill, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession to the time of his death which occurred February 25, 1888. His wife was born in 1836, was graduated from the Illinois Women's College at Jacksonville in 1858 and in January, 1863, became the wife of Dr. John A. Thomas. Following the demise of her husband, she became a resident of St. Louis where she passed away November 9, 1909, her remains being taken back for interment by the side of her husband at Pleasant Hill.

In the public schools of his native town, William S. Thomas pursued his early education, which was supplemented by study in the Illinois State Normal University at the town of Normal. After filling the position of Assistant Postmaster at Pleasant Hill, for a time he went south to San Antonio, Texas, and became a Teller in the Maverick Bank. Watching for an opportunity to conduct business on his own account, he eventually became a partner in the firm of Thomas & Shultz, grain dealers, and also entered into partnership with his brother in the conduct of a general merchandise store, both of these interests being conducted at Pleasant Hill, Illinois. His identification with St. Louis dates from 1894, at which time he organized the Aroma Coffee & Spice Company, becoming its first President. For a number of years he successfully conducted the business and in 1901 became the General Manager of the D. G. Evans Company, importers of coffees and teas. In 1907 he was elected Treasurer of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company and later to the duties of that office were added those of the vice presidency and he has since served in a dual position. Something of the volume of the business conducted by the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company is indicated in the fact that its employes number four thousand. Its plant is most thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery and the work has been carefully systematized. At its head are men of splendid executive ability whose constructive efforts and administrative direction have led to the constant development and enlargement of the business, until it is today not only one of the chief productive industries of St. Louis but of the Mississippi Valley as well. The Company maintains branch offices, selling force and warehouses in all the leading cities of the United States and Canada, and is rapidly organizing sales agencies in the leading foreign countries. The Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company is the originator of the single-phase motor business, and the pioneer in the development of large power transformers, being the first company to build these transformers and install them at Niagara Falls. In the automobile field the Company is one of the leading distributors of starting and lighting devices, and was one of the first in St. Louis to establish a mutual aid society to care for sick and injured employes, and also the first to furnish free group life insurance for its employes.

On the 20th of October, 1892, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Frances R. Moore, a daughter of William R. and Margaret Moore, both of whom have now passed away. Her father, who was born in Missouri, November 20, 1841, died in St. Louis, July 5, 1916, and the mother, whose birth occurred in 1842, departed this life September 23, 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were born four sons. The eldest, Maurice L. Thomas, was born at Pleasant Hill, Illinois, in 1893, and was graduated from the University of Illinois in the class of June, 1916, having completed a course in electrical engineering. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. Returning to his home, he entered the works of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, and his rapidly developing efficiency brought him to the position of Production Superintendent in the Large Motor Department. He was thus serving when death called him on the 4th of August, 1919, the news of his demise bringing a sense of deep personal bereavement to all who knew him, for he was most popular with his associates in social and business circles. One writing of him at the time of his death said: "He was always active in athletics, and was ever a tower of strength in every field to which he turned his energies. Ever faithful, modest, earnest and dependable, he fully earned the sincere respect and admiration of all. We may truly say of him—

'This was a man;
I shall not look upon his like again.'"

Maurice is buried in the family lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The second son, Ralph R. Thomas, born at Pleasant Hill, Illinois, December 26, 1894, was graduated from the University of Illinois with the class of June, 1916,

having completed an electrical engineering course, the degree of B. S. being then conferred upon him. In his college days he was editor of the Technograph, an engineering magazine, was a Major in the Student Brigade and won preliminary honors. He also became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. Later he pursued a special course at the University of Oxford, England. He attended the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1917, and was made a First Lieutenant with the Eighty-ninth Division, A. E. F., and spent fourteen months with the American Army in France, being with the Eighty-ninth Division in their important engagements on the eastern battlefields in France. Since his retirement from the army, he has been employed as a salesman by the William R. Compton Investment Company.

The third son, Nelson R. Thomas, born February 14, 1898, in St. Louis, was graduated from the School of Commerce of the University of Illinois with the degree of B. S. in June, 1919, and is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. He was Chairman of the Students Union and a Captain in the Student Brigade, as well as leader of the Mandolin Club during his college days. He enlisted in the Navy in 1918 and attended the Ensign School at the Great Lakes Naval Station. He is now in the St. Louis office of Goldman, Sachs & Co. of New York, bonds and investments.

The fourth son, Dwight D. Thomas, born August 18, 1902, in St. Louis, is a student at the University of Illinois and a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

In his political views, Mr. Thomas is a Republican, but not an active party worker. He and his family have membership in the Second Baptist Church and he belongs to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and Missouri Consistory, No. 1, A. A. S. R. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen and belongs to the Noonday, Bellerive, Country, and City Clubs. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the business circles of St. Louis than Mr. Thomas, and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is also public spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the material, intellectual and moral welfare of the community.

JOHN T. SMITH.

John T. Smith, filling the office of city comptroller of Kansas City, is a man who has largely devoted his life to the service and benefit of others and the results achieved through his labors have been far-reaching and effective. He was born in St. Louis, March 25, 1857, his parents being Patrick J. and Bridget (Sullivan) Smith, both of whom were natives of Ireland. In early life they came to the new world and met and were married in New Orleans, Louisiana, the wedding being celebrated in 1854. There they remained for a short time and afterwards made their way northward to St. Louis, where the father engaged in business.

John T. Smith was educated in the public schools of his native city and when his textbooks were put aside became connected with the cigar-manufacturing business, which he followed for twenty-two years in Kansas City, during which time he became identified with the labor organization and for twenty-one years has been secretary of the Central Labor Organization of the American Federation of Labor. For an equal period he has been a member of the national organization and representative in that body for the Central organization, attending all conventions for the past sixteen years. One who has long known him said: "He is a man of fine business ability. His outstanding characteristic is his inflexible integrity. He is also a master of detail. He has been president, secretary and the heart and soul of the local trade union movement in Kansas City, has been a delegate to all state and national conventions and has served on legislative committees, fighting for the passage of just laws in city, state and nation. He is a deep student of the fundamental principles underlying trade unions and has sacrificially devoted his life to that work. He is an orator of ability. His power over his audiences is founded first upon his sincerity and then upon his terseness of expression. He has a most convincing manner, and while he speaks with deep feeling, there is a strain of logic always present, which makes him a most convincing speaker."

In October, 1881, Mr. Smith was married in Kansas City to Miss Ellie Martin,

whose parents were natives of Ireland. They have six children: John, William J., Mamie, Anastasia, Amanda and Roy P. John and William were both soldiers of the World war, connected with the infantry branch, and saw real service on the battlefields of France. During the war period Mr. Smith served as a member of the department of labor under Secretary Wilson, in charge of the speakers' bureau and the mediation and conciliation department of the United States labor bureau. He had to do with all labor interests in the shipyards, docks, navy and munition plants. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Smith is identified with the Woodmen of the World and with the Modern Woodmen of America, also with the Loyal Order of Moose. In politics he is a democrat, has been a delegate to the conventions of the party and has fought the fight for a platform based upon genuine democracy and with regard to the deeper and more vital principles that make for the advancement of the state and nation along social and economic lines. It was upon the democratic ticket that he was elected to the office which he now holds, that of city comptroller.

Mr. Smith's activities have taken in the whole range of philanthropy, for he has ever manifested a lively interest in all charitable movements in Kansas City, especially as affecting the working man. He has published many pamphlets and contributed much to the discussion of social and economic questions, especially in the labor press of the country. He has been successful in the highest and broadest sense and has the respect and warm devotion of all who know him. He enjoys the abiding love of the members of labor organizations, which feeling is based upon the great sacrifices he has made for the cause, and his intelligent and unflagging fight to uphold its principles and have them expressed in action by the mass of the people. No one has ever doubted the honesty of his convictions nor questioned his devotion to any cause which he espouses.

ROCKWELL M. MILLIGAN.

Rockwell M. Milligan, commissioner of school buildings in St. Louis, was born in Centerville, Ontario, Canada, January 10, 1868. His father, Henry G. Milligan, was also a native of Centerville and passed away in St. Louis in 1916. The Milligans were among the first settlers of Centerville, Ontario, having removed to that place from northern New York immediately after the War of 1812, in which the paternal grandfather of Rockwell M. Milligan served with great credit. The family comes from England and was established in the state of New York prior to the Revolutionary war. The mother of Rockwell M. Milligan bore the maiden name of Harriet Clancy and she, too, was born in Centerville, Ontario, while her death occurred in 1907, at Enterprise, Ontario, Canada. Her father was Cornelius Clancy, one of the first settlers of Centerville, and she came of a family of French and Irish descent. Mrs. Milligan was the youngest of a very large family.

In the public schools of his native city Rockwell M. Milligan pursued his early education and afterward attended high school at Napanee, Ontario, while later he completed his high school course at Wichita, Kansas, as a member of the class of 1885. He afterward studied at Lewis Academy, Wichita, and then entered Garfield University at that place, continuing his studies until 1888 when the university was sold to the Friends, to be conducted as a Theological Seminary and was temporarily closed. Mr. Milligan passed his student days with a view of ultimately becoming an architect and in furtherance of this plan he went to Denver, Colorado, where he remained for about a year and a half in the office of a leading architect of that city. Later he came to St. Louis where he arrived August 10, 1890. He worked for three years under the guidance and training of Isaac S. Taylor, afterward a director of works at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and on the expiration of that period he became identified with George R. Mann, the architect of the new City Hall, in whose employ he continued until March, 1897. The new school law went into effect when he became connected with the school board of St. Louis as chief draftsman, holding that position for a year and a half. Subsequently he engaged in private practice as an architect and thus continued until 1914. For about twelve years he was senior member of the firm of Milligan & Wray, which was accorded a most liberal patronage. Mr. Milligan became prominently known as a builder of hospitals and he planned and supervised the erection of probably

more hospital buildings than any other architect in the country, his work extending practically throughout the entire United States. He has erected from thirty-five to forty of the large and prominent hospitals of the country including the Frisco Railway Hospital, the City Insane Asylum and the St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane at St. Louis, also the Los Angeles (California) Sanitarium, St. Vincent's Hospital at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the Hotel Dieu, at El Paso, Texas. He was also the architect of the building for the St. Louis Transfer Company and also the Wall Building, at Olive and Vandeventer Streets. On the 10th of October, 1914, he was elected to his present position, that of commissioner of public school buildings, of the city of St. Louis. During his incumbency covering the intervening years to the present time—1920—he has built many of the fine school buildings of which St. Louis is so justly proud. These include the Bates, Hamilton, George Dewey, Samuel Cupples, Richard M. Scruggs, John Roe, Isaac M. Mason, and Susan R. Buder school buildings, while at the present time he is engaged in the construction of the William Stix school.

On the 6th of November, 1914, at Buffalo, New York, Mr. Milligan was married to Miss Maude Marquardt, a daughter of August Marquardt, manager at Montreal, Canada, for the N. K. Fairbanks Company. Mrs. Milligan was born in Chicago and was educated at Montreal. By her marriage she has become the mother of two sons and two daughters—Janice Y., Audrey L., Trevor R. and Raiford M.

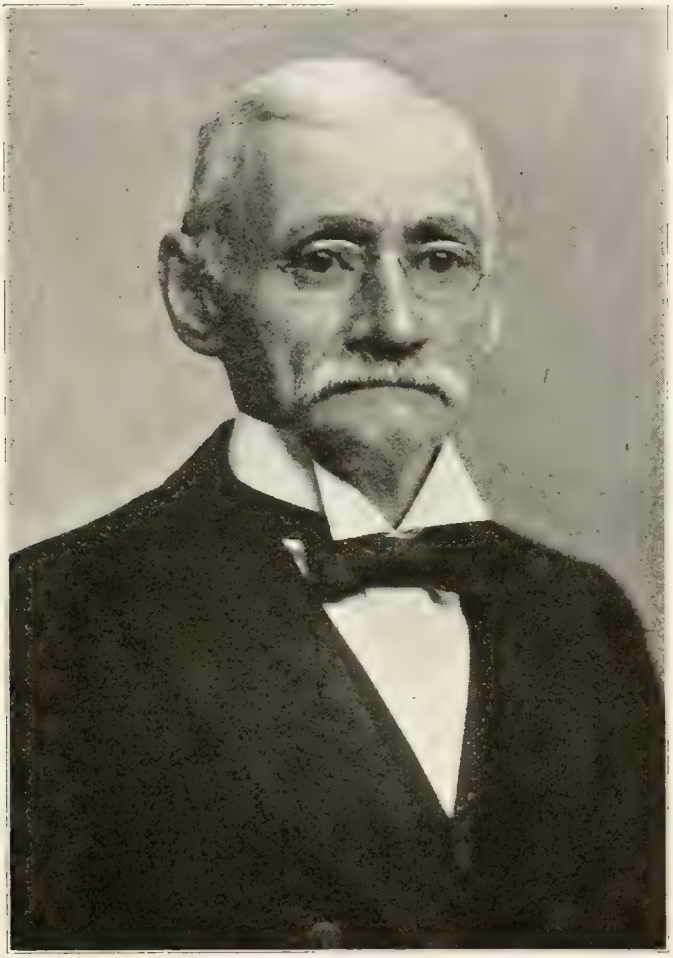
Politically Mr. Milligan is a republican where national questions and issues are involved, but otherwise casts an independent ballot. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he attends the services at St. Peters. He is a Mason belonging to Anchor Lodge, No. 443, of which he is a past master; Oriental Chapter No. 78, R. A. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, K. T.; and St. Louis Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Mr. Milligan belongs to the Century Boat Club; to the National Association of Public School Building Officials, of which he was the first president and of which he is now secretary; to the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and was the organizer of the St. Louis Architectural Club. This club was designed as a school of architecture and drafting and is now affiliated with the Washington University. He was an instructor in the school for several years, was president for several terms and was also its secretary. His work has been of a most important character. He has contributed much to the public good as an architect and designer, and there is no phase of the business with which he is not thoroughly familiar, having acquainted himself with all the practical work as well as the scientific principles which underlie his chosen vocation. He also holds membership in the National Association of School Accounting Officers.

HON. PHILIP SHELLEY BROWN, SR.

Hon. Philip Shelley Brown, for many years a distinguished member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1833. His father, Henry Brown, was a descendant of the Maryland family of that name, and his mother who in her maidenhood was Miss Shelley, was a representative of the old Shelley and Smith families, having among her ancestors some of the earliest settlers of Philadelphia. The father died early in 1834 and the mother taking young Philip and his three brothers, removed to her father's farm in Huntington (now Blair) county, Pennsylvania.

There Philip S. Brown divided his time between farm work and schoolroom duties to the age of sixteen years, when he entered the academy of the Rev. John H. McKinney at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. His stay there was prolonged for three years, due solely to his own exertions, for during vacation periods, by his services as deputy in the sheriff's office of that county, he was enabled to meet the necessary expenses for tuition. Leaving the academy in 1852, Mr. Brown during the following year entered the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, working through the day and continuing his studies at night. In 1855 he resigned his position and removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

In the succeeding year Mr. Brown removed to Kansas City, Missouri, then a small town, and engaged in the practice of his profession, retaining for years a most prominent position at the bar. As attorney for and director of the then constructing Kansas City,



PHILIP S. BROWN, SR.

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Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad—now a part of the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system—during those early years of the frontier town's precarious existence, he displayed a remarkable faith in the city of his adoption; and by his sound counsel and advice the growth and advancement of the city were largely promoted. While a member of the city council in 1866 he drew the right-of-way contract and made the legal adjustments for the entrance into Kansas City of the Pacific Railroad, which is now the main entrance into Kansas City of that great corporation, the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

In the practice of law Mr. Brown became senior partner in the firm of Brown & Case, his associate being Ermine Case, Jr., with whom he entered into partnership relations in 1859. In 1872 they were joined by Edward M. Wright, under the firm style of Brown, Case & Wright, an association that was maintained until 1882. The firm of Brown, Chapman & Brown was then organized, the partners being P. S. Brown, Benjamin H. Chapman and William H. Brown, the last named being a son of the senior partner. This association was formed in 1884 and in 1899 the firm became Brown, Harding & Brown, the new member thereof being John T. Harding. After many years of arduous application, his marked ability keeping him at the front of his profession at all times, finding his health impaired, he retired from practice in 1890 and directed his efforts to the development of his large realty interests. His name remained as that of senior partner until 1908.

On the 3rd of November, 1858, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Julia A. Shaffer, the eldest daughter of William Shaffer, of Blair county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born nine children, of whom five are living. Julia Augusta, who was born November 3, 1859, and became the wife of Edward B. Shillito on the 2d of February, 1881; Lula Katherine, whose birth occurred August 12, 1862, and who on the 17th of June, 1885, gave her hand in marriage to Joseph Curd; William Harrison, born February 26, 1864, who wedded Caroline Sanford Miller on the 11th of June, 1896, and passed away April 6, 1916; Philip Sheridan, who was born December 25, 1866, and who married Edith Wolf on the 13th of August, 1908; Ralph J., whose natal day was March 8, 1874; and Sara Lela, born March 8, 1874, who became the wife of Allan J. Epperson on the 26th of April, 1899. The wife and mother passed away in Kansas City, January 6, 1908. Early allying himself with the Presbyterian church, Mr. Brown has aided and upbuilded many of its projects and has ever been among the first to advance the social and religious welfare and the prosperity and progress of his community.

JOHN HENRY SMITH.

John Henry Smith, president of the Kansas City Title & Trust Company, which was organized in 1915, was born in Heyworth, Illinois, a son of I. L. Smith, a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. The father was for a long period engaged in the abstract and title business in Iowa. He served during the Civil war, being captain of a company of volunteers connected with a Pennsylvania regiment. He was a Knights Templar Mason, a member of the Baptist church and a man whose sterling worth of character commanded for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He married Harriet King, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and both have passed away. They had a family of seven sons and three of the number are yet living.

John Henry Smith was educated in Iowa, attending high school at Nevada, that state, and in 1890 he came to Kansas City. Here he started out upon his business career as a clerk in an abstract office. His course has been marked by steady advancement, resulting from the wise use of his opportunities, his fidelity to the interests of his employers and the fact that he never watched the hands of the clock, fearing that he was giving too much service to those who had employed him. His diligence and enterprise secured his advancement and he is now a well known figure in the financial circles of the city, being a director of the Security National Bank, president of the Kansas City Title & Trust Company and president of the McCrae Securities Company. The Kansas City Title & Trust Company was organized in 1915 and is capitalized for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This corporation has offices in the New York Life building and its interests are splendidly organized and most carefully directed by Mr. Smith, who is the executive head of the business.

On the first of September, 1909, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Margery Menefee,

of Los Angeles, California, and they have a daughter, Madeline, who is five years of age. Mr. Smith is a man of wide popularity, highly esteemed in Kansas City, where he has made his home for many years. His attractive personality, his sterling qualities and his business ability have established him high in public regard. During the World war he served actively in connection with the Liberty loan drives and at all times he gives earnest support to those interests which are a matter of public concern.

ROBERT HENRY STOCKTON.

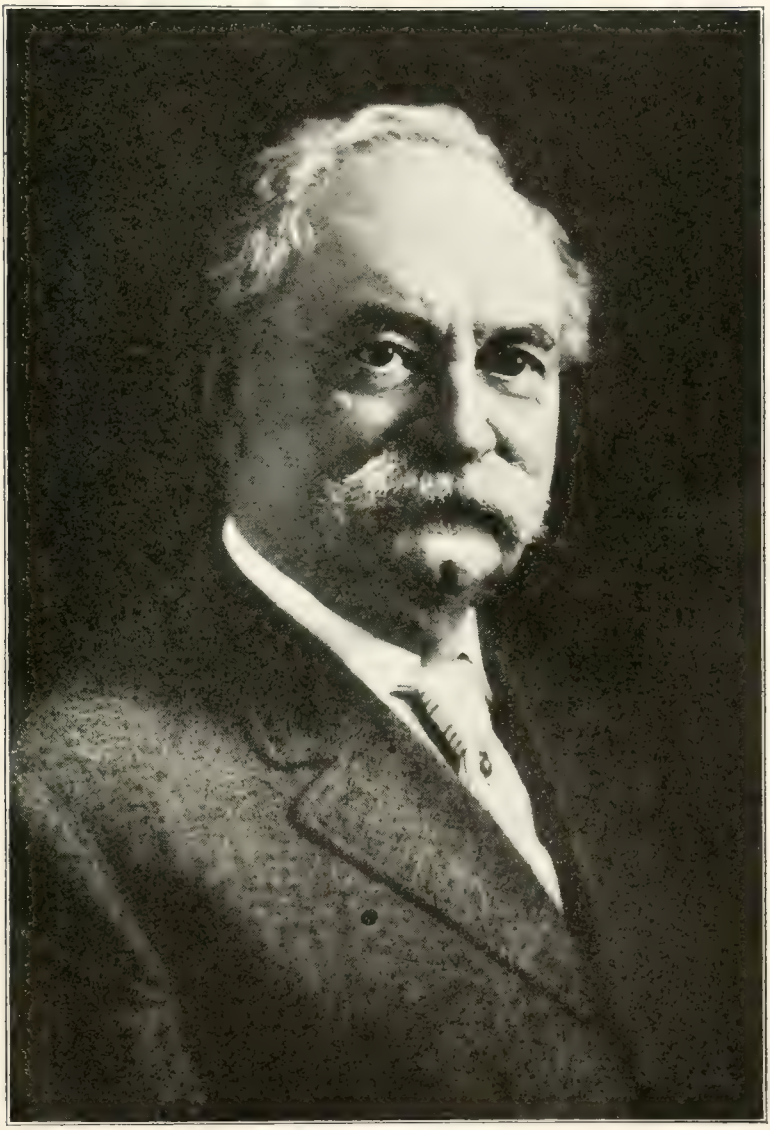
Robert Henry Stockton, identified with the commercial interests of St. Louis for fifty-five years, has since 1899 been the president and general manager of the Majestic Range Company, and in this connection has been largely instrumental in the development of a business that today o'ertops anything of the kind in the world. He enjoyed no special advantages at the outset of his career, placing his dependence upon the substantial qualities of industry, determination and close application.

A native of Kentucky, he was born at Mount Sterling, July 5, 1842, and is of English lineage, being descended from one of the old Virginia families established in that state in 1680. During the period of Indian warfare in Kentucky the family was planted on the soil of the Blue Grass state by Robert Stockton, the grandfather of Robert Henry Stockton, who opened the first bank in his section of Kentucky. His son, George Jewett Stockton, was born in Kentucky and became a merchant there. He was married in that state to Augusta Somersall, also of English descent. All of the members of the family with the exception of Robert H., and two sisters fell victims to the cholera epidemic of 1854 and the mother passed away in February of the same year. His sister, Mrs. M. S. Cotton, resides in Sedalia, Missouri.

In the public schools of his native city Robert Henry Stockton pursued his education to the age of fifteen years, when he joined an uncle in Boone county, Missouri, and from 1857 until 1859 assisted his uncle in the development of a farm. The latter year witnessed his entrance into the commercial world as a clerk and assistant to a tinner in the hardware store of Dorsey & Carter of Columbia, Missouri, and blacking stoves, putting up lightning rods and making sales were a part of the duties which fell to his lot in that connection.

Mr. Stockton joined the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil war in April, 1861, and went with his company to Boonville, Missouri, to resist General Lyons' advance into the state; but the northern commander scattered the southern forces before they could be organized and Mr. Stockton returned to Columbia. In December, 1861, however, he joined General Price and participated in the various movements of Price's army as a member of Company I, Second Missouri Infantry. He was elected second lieutenant of his company, serving some time with his command and at other times doing duty as acting adjutant under Colonel Francis M. Cockrell until the spring of 1863. At that date he permanently joined his company and the division of the Confederate army to which they were attached retreated into Vicksburg. While on night picket duty June 5, 1863, Mr. Stockton was captured and sent to Johnson's Island, where he was incarcerated until February 1, 1865, when he was exchanged and reported to Colonel Bevier at Richmond, where he was given charge of a company of exchanged privates with orders to proceed to Mobile, Alabama, and there report for duty. As no means of transportation were provided, they had to walk and when they reached Eufaula, Alabama, on the 10th of April, 1865, they learned that the war was ended.

Mr. Stockton's connection with St. Louis dates from September, 1865, when through the efforts of his old employers at Columbia he secured a position in the hardware store of Pratt, Fox & Company. After two years he entered the employ of Waters, Simmons & Company, the predecessors of the Simmons Hardware Company. After the first year of its organization he became secretary of this company and later was chosen second vice president, filling that position until 1888, when he withdrew from the hardware trade and spent the succeeding four years in travel, which was a source of much pleasure to him. Indolence and idleness, however, are utterly foreign to his nature and after four years of rest he joined L. L. Culver, in 1892, in organizing the Majestic Manufacturing Company. Upon the death of Mr. Culver in 1899 he succeeded to the presidency and general management of the



ROBERT H. STOCKTON

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company, and his direction of the business has led to its development until the house is unsurpassed by any interest of the kind in the world. Its sales cover practically every state of the Union and extend into many foreign countries as well. Mr. Stockton has given his attention continuously to the conduct of the business since he entered into active connection therewith and its marvelous development is largely the outcome of his capability, keen sagacity and enterprise. His cooperation has also been sought in the conduct of other business interests of importance. He is one of the directors of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

On the 24th of December, 1867, at Richmond, Missouri, Mr. Stockton was married to Miss Betty Mae Warder, daughter of Mrs. Susan Warder. She passed away in November, 1904, and their only child died at the age of nineteen months.

Mr. Stockton belongs to the Business Men's League, the Mercantile Club, the Noonday Club, the Confederate Veterans Association and to the Hamilton Avenue Christain church. He has ever been keenly interested in the vital political questions and issues of the day and was a most stalwart champion of Governor Folk in his efforts to introduce clean politics and bring about the expression of public opinion without the domination of machine rule. At the time the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held in St. Louis, Mr. Stockton was one of the directors and the chairman of its advertising committee. He was made a member of the reception committee to entertain President Wilson on his visit to St. Louis on the 5th of September, 1919.

It is said that Mr. Stockton finds his chief recreation in country life and enjoys nothing better than a visit to the Woodford farm, belonging to his nephew in Pettis county. While he is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, in spirit and interests he seems yet in his prime, keeping in close touch with the trend of modern thought and progress and using his influence, which is notably strong, for the benefit and upbuilding of the city with whose interests he has been so long and prominently associated.

FRANCIS MARION GREEN.

Francis Marion Green was prominently identified with the intellectual and moral progress of Missouri for many years, devoting his life to educational work in the schoolroom and in the pulpit. He was born at Farmington, Iowa, in 1845, a son of Preston G. and Jemima (Cook) Green, who were natives of Kentucky. The son came to Missouri about 1866, when a young man of twenty-one years, and settled in the northwestern section of the state. He was liberally educated, being a graduate of Mount Pleasant University, and he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for some time prior to the Civil war. Following the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south he entered the conflict in the last year of the war. With his return to civil life he again took up the profession of teaching and later entered the ministry. Removing to Missouri he accepted the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church at Queen City, where he continued for a year and then went to Brashear, where he labored for three years. Later he was pastor of the church at Kirksville, Missouri, for three years, going to these different places in accordance with the itinerant custom of the Methodist ministry. He also spent a similar period at Clarence, Missouri, and for three years was pastor of the Methodist church at Chillicothe. He was then made district superintendent, with headquarters at Macon, and later resigned that position to become the pastor of the Methodist church at Brookfield, where he continued his labors for three years. Ill health obliged him to resign and he removed to Macon, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in the year 1903. His life was fraught with good deeds and ever actuated by the highest purposes. He was a man of great sympathy as well as an able teacher in the pulpit, and his kindly words of admonition sank deep into many hearts and in the course of years bore rich fruit.

In 1866 Mr. Green was married to Miss Harriet Krenmyre, a daughter of William and Annie (Flood) Krenmyre, the former a native of Germany, while the latter was born in Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Green were born three daughters: Minnie, who is now the wife of Joseph M. Darr, of Chillicothe; Carrie, the wife of Richard Holtzclaw, of Macon, Missouri; and Annie Laura, the widow of Ross Larrabee, of Kansas City.

It is to Mrs. Darr that we are indebted for this material concerning the history of her father, who was long a prominent and influential factor in the life of his adopted state. Mrs. Darr is well known as a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Chillicothe chapter was organized May 20, 1911, by Mrs. Martha Prindle Barney, who became the first regent of what was known as Olive Prindle Chapter, the national number being 1004. Miss Anna Broaddus became the first historian and Mrs. Joseph M. Darr is the treasurer. She is a representative of one of the old southern families that was founded on American soil during early colonial days and among her ancestors were those who fought for independence in the Revolutionary war.

JOHN RING.

John Ring, widely known as an inventor, made valuable contribution to the packing business through his invention of machinery for refrigeration and ice manufacture. He is now a provision inspector of St. Louis and is still an active factor in the world's work notwithstanding his seventy-nine years. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1841 and was but five years of age when his parents, Edward and Mary (Roche) Ring, established their home in St. Louis. The father left the Emerald isle in 1841 and became a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1844 he made his way to St. Louis and two years later brought his family to the new world, so that John Ring has been continuously a resident of this city since 1846. His father was connected with lard oil manufacturing in St. Louis, establishing the first plant of the kind in the city, and in 1857 he extended the scope of his business to include candle manufacturing, and afterward the manufacture of refined lard. The methods which he pursued were soon copied by others and it was not long before the entire market was supplied with this improved refined lard. Until other manufacturers had adopted the process which had been promoted by Mr. Ring and his son they had a practical monopoly on all lard sold in Cuba, Mexico and the southern part of the United States, as theirs was the only lard which would not melt into oil in the hot southern climate. The efforts of Edward Ring were therefore of essential value in connection with the packing industry. He married Mary Roche, a representative of the family of that name well known throughout Ireland.

Their son, John Ring, was a pupil in the schools of St. Louis until 1855, when he became associated with his father in business. He also studied in private schools of St. Louis and in the St. Louis University and the Christian Brothers College, pursuing a course in chemistry in the last named. This branch of study has been of great value to him in his business activities. Having joined his father in business, he continued in the manufacture of lard for a number of years and met with a substantial measure of success. In 1881, however, his plant was entirely destroyed by fire and it was this that caused Mr. Ring to direct his efforts into other fields. From early life he had shown marked mechanical skill and ingenuity that found expression in inventions, especially along lines having to do with the refinement and refrigeration of lard. Studying along these lines in order to secure adequate machinery for the work, he at length succeeded in producing machinery for refrigeration and ice manufacture, for in connection with the packing and brewing business refrigeration was needed independent of ice, and following the fire of 1881 he patented his refrigerating and ice-making machines and began their manufacture and sale. The first two large machines which he built and sold were placed in the plant of the C. & L. Rose Packing Company, now the Waldeck Packing Company of St. Louis, and are still in operation. In 1885 he built two machines for Cox & Gordon, packers, and from that time forward there was a demand for other machines of his manufacture, so that for nine years he continued in the business which steadily grew, becoming one of the profitable productive industries of the city. His machines brought out many new ideas which are still in use in the best refrigerating plants even to this day. Like so many inventors, Mr. Ring became involved in litigation because others attempted to utilize his patents. He spent seventeen years in contesting his rights in the courts, and when the decision was finally rendered in his favor, it was too late to reap any pecuniary reward, for the patents had by this time expired, and the law of limitations applied. The world, too, owes to him a debt of gratitude for his invention in ice-making machines,

which have placed ice within the reach of all because of its cheapness of manufacture through the processes which he instituted. On May 25, 1909, he was granted a basic patent for apparatus for purifying the air in subways. This has been endorsed by the Public Service Commission of New York, and will be installed in New York subways as soon as financial conditions permit the expenditure. Other inventions owe their existence to his fertile brain and skilled hand and he stands today among those who have given America preeminence as the land of invention.

Mr. Ring has been most pleasantly situated in his home life, which had its beginning in his marriage on the 8th of September, 1868, to Miss Kate M. O'Neil, whose father, Judge Joseph O'Neil, was at one time president of the Citizens' Savings Bank. To Mr. and Mrs. Ring were born seven children. The eldest, John, Jr., is now at the head of the John Ring, Jr., Advertising Company of St. Louis, with offices in the Victoria building, and is conducting a very successful business. Joseph, the second of the family, is deceased. Genevieve D. is at home. Mary is the wife of Dr. Lewis R. Padberg, and they have four children, three sons and a daughter: Jerome, Genevieve, Lewis and John. Vincent P., deceased, married Rosalie Fusz and at his death left two sons: Vincent P., who is a graduate of the St. Louis University and is now studying civil engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston; and Paul Fusz, who is pursuing a classical course in the St. Louis University. The other two children of the Ring family died in infancy.

Mr. Ring was honored with election to the English society known as the Royal Society of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce. This election occurred February 7, 1917, in recognition of his contribution to the refrigerating business through his inventions. His son, Vincent P., invented the present method of making glass tanks, which are today in use throughout the United States. He also reduced the cost of glass making thirty percent through the methods which he promoted. Aside from his connection with the English society previously mentioned, John Ring was for a time a member of the Academy of Science at Philadelphia and is also a member of the alumni association of the St. Louis University. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and he has been a most earnest and active worker on the side of charity and benevolence. For twenty years he served as secretary of the board of managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums and for a similar period was secretary of the upper council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which has as its main motive the alleviation of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He is constantly extending a helping hand wherever aid is needed and thus he has done much for humanity as well as for the world at large through his inventive genius.

WILLIS K. BRAMWELL.

Willis K. Bramwell, vice president of the Central Exchange National Bank of Kansas City and a man who stands four square to every wind that blows, was born in Belleville, Kansas, July 9, 1892, and is one of the four children born to D. D. and Clara (Kloos) Bramwell. The father was born in Bloomington, Illinois, while the mother is a native of St. Louis, Missouri. They now reside in western Kansas, being still residents of Belleville, where Mr. Bramwell is actively connected with the National Bank.

At the usual age Willis K. Bramwell became a pupil in the public schools of his native town and passed through consecutive grades to the high school. Later he entered the University of Kansas, in which he completed the law course, winning the LL. B. degree as a member of the class of 1913. He started upon his business career in connection with the National Bank of Belleville, with which he remained for three and a half years. For two years he occupied the position of examiner with the Pioneer Mortgage Company of Topeka, Kansas, and on the expiration of that period removed to Kansas City and became identified with the Stock Yards National Bank in the capacity of vice president, remaining with that institution for a year. He then became connected with the Central Exchange National Bank, of which he is now the vice president. For intricate financial problems he finds ready and correct solutions. He has made a close and compre-

hensive study of the banking business in principle and detail and in the management of affairs has ever recognized the fact that the bank is most worthy of support that most carefully safeguards and protects the interests of depositors. The policy pursued by the Central Exchange National Bank is one which has always commended it to the confidence and support of the public and the business has steadily grown.

On the 7th of June, 1915, Mr. Bramwell was married to Miss Gladys Ruth Clark, of Fredonia, Kansas, a daughter of D. F. Clark, who is a banker of that city. Mr. Bramwell is widely known in club circles of Kansas City, belonging to the Kansas City Club, the Meadow Lake Golf Club and to the Knife and Fork Club. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in the various bodies of the York Rite and also in Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs to the Westport Presbyterian church, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful interest. He has long been much interested in athletics and was captain of the football team of the university. He also became a member of the Sigma Chi, a college fraternity, when at Lawrence, Kansas. In his business life and in fact in support of every project which he has undertaken he has been not only a hard worker but an enthusiastic one and to this may largely be attributed his success. Moreover, he is a man of most genial nature and unfailing courtesy, whom it is a pleasure to meet either in business or social relations.

COLONEL EDWARD M. STAYTON.

Prominent in engineering circles and widely known because of his military activity, Colonel Edward M. Stayton ranks with the leading and honored residents of Independence. Moreover, he is a representative of one of the old and distinguished pioneer families of western Missouri and his birth occurred September 4, 1874, upon what is known as the old Thomas Stayton farm two miles southeast of Independence, his parents being Thomas and Louisa Matilda (Corn) Stayton, both of whom were natives of Missouri. The paternal grandfather came to this state about 1820, bringing his slaves with him, after which he employed them in hewing a home out of the wilderness and in the manufacture of brick and lime used in the construction of the brick house on the old homestead. He was one of the first settlers of Jackson county and here he reared his family of ten children. His household was a very large one by reason of the number of slaves he owned and as the years passed he acquired a very extensive tract of land. In the early days his home was well known as a very hospitable one, always open for the reception of travelers. Martin Rice, who came to western Missouri in 1836 from Indiana, was entertained by John Stayton and makes mention of the family in his writings. John Stayton was also a very religious man, holding firmly to the faith of the Baptist church, and he never allowed anything to interfere with his religious duties. Thomas Stayton, father of Colonel Stayton, was the owner of four hundred acres of rich and valuable land and in addition to developing his property was very active in public affairs but never sought or held public office.

Upon the old family homestead Colonel Stayton of this review spent the period of his boyhood and youth, acquiring his early education in the rural school near his father's home and afterward continuing his studies in the high school at Independence. In 1892 he became a student in the Missouri State University, in which he pursued a special course in civil engineering, and he also took an active and helpful interest in the military department of the university. Throughout his life he has been keenly interested in military affairs. On the 9th of February, 1891, he enlisted as a member of Company F of the Third Missouri Infantry and received considerable preliminary training in the company. After becoming a university student he was given an opportunity to show his ability in handling a squad of recruits and within a brief period had won promotion to the rank of first sergeant and in the middle of the year became sergeant major of the battalion. In the fall of 1894 he was advanced to the first lieutenancy of Company A and during the absence of its captain served as commander of the company. When a vacancy occurred among the captains in December of that year he was promoted in recognition of the ability he had shown.

COLONEL EDWARD M. STAYTON

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In the meantime Colonel Stayton was preparing for the practice of civil engineering and was making wise use of his time in preparation for the profession. His first important engineering work was in connection with the Kansas City Southern Railway, which task he undertook in January, 1895. Although his first position was that of rod-man, he was soon promoted to instrument man and later became resident engineer. At a subsequent period he was engaged on the construction of a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in Oklahoma, also on a part of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway in Oklahoma and Texas and on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway in Oklahoma. His operations have covered a very wide territory and have been of a most important character. In December, 1904, he went to the Spanish Honduras, where he built some industrial railroads for the handling of the products of several banana plantations and also for the handling of some heavy mahogany timber. In 1907 he entered the service of the Harriman syndicate to make surveys for some proposed railways in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and afterward his attention was given to investigations for the betterment of the Central Georgia Railway in Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Much time was devoted to the investigation of the possibilities of a system of interurban railways out of Kansas City and he took part in the final location and construction of the existing interurbans from Kansas City to St. Joseph and to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, in 1911. Through the succeeding five years he was engaged in general consultation work, specializing in highways and railways. In 1916, through appointment of Governor Major, he was made highway engineer of Jackson county, filling that position for only a few months, however, when he was called into military service for duty on the Mexican border. This was followed by overseas service and a few days after his return to his home he was offered by the county court of Clay county the position of consulting engineer for their system of two hundred miles of paved road. He accepted and also took up the general practice of his profssion with headquarters at Liberty.

Aside from Colonel Stayton's profession nothing has so greatly claimed his time, attention and energies as military affairs. In 1907 he gave his services as commandant of cadets to the Independence high school and so acted for two years. On the 15th of June, 1910, he was made captain of Company F of the Third Missouri Infantry and was transferred to the Missouri Artillery Battalion with his company on the 24th of November, 1914, while on the 7th of March, 1915, he was made major of artillery. On the 19th of June, 1916, Colonel Stayton was called into the federal service and took his battalion to the Mexican border, where he remained on duty at Laredo until December 24, when his battalion was returned to its home station. On the 20th of July, 1917, he was transferred from the artillery to the Missouri Engineers Corps and organized a battalion of engineers, with which he entered the federal service on the 5th of August, 1917, for active duty in connection with the World war. The battalion went to Camp Doniphan for training and there became a part of the One Hundred and Tenth Engineers. This regiment arrived in France with the Thirty-fifth Division on the 10th of May, 1918, and was sent immediately to the front, participating in the Amiens occupation with the British, later the Vosges occupation with the French, also in the St. Mihiel offensive, the Argonne offensive, the Verdun occupation and following the signing of the armistice took part in the building of the camp at Brest. On arriving at St. Mihiel, Colonel Stayton was placed in command of his regiment, which was held in reserve during the battle. While the division was engaged in the Argonne offensive, it became necessary for the Engineers to take over the entire division front, owing to the serious losses the infantry had sustained. The line to be occupied was selected and its occupation superintended by Major Stayton, who was complimented for the prompt and skillful manner in which the position on Schadron Hill was occupied under the heavy shell fire. At the conclusion of the regiment's participation in the Argonne offensive he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel and continued on duty with his regiment, and when the regiment was relieved from duty in France it was his privilege to bring the troops back home to the splendid welcome that was accorded them.

On the 26th of July, 1898, Colonel Stayton was united in marriage to Miss Estella Compton, who was reared on the farm adjoining his birthplace and who had been a playmate of his childhood days. They have become parents of a son, George Edward Stayton. Their social position is one of the utmost prominence and Colonel Stayton is a recognized leader in many connections. He has always taken an active interest in the civil and business affairs of his home town and he participated in the

organization of the Home Deposit Trust Company, of which he has continuously been a director and vice president. He is also very active in Masonic circles, belonging to Independence Lodge, No. 76 A. F. & A. M., in which he has filled all the offices including that of master. He also holds membership in the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine of Kansas City. On the 4th of February, 1903, he became an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and was transferred to full membership in 1907. He also has membership and is active in the affairs of several other professional societies. When in December, 1919, the coal situation became serious on account of strikes the state institutions being practically without coal and very little being available for domestic purposes and none at all for industrial purposes, the governor of Missouri took over the coal mines of the state for operation. Colonel Stayton was immediately selected to go to Barton county as the superintendent of operations for the mines located in that part of the state. In a few hours after his arrival he had all of the mining property under military guard and had begun the distribution of the skilled labor necessary to begin the operation of the mines, and in thirty hours after his arrival coal was being loaded. The strike ended in just a week after the governor's proclamation, but in that time the mines had been put in operation by the use of volunteer labor and had almost reached the point of normal production. Colonel Stayton was highly complimented by the governor and all concerned for the energetic and businesslike manner in which he took hold of a most difficult situation and produced results without any delay whatever. The adjutant general of Missouri, in a letter conveying his own and the governor's appreciation for Colonel Stayton's work in this emergency, used these words: "It is a great satisfaction to the governor to know that an officer of your exceptional ability and who has distinguished himself so remarkably in France was ready to anwer the call of the state regardless of the personal sacrifice entailed. A state which numbers such soldiers among its citizens is most fortunate."

In June, 1920, there occurred a vacancy in the command of the Third Regiment National Guard of Missouri. It was the consensus of opinion of all that a service man, with a good record in France, was a necessity for the command of the regiment, and when the officers of the regiment convened for the purpose of electing a colonel but one name was mentioned, Colonel Stayton being unanimously elected to the command. On August 1, 1920, Colonel Stayton became city member of the board of control of the Kansas City Railway Company, a highly important position involving the operation of the street railway system of Greater Kansas City. His has been a most busy, active and useful life in which high purposes and capability have carried him into important relations. What he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate powers and talents. He has contributed to the country's material development through his professional work, has upheld its position and honor through his military activity, and in days of peace, in every relation of life, is equally loyal to the colors. General H. C. Clark said of him: "I attribute his success to his ability which is exceptional, to his industry and activity, his natural leadership, his faultless personal habits, his knowledge of men and affairs and his high character and integrity."

FORREST G. FERRIS.

Forrest G. Ferris, since 1913 engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis as member of the firm of Ferris & Rosskopf, was born upon a farm in Reading township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, July 31, 1860, and is the son of Augustus Harvey and Sylvia (Reed) Ferris. The name Ferris had its origin with Henry de Ferrers, or Ferrieres, or Farrariis who took the name from a small town in the iron mining regions of France, from which country he went to England with William the Conquerer in 1066. He was master of the King's horseshoers and had bestowed upon him the honor of Tutbury and lands in Stafford, Derby and Leicester counties.

Jeffrey Ferris, the first of the Ferris name in America, helped to make the original survey of Boston and he also was one of the first settlers at Watertown, Massachusetts, and at Wethersfield, Stamford and Greenwich, Connecticut. The line of descent comes down through his son James, to James and to Sylvanus Ferris. The latter was born in 1738 and lived at Greenwich, Connecticut, until 1782, when

he removed to Westchester county, New York, where he purchased a farm on the 28th of May, of that year. Sylvanus Ferris wedded Mary Mead and the line of descent comes down through Henry Ferris who married Elizabeth Hayes; Thacher Isaac Ferris who married Betsey Elwell; Henry Hayes Ferris who at Ira, Cayuga county, New York, married Hannah Terpening, a daughter of Lucas and Jane (Failing) Terpening; and Augustus Harvey Ferris, who at Reading, Michigan, married Sylvia Reed, a daughter of John Hanson and Sophia (Smith) Reed. John Hanson Reed, the maternal grandfather of Forrest G. Ferris, was born in Rhode Island, and was the son of John and Phoebe (Arnold) Reed, who were natives of Smithfield, Massachusetts, and a grandson of John Read of Salem, who changed the spelling of the name to Read. At Collins, Erie county, New York, he married Sophia Smith, who was born at Danby, Vermont, and was a daughter of Asa and Sylvia (Wilber) Smith. Asa Smith was a son of George and Rachael (Read) Smith, of Rhode Island, and Sylvia Wilber was a daughter of Isaac Wilber (or Wilbur) and Elizabeth Badgly of Massachusetts. The ancestors of Mr. Ferris for several generations back were nearly all farmers. His grandfather, John Hanson Read, was for nineteen years, from 1828 to 1847, a sailor and captain of sailing vessels on the Great Lakes and later he was a carpenter and millwright.

Augustus Harvey Ferris and his wife Sylvia (Reed) Ferris were both educated in the country schools and in Hillsdale College, in Michigan. The father was a sergeant in Company C, First Regiment of Michigan Sharpshooters in the Civil war, and after serving for nearly two years was taken prisoner September 30, 1864, at Poplar Grove church, near Petersburg, Virginia, and was confined in Confederate prisons, being first in Libby, at Richmond and then at Salisbury, North Carolina, where he died January 5, 1865. His grandfather, Henry Hayes Ferris, was also a soldier in the Union army, serving as a sergeant in Company G, Second Michigan Cavalry.

After losing her first husband, Mrs. Sylvia Ferris became the wife of Silas W. Haynes, and Forrest G. Ferris removed with his mother and stepfather from Michigan to Wheeling township, Livingston county, Missouri, in the summer of 1871. He attended the country schools and also the village schools of Wheeling, and for two years he was a student in the high school at Chillicothe, Missouri. During the four years from 1878 until 1882 he pursued academic studies and the study of law in the University of Missouri and there won his LL.B. degree. He earned his first money by working on a farm, which was his employment during his minority when not in school, save for a few months when he clerked in a village store at Wheeling. Following his admission to the bar he was for one year in the law office of Owen T. Rouse of Moberly, Missouri, and taught the summer term of the Wheeling school in 1883. He also taught in the Moberly high school during the school year 1883-1884, and was principal of the Moberly East Side school during the succeeding year.

On the 1st of May, 1885, Mr. Ferris opened a law office in Moberly, where he practiced until October 16, 1907. On the latter date he became assistant attorney general of Missouri, under Herbert S. Hadley and continued to act in that capacity until January 1, 1909. He was also assistant circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis, under Seebert G. Jones for the four years, beginning January 1, 1909, and since the 1st of January, 1913, he has been successfully engaged in the general practice of law in the city of St. Louis, in partnership with Henry A. Rosskopf, under the firm style of Ferris & Rosskopf, with offices in the Times Building. The firm has enjoyed an extensive practice and Mr. Ferris and his partner are joint authors of "Ferris & Rosskopf's Instructions to Juries, Civil and Criminal, for Missouri and Arkansas." Beginning in 1912 Mr. Ferris has each year delivered lectures to evening classes of law students in the Benton College of Law, in St. Louis, his principal subjects being torts, negotiable instruments, extraordinary remedies and court procedure.

On the 14th of August, 1884, at Moberly, Missouri, Mr. Ferris was married to Miss Bessie Rothwell, a daughter of Gideon Franklin and Elizabeth Minor (Ragland) Rothwell. Her father was born in Callaway county, Missouri, and was long a resident of Moberly, where he was known as an able lawyer and orator. He served as a member of congress from 1879 until 1881, and as member and president of the board of curators of the University of Missouri from 1889 until 1894. The gymnasium of that institution now bears his name. He was a descendant of Claiborne Rothwell, a Revolutionary soldier, of Virginia. Mrs. Ferris is also kin to the Renfro and Stephens families of Callaway and Boone counties, Missouri, and

the Ragland and Buckner families of Monroe county, Missouri, and among her ancestors on her mother's side were James Taylor of Virginia, a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and Thomas Minor of Virginia, a captain in the Revolution and a colonel in the War of 1812. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest G. Ferris are Elizabeth Reed, now the wife of James S. Summers, a lawyer of Kansas City, Missouri; Franklin Rothwell, deceased; Ruth; Forrest G., Jr., who served as yeoman, first class, in the U. S. Navy in the World war; and Frances. There are also two grandchildren, Ferris Rothwell Summers and Bessie Mary Summers.

In his political views Mr. Ferris is a republican and has been widely recognized as a prominent worker in the party. He served as state committeeman and repeatedly as county chairman, and in 1904 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. While a resident of Moberly he was a member of the board of education of that city during the six years from 1896 to 1902, of which time he was for four years the president of that board, and during the year 1898 was president of the Missouri School Board Association. From 1899 until 1903 he was a member of the Moberly Public Library Board, so serving at the time the Moberly Carnegie Library was built. He is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations, and also of the National Geographic Society and the Zoological Society of St. Louis. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and also with the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a representative of honorable American families of sturdy patriotism.

JAMES EDGAR WITHROW.

James Edgar Withrow for twenty-four years sat upon the bench of the circuit court of St. Louis and has been a representative of the bar of this city since 1868. His judicial record was characterized by a thorough grasp of the problems presented for solution and has won for him the respect and honor, not only of the general public, but of those who understand the intricacies of the law and recognize how delicate is the balance which is a determining point between justice and injustice. A native son of Illinois, Judge Withrow was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, on the 22d day of May, 1843, of the marriage of William E. and Harriett (Chase) Withrow. In early boyhood he attended the public schools of his native town and continued his education in the higher grades in the schools of Macomb, Illinois, following the removal of his parents to that place. He was a youth of nineteen years when in September, 1862, he responded to the country's call for aid and joined the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many hotly contested engagements with his command, including the battles of Franklin, Duck Hill, Chickamauga, Altoona, Resaca, Dalton, Mill Creek Gap, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro and the siege of Savannah and the engagements of Bentonville and Raleigh, North Carolina, and was wounded three times. He marched with Sherman's army from Nashville to Savannah and up to Raleigh, and when hostilities had ceased proceeded with his command to the national capital where thousands of the "boys in blue" marched through the streets of the city in "grand review" between lines of cheering thousands who thus welcomed the return of the northern army, while suspended across Pennsylvania avenue was a banner bearing the words: "The only debt which the country owes that she cannot pay is the debt she owes her soldiers." Then came the trip by train to Chicago, where the regiment was mustered out in June, 1865, and thus the military experience of Judge Withrow was ended after almost three years of active duty on southern battlefields.

For a few weeks Judge Withrow visited with old friends in Macomb, Illinois, and then came to St. Louis, where he has since resided. Having been thoroughly prepared for the bar, he was admitted to practice in January, 1868, and has since been closely identified with the profession, today enjoying well earned and well merited honors as a representative of the judiciary of the state. As the years passed he gave proof of his ability to solve correctly the intricate problems of the law and in 1877 was appointed assistant city counselor of St. Louis, in which capacity he served until 1879. For many years he was secretary of the Missouri Bar Association and of the Bar Association of St. Louis. He continued in private practice until 1888, when he was called to the bench of the St. Louis circuit court and was re-

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elected in 1894 and again in 1904 and again in 1910. He sat upon this bench for twenty-four years, during which period he earned the reputation of being one of the worthiest and most useful members of the state judiciary. A contemporary biographer has said: "During his long judicial career he had been noted for his patient investigation of causes, his painstaking research, his fairness and courtesy and his practical methods of dealing with the affairs which have occupied his attention as a judge." He has remained throughout his professional career a close student of the principles of law and his decisions have been notably fair and impartial. He has, in a marked degree, a judicial mind, capable of arriving at a just conclusion, as is indicated by the frequency with which his decisions have been sustained when an appeal has been taken to an appellate court. He has commanded the respect not only of the public but of the profession, in marked degree, and no stronger endorsement of his judicial service could be given than the fact that he was four times chosen for that judicial office. Upon the close of his last term he retired and resumed the practice of his profession in St. Louis.

Judge Withrow was married April 25, 1872, to Miss Addie S. Partridge, daughter of the late Stephen Partridge and Harriet Partridge, his wife. Two children were born of their marriage: William P. Withrow, who died in infancy; and Edgar Partridge Withrow, who with his family resides in the city of St. Louis.

Judge Withrow is a member of Ransom Post, G. A. R., and has always been interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his old comrades in arms. In his citizenship he stands for all those movements which have their root in a desire for the public good and his habit of weighing each side of a question enables him to determine correctly the probable value of any project bearing upon municipal, state and national affairs. He and his family are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal church of St. Louis.

Judge Withrow is a great-grandson of Captain Moses Chase, of New Hampshire, who served under Colonel Ethan Allen at the battle of Ticonderoga, New York, and during the Revolutionary war. For many years Judge Withrow has been one of the vice presidents of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has also been president of the Illinois Society of St. Louis.

F. ERNEST CRAMER.

F. Ernest Cramer, who in 1919 organized the Mississippi Valley Trading & Navigation Company, of which he became president, is in this connection engaged in the exporting and importing business in St. Louis, his native city. For thirty years he had previously been a factor in the business circles of Missouri as a director and officer of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company and his forcefulness and resourcefulness have long maintained him in a position of prominence in commercial and manufacturing connections.

Mr. Cramer was born July 6, 1870, and is a son of Gustav and Matilda (Weber) Cramer, who are mentioned at length on another page of this work. He attended the public schools of the city until 1880 and then entered the Educational Institute, from which he was graduated in 1886. The next year was spent as a student in Washington University, in which he completed his more specifically literary course with the class of 1887. He then matriculated in the law school of Washington University, which he attended through the scholastic year of 1887-8, and the year 1888-9 was devoted to a mastery of the science of photography. In 1889 he became identified with his father, who was engaged in the manufacture of photographic dry plates, and after several years' preparatory training, resulting in merited promotion, he was chosen to the vice presidency of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company in 1898 and upon the death of his father became president of this company, the ramifying trade interests of which reach out to all parts of the world. Still broadening the scope of his activities, he organized the Mississippi Valley Trading & Navigation Company for the conduct of an exporting and importing business. He was at one time president of the Broadway Bank but resigned from that executive position.

In his political views Mr. Cramer is an earnest republican and has been quite active in party ranks, serving as a member of the city council and as its vice presi-

dent for four years, while on one occasion he was a candidate for the mayoralty. He belongs to the Lutheran church and is a prominent Mason, thus following in the footsteps of his father, who was the second oldest representative of the fraternity in St. Louis at the time of his demise. F. Ernest Cramer has taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites, is now a Knights Templar and Consistory Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is connected with many organizations having to do with the progress and upbuilding of St. Louis, belongs to the Million Population Club, of which he is one of the seven founders, having been associated with Colonel W. B. Stevens in its organization; to the Rotary Club and the Liederkranz Club of St. Louis and to the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is one of the directors and chairman of its foreign trade bureau.

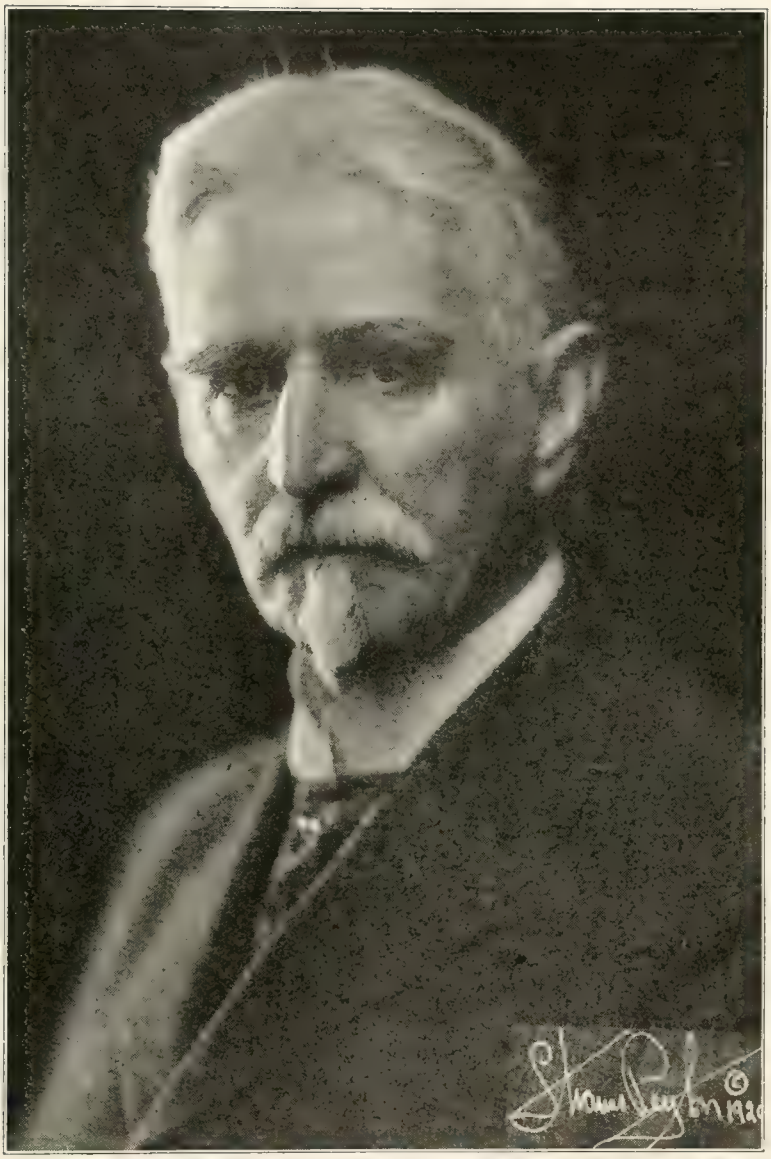
On the 31st of July, 1901, Mr. Cramer was married in San Francisco, California, to Angela Le Prohon. His interest centers in his home, but a sense of public obligation and duty has made him an active factor in many movements which have been of deep concern and benefit to St. Louis. Mature judgment characterizes his efforts at all times, whether in the promotion of public interests or the conduct of the extensive business affairs which rank him with the leading manufacturers and financiers of the city.

C. LESTER HALL, M. D.

Dr. C. Lester Hall, well known not only as a successful medical practitioner but also eminent in professional circles as an educator, has made his home in Kansas City, since September 11, 1890, and altogether has been actively engaged in practice for fifty-four years. He was born at Arrow Rock, Missouri, March 10, 1845, his parents being Dr. Matthew W. and Agnes Jane (Lester) Hall, the former a native of Lexington, Kentucky, while the latter was born in Virginia. The father became a physician in his native city and left Kentucky in 1837, after which he located for practice in Salem, Illinois, becoming one of the pioneer physicians of that section of the state. In 1845 he removed from Salem, Illinois, to Arrow Rock, Missouri, where he practiced medicine, at a time when he had to travel on horseback throughout the countryside to make his visits. In March, 1857, he removed with his family from Arrow Rock to a farm and put his boys to work in tilling the fields, for he had a family of five sons whom he wished to have the benefit of the outdoor life and training of the farm. Three of these sons became physicians. There were altogether eleven children in the family, three of whom died in early life, eight of whom reached adult age, and one of the sons still occupies the old homestead farm. The father passed away in 1894 at the age of seventy-eight years, the community losing one of its representative and highly esteemed citizens. He had served as a surgeon with Colonel Robertson's command in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

Dr. Hall of this review was also connected with the Confederate forces, joining the same regiment with his father when a lad of but sixteen years. This regiment was captured at Milford, Johnson county, and he was imprisoned in the old McDowell College, while later he was transferred to Alton, Illinois. His father being a surgeon and a man of note was given special care, and was quartered in a hotel at Alton, Illinois by the government being thus separated from the other prisoners, and Dr. Hall has often remarked that he always had a kindly feeling toward the government because it took such good care of his father. The son, however, was with the other prisoners and after he had been incarcerated for about three months prison pneumonia became prevalent and acting under the advice of his father he took the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and was released from prison, this undoubtedly saving him from severe illness.

Dr. Hall had obtained a common school education in Saline county, Missouri, and had also attended Kemper's Family School, at Boonville, Missouri, the proprietor of that institution being a brother of the noted Governor Kemper of Virginia. After pursuing his preliminary education Dr. Hall took up the study of medicine under the direction of his father, and later entered the St. Louis Medical College, which he attended in 1864 and 1865. He afterward remained at home for a year, continuing his reading in preparation for his professional career, and in the fall of 1866 he



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entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was there graduated March 10, 1867, with the M. D. degree. He entered at once upon the active work of the profession with his father and for six years engaged in country practice, after which he removed to Marshall, Missouri, on the 24th of April, 1873, and there opened an office. He continued to follow his chosen life work at that place for seventeen years, and on the 11th of September, 1890, removed to Kansas City, where he has since remained. He has devoted fifty-four years of his life to the active practice of medicine, and his ability has been manifest throughout the entire period. Steadily he has advanced and has long occupied a prominent position, his opinions carrying great weight with fellow members of the profession, while younger physicians eagerly listen to his counsel and advice. He has lectured in the post-graduate school and for about ten years was professor of diseases of women in the Medico-Chirurgical College. He was an instructor in the Kansas City University for two years and in the Post Graduate Medical School for six years, all the time being a professor of diseases of women. Up to this time he was president of the Medical College and of the Post Graduate School. He is regarded as a most capable educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge he has acquired, and his own zeal and interest in professional matters has been an inspiration to many a student under his direction. For eighteen years he served on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, has been consulting physician of the City General Hospital, and has otherwise been identified with hospital practice.

On June 16, 1869, Dr. Hall was married in Saline county, Missouri, to Katherine S. Sappington, of that county. Her father was from Tennessee. Dr. Hall and his wife have become the parents of two sons and two daughters: Dr. D. Walton Hall; Mrs. Leon C. Smith; C. Lester, Jr.; and Katherine May, the wife of Kenneth Dickey, of Kansas City. The religious faith of Dr. Hall and his family is that of the Central Presbyterian church. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masons, and politically he is a democrat, while along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Jackson County and Missouri State Medical Associations, and the American Medical Associations, and the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1893. He has also been honored with other professional offices, being called to the presidency of the Missouri State Medical Society in 1895 and 1896, while in 1903 he was made the vice president of the American Medical Association. He is regarded as the dean of the profession in Kansas City, having practiced for a longer period than any other physician here. All his colleagues and contemporaries speak of him in terms of the highest regard. He is a dignified courteous gentleman, commanding attention and respect, and throughout his entire life he has ever adhered to the highest ethics and standards of his chosen calling.

WILLIAM J. EDWARDS.

William J. Edwards, who since 1907 has been connected with the grain trade of St. Louis and is now at the head of the firm of William J. Edwards & Company, was born in Kosciusko, Mississippi, April 7, 1866, his parents being Joseph Monroe and Mary Elizabeth (Fox) Edwards. The father was a native of Tennessee and a son of the Rev. Jesse Edwards, who was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, and was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In the late '50s Joseph Monroe Edwards went to Texas, where he engaged in teaching school while reading law in the office and under the direction of General Sam Houston. He was afterward graduated at the Baylor University of Law in Texas and a little later entered upon general practice, but with the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of Texas, Confederate army, joining the cavalry brigade commanded by General Ross. During the first year of the war he was in the Indian Territory, fighting the Indians with a view to keeping them from joining the Union army. He acted as adjutant to the colonel of his regiment. After General Ross was shot the forces with which Mr. Edwards was connected served under General Price and later under General Forest. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Pea Ridge, Murfreesboro, Shiloh, Fort Donelson and others. He served altogether for about four years, or until his regiment surrendered to General Canby at Canton, Mississippi. In the battle of Franklin he was wounded in the arm. While serving

as adjutant he secured a Webster's dictionary, which he carried throughout the war and which is now in possession of his son, William J. Edwards. It was during the war that Joseph M. Edwards met the lady whom he made his wife. He was on a foraging expedition and had occasion to go to her father, Mr. Fox, who was a Mississippi planter and the owner of many slaves, all of whom remained on the plantation as long as they lived—some of them up to within the last twelve years. This is certainly indicative of the kindly spirit which he always manifested to those who were once his bondsmen. To Mr. Fox Mr. Edwards carried a letter of introduction and at that time made the acquaintance of the daughter of the household, Mary Elizabeth, afterward returning to make her his wife. During the last forty years of his life the father made his home in Union City, Tennessee, passing away June 7, 1919. The mother still lives with her son in St. Louis, while a sister, Mrs. Charles J. Crockett, is residing in Cleveland, Ohio.

William J. Edwards began his education in the public schools of Union City, Tennessee, and was graduated there from the high school with the class of 1882. He started out in business as clerk for W. H. Gardner, the father of Governor Gardner of Missouri, who was then agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad at Union City. After about three years Mr. Edwards went to Louisville, Kentucky, and was with the Associated Railroads of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. He continued at Louisville for about eighteen months and was then transferred to Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained for four years, on the expiration of which period he again went to Union City, Tennessee, to become the successor of Mr. Gardner, for whom he had first worked. He remained in that position for eleven years and was then transferred to St. Louis, Missouri, as commercial agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, so continuing until 1907, when he resigned his position with the railroad to enter the grain business with Bert H. Lang & Company. After a time he acquired an interest in the business, and when Mr. Lang resigned in 1917 to devote his time to war work, Mr. Edwards took over his interest and later changed the name of the firm to William J. Edwards & Company. He has thus for a number of years figured prominently in connection with the grain trade of the city, controlling a business of extensive proportions.

In 1896 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ella Lindsey, who died in 1899, and to them was born a daughter, Marjorie, who is at home with her father. In 1903, in St. Louis, Mr. Edwards wedded Miss Grace Christian, daughter of John B. and Sarah Jane (Beach) Christian, of St. Louis, and the children of his second marriage are William Christian and Joseph Beach, aged respectively eleven and five years. Mr. Edwards belongs to the King's Highway Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder and superintendent of the Sunday school for the past fifteen years. He gives every possible moment to the Sunday school work, and for sixteen years he has never been late at Sunday school. He has been a most potent factor in winning and holding the attention of young people and thus contributing to their moral development, the Sunday school being indeed a powerful element in the moral progress of the city. His deep and active interest in this work has precluded his connection with club life. One hundred and ninety-eight young men from his Sunday School served in the World war, and nearly all have returned to his classes. In politics he is a democrat and fraternally he is a Knights Templar and Scottish Rite Mason. He is retiring president of the St. Louis Grain Club, and one of the board of directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. He is a man of high ideals and natural refinement whose absolute honesty of purpose impresses all with whom he comes in contact, and he has ever merited and commanded the high respect and goodwill of all who know him.

JOHN B. GOODDING.

While John B. Goodding has passed away, he was for many years widely known as a successful farmer and as an enterprising merchant of Macon county and for a considerable period prior to his death was an active representative of commercial interests in La Plata. He was born upon a farm near Atlanta, Macon county, August 2, 1847, his parents being Andrew L. and Mary J. (Dameron) Goodding. The grandfather, Abram Goodding, came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1817 and

settled with his family in Howard county, where he resided until his death. John B. Goodding's father, Andrew L. Goodding, was well advanced toward his majority when his parents came to Missouri and he was reared in Howard county. In 1846 he wedded Miss Mary J. Dameron, who had formerly resided in Tennessee and belonged to one of the pioneer families of the state. The following year they removed to Macon county, settling near Atlanta, where Mr. Goodding continued to engage in farming until his demise, which occurred in 1859.

John B. Goodding was reared in the usual manner of the farm-bred boy upon the old homestead near Atlanta and engaged in farming. He removed to Randolph county but after four years, or in 1868, returned to the old home place in Macon county and there carried on general agricultural pursuits with success for about eleven years. In 1879 he was appointed to the office of deputy collector and filled that position for two years, or until he established his home in La Plata in the spring of 1881. Here he joined the firm of T. J. Phipps & Company, having one of the largest and most popular general merchandise establishments throughout the northern part of Macon and adjoining counties. He was a man of good business qualifications, of keen discernment and unflagging enterprise and was justly popular with all who knew him, the sterling traits of his character and his splendid manly qualities winning him the regard of all with whom he was brought into contact.

On the 22d of January, 1874, Mr. Goodding was married to Miss Melissa Wills, daughter of the Rev. R. H. Wills, one of the early citizens of Macon county and a most highly esteemed Presbyterian minister, who removed to this state from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Goodding became the parents of three children: Roscoe E. who is now the president of the Bank of La Plata; Alma M., now deceased; and Ethel G. Christie.

Mr. Goodding was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and was one of the officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. While living in Lyda township he served as clerk for two years and in 1885 he was elected to the office of county clerk, entering upon the duties of that position in 1886 and serving in all for eight years, being thus continued in the position by reelection. He was likewise identified with the Bank of La Plata, in fact was one of its organizers and served as vice president from the beginning until the time of his demise. He likewise organized the La Plata Telephone Company. In fact he was a man of most progressive spirit who not only recognized but utilized the opportunities which came his way and in all business affairs readily discriminated between the essential and the nonessential. Moreover, he had the ability to bring unrelated and ofttimes seemingly diverse interests into a connected and harmonious whole. Death called him January 30, 1915, and throughout the passing years his memory has been revered and honored by those who knew him. Many there are who bear testimony to the sterling worth of his character, his integrity and enterprise in business, his loyalty and progressiveness in citizenship. He belonged to one of the old pioneer families of the state that had become active in Missouri's development when this district was largely on the frontier, and the work begun by his grandfather and continued by his father was further maintained and promoted by him. Thus the name of Goodding has through many generations figured most conspicuously and honorably in connection with the history of Macon county and the state.

WYLIE CREEL.

Wylie Creel, vice president of the Lund-Mauldin Company, shoe manufacturers of St. Louis, was born November 20, 1870, on a farm twenty miles below Lexington in Lafayette county, Missouri. He is a son of Henry Clay and Virginia F. (Fackler) Creel. The father was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and during the latter part of his life lived retired, his death occurring in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1906, when he was seventy-eight years of age. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was the youngest member of the Virginia legislature. He put aside legislative duties to join the army and became a captain. He is survived by his widow, who resides at No. 1144 Hamilton Ave., St. Louis. Two brothers of Wylie Creel are living, one of these being George Creel, a resident of New York, who was director of public information during the World war. The other, Dr. Richard Henry Creel, is assistant surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service and has been on duty in Cuba and the Philippine Islands but now lives in Washington, D. C. He is re-

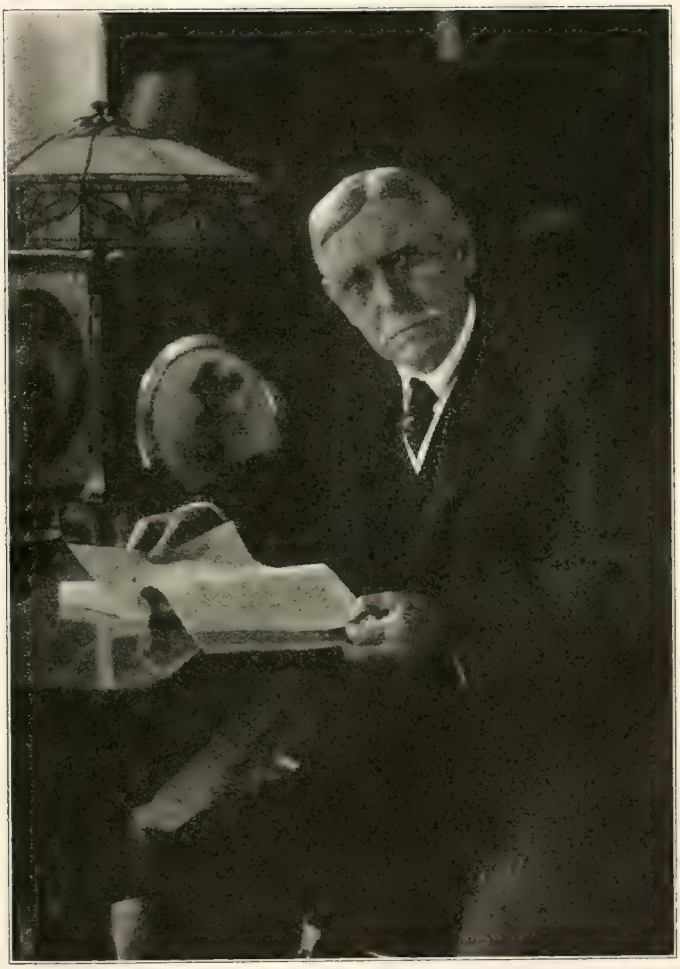
garded as an authority upon the disease of cholera. Wylie Creel's parents removed to Kansas City, Missouri, during his boyhood, and there he attended the public and high schools. During vacation periods he worked to provide for his own support, and when eighteen years of age he permanently put aside his textbooks and started out in the business world, traveling through Texas for the Corle Cereal Company of Kansas City. When twenty years of age he became connected with the Proctor & Gamble Company, which he represented in Texas, and later established his headquarters in St. Louis, from which point he cared for the trade. He had been with that firm for four years when he entered the employ of Goddard & Peck, wholesale grocers, whom he represented in southeastern Missouri and Arkansas as a traveling salesman. He next became associated with the shoe business, traveling out of St. Louis for the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, with which firm he continued for fifteen years. He then became associated with Robert L. Lund in organizing a shoe business on their own account, and later they were joined by Thomas L. Mauldin under the firm style of the Lund-Mauldin Company, with offices and sample rooms in the Silk Exchange building. Their manufacturing interests were established in Highland, Illinois, the capacity of their plant there being six hundred pairs of shoes daily, until the business having outgrown its quarters an addition was erected to the factory making the present capacity about fifteen hundred pairs of shoes per day. On the 1st of January 1918, the offices and display rooms were removed to 1101 Washington avenue, the present location, larger quarters being secured as they took over the entire first floor. In February, 1920, a new factory was built at Vandalia, Illinois, which has a capacity of two thousand pairs of shoes daily, so that the combined daily capacity of the two factories is about thirty-five hundred pairs. The Vandalia plant is one of the most modern shoe factories in the country, being thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery and every facility to promote the comfort of employes, thus endeavoring to secure their best efforts. The company is now capitalized for a million dollars and is conducting a most extensive business in the exclusive manufacture of men's dress shoes. Thoroughly familiar with every phase of the trade, Mr. Creel has contributed much to the growth and success of the enterprise, and he is also the secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers and Wholesalers Association.

On the 12th of December, 1916, Mr. Creel was married in Martinsburg, West Virginia, to Miss Belle Stewart, a daughter of John W. and Amelia Stewart, the former for many years a banker of Martinsburg, where he organized the Old National Bank, of which he became the president, so continuing until his death in 1910. His widow survived him for about two years, passing away in 1912. They were natives of Virginia and representatives of an old colonial family.

Mr. Creel is a member of the Episcopal church. His membership relations also extend to the Sons of the Confederacy, to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Glen Echo Golf Club and the City Club. His political support is given to the democratic party, and in 1919 he was president of the twenty-eighth ward of the Democratic Club. In July, 1918, he went to Washington and offered his services to the Quartermaster General, Robert H. Thorn. He was to be assigned to the St. Louis office in charge of the shoe division, but by the time he was commissioned the armistice was signed, and believing that the country would not then need his services, he declined a commission as captain. He indulges in golfing, hunting and fishing and other outdoor sports for rest and recreation, but is preeminently a business man and one who has attained a high position through his own efforts.

ALBERT BLAIR.

While Albert Blair has continued in the general practice of law in St. Louis since 1876, he has largely specialized in corporation practice and his clientage of this character has been extensive. Moreover, he has been instrumental in the organization of a number of important manufacturing and industrial interests which have constituted potent forces in the business development of the city. Mr. Blair is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois. His father, William Blair, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1812 and was a representative of one of the old families founded in America in colonial days. Albert's great-grandfather, John Blair, a soldier of the



ALBERT BLAIR

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Revolutionary war, served under General Daniel Morgan in the expedition to Quebec in 1775. Out of admiration for General Montgomery, who fell in the disastrous assault on the British stronghold at Quebec, John Blair named his oldest son William Montgomery Blair. The latter, born in Berkley county, Virginia, in 1778, became a soldier, pioneer and preacher, moving first to Kentucky, then to Ohio and finally to Pike county, Illinois. His son, William, married Mary Jackson in 1835, to whom Albert was born at Kinderhook, Pike county, Illinois, on the 16th day of October, 1840. His mother, a native of Oswego county, New York, born in 1814, was a daughter of Joseph Jackson, a representative in the fifth generation of Edward Jackson, a native of London, England, who with his brother came to America in 1638 and was one of the first proprietors of the town of Newton, Massachusetts. The history of that city, states that Edward Jackson gave four-hundred acres of land to Harvard College.

The marriage of William Blair and Mary Jackson took place in 1835. William Blair was a man of notable force and ability. His aptitude for business and politics was exemplified by a brief but energetic career. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, a lead miner at Galena, a farmer, merchant, builder of flatboats and a political leader. He died in 1845, at the age of thirty-two, at Springfield, Illinois, while serving his third term as representative of Pike county in the state legislature. Among his personal friends and political associates were Douglas, Richardson, Starne and Donaldson, all advanced later to political distinction. His widow subsequently became the wife of James R. Williams of Barry, Pike county, Illinois, where she lived until November, 1897.

Between the ages of six and sixteen years, Albert Blair was a pupil in the public schools of Barry, Illinois, and then spent three years as a student in Christian University at Canton, Missouri, and one year in Phillips Academy of Exeter, New Hampshire. Entering Harvard, he completed a three years' course there by graduation as a member of the class of 1863. He also remained at Harvard as a law student for a year, at the end of which time he was offered the position of teacher of Latin in the University of Missouri at Columbia. Preferring other employment, however, he accepted a position in the freight department of the North Missouri Railroad Company at Macon, Missouri, and thus served for several years. His desire to enter upon a professional career, however led him to become a law student in the office of Williams & Henry, leading attorneys of that city, while at the same time he occupied the position of secretary with the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad Company, which had undertaken the building of a railroad from Keokuk, Iowa, to Kansas City. The project succumbed in the widespread financial panic of 1873. Mr. Blair afterward spent a year as land agent and attorney for the old North Missouri Insurance Company, which also went into bankruptcy. Having invested all his savings in the former enterprise and lost them, he began his career in St. Louis with less than one hundred dollars.

Undiscouraged, however, Mr. Blair took up the active work of the profession here and has since continued in general practice while giving considerable attention to corporation law. He is thoroughly qualified along the latter line and his practice of this character has been important. He has aided in the organization and promotion of various companies which have figured prominently in the business development of St. Louis. He was one of the organizers of the American Brake Company; the Chicago Railway Equipment Company; the Missouri Electric Light & Power Company and the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company. He has also become connected with several other important business concerns.

Mr. Blair was married February 2, 1907, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Mrs. Clara Urquhart Spencer, whose death occurred in 1918. She was a native of St. Louis and a daughter of George Urquhart, who for many years was vice president of the Plant Seed Company of this city.

In politics, Mr. Blair has ever been a stalwart advocate of republican principles and in 1898, was a candidate of his party for the state senate, on which occasion he succeeded in reducing the usual democratic majority from two thousand to one thousand two hundred. He has always stood for clean politics and progressive methods in relation to municipal, state and national affairs. He was one of the committee which drafted the act of the Missouri legislature, providing the Australian ballot method in holding elections and also of the committee which brought about the adoption of the Corrupt Practices Act of the State of Missouri. For several years he was a member of the Missouri Civil Service Reform Associa-

tion. The nature of his interests is further indicated in his connection with the Missouri Historical Society; the Law Library Association; the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has ever been keenly interested in literature, to which he has largely devoted his leisure.

By reason of the superiority of its apple products, Pike county, Illinois, as well as its more famous neighbor, Calhoun county is noted for its large commercial orchards. For many years, Mr. Blair has been interested in the growth of apples and is one of the principal owners of the Williams orchards, situated near Barry, Pike county, Illinois.

J. N. CARTER.

J. N. Carter, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Linneus, was born in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1886. He is therefore still a comparatively young man and has made for himself a creditable position in the financial circles of his section of the state. His parents, Isaac M. and Mary J. Carter, are also natives of Missouri and the father followed the occupation of farming until his death in 1906.

J. N. Carter spent his youthful days in his native county and supplemented his early education, acquired in the district schools, by study in Pritchett College at Glasgow, Missouri, of which U. S. Hall was at that time president. He was graduated with the class of 1906, after which he took up abstract work at Huntsville, Missouri, in connection with J. N. Hamilton. Later he removed to Linneus and joined the Linn County Abstract Company, with which he was identified until 1911, when he entered the Farmers & Merchants Bank as assistant cashier, filling that position until February 28, 1919, when he was elected cashier. In the year or more in which he has acted in this capacity he has proved a most capable official, always courteous and obliging, doing everything possible for the patrons of the bank that does not hazard the interests of the depositors. The bank was incorporated in 1909 as the Farmers & Merchants Bank and has a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, surplus and undivided profits of twenty-six thousand, one hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and deposits of one hundred and eighty thousand, one hundred and ninety dollars. Its officers are: F. L. Fitch, president; Lee Meyer and W. B. Craig, vice presidents; J. N. Carter, cashier; and V. B. Clark, assistant cashier.

On the 19th of November, 1910, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Norma Pipes, of Browning, Missouri. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, politically with the democratic party and religiously with the Methodist church, South, and in these associations are indicated much of the nature of his interests and the rules that govern his conduct.

JAMES E. DAME.

James E. Dame, who for nineteen years has engaged in law practice and is now a partner in the firm of Hall & Dame with offices in the Central National Bank Building, in St. Louis, was born in Princeton, Indiana, December 29, 1872. His father, Daniel Webster Dame, was born in Kentucky, October 25, 1840, and the grandfather was also a native of that state. The father was a farmer and stock raiser and gave his attention to that business throughout his active life. He served as recruiting officer in the latter part of the Civil war, and had a brother who served in the Confederate army. Daniel W. Dame wedded Agnes McMillan, a daughter of Washington and Mary (Wood) McMillan, the former a farmer by occupation. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dame was celebrated in Princeton, Indiana, December 8, 1870, and they became the parents of two sons and six daughters. James E. is the eldest son. The others are Nelia, who is the wife of Richard Work, a newspaper man; Melissa, the wife of Heber Hollis, a miller; Anna, the wife of Oscar Lucas, a farmer and ranchman of Colorado; Vincent S. who is a farmer and married Eunice Lathorn; Esther and Ruth who are school teachers; and Martha at home.

James E. Dame obtained a grammar school education and also attended private schools in Indiana, before entering Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in

1891. He there pursued a four years' course and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in June, 1895. He took up the profession of teaching and was superintendent of schools at Owensville, Indiana, for a year, but he regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and in 1896 entered Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to the state and federal courts and for eighteen months thereafter acted as a salesman. It was not until 1901 that he entered upon the practice of law. He has since concentrated his efforts upon his professional duties and is now engaged in general practice as a partner in the firm of Hall and Dame. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness, care and precision and is today recognized as one of the strong and able lawyers of the St. Louis bar, finding ready solution for intricate and involved legal problems. In 1903 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him by Wabash College, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. From 1901 until 1906 he served in the juvenile court as assistant probation officer and did important work in that connection. During the war period he served on the Legal advisory board of the twenty-eighth ward and took an active and helpful interest in all war activities.

On the 29th of November, 1910, in St. Louis, Mr. Dame was married to Miss Lila Belle Gelwicks, a daughter of Thomas R. and Margaret (Donnelly) Gelwicks. They have become the parents of three sons and two daughters. James E., Jr.; Richard G.; Lila Belle; Frank Stormont; and Margaret Donnelly.

Mr. Dame belongs to the Delta Tau Delta, a Greek letter fraternity, and is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. Something of the nature of his interests and recreation is shown in the fact that he is connected with the Normandie Golf Club and the City Club. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the St. Louis, Missouri, and American Bar Associations. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the United Presbyterian church, his first membership being at Princeton, Indiana. He is loyal to high ideals and conducts his practice along most ethical lines, while the sterling worth of his character is recognized by all with whom he comes in contact.

CHARLES E. SMITH.

Charles E. Smith, vice president of the Kansas City Title & Trust Company, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1861, and is a son of I. L. and Harriet (King) Smith, who were also natives of Somerset county, and both have now passed away. The father was clerk of the Circuit Court for ten years in Story county, Iowa, and then engaged in the abstract and title business in Nevada, Iowa, for a number of years with his son Charles E. Smith. He served his country as a soldier in the Civil war, volunteering in Pennsylvania and becoming captain of his company. He was afterwards a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic and belonged also to the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the Knights Templar degree. His life was guided by the teachings of the Baptist church, in which he held membership. To him and his wife were born seven sons, of whom three are living.

In the attainment of his education Charles E. Smith attended the public schools of his native county. No unusual event occurred during the period of his boyhood and youth, which was passed in the usual manner of the lad whose attention is largely directed to the acquirement of an education, to such duties as are assigned by parental authority and to the pleasures of the playground. Since starting out in the business world he has made wise use of his time and opportunities, having been the founder of the Abstract Loans and Real Estate business in Nevada, Iowa, for seventeen years before coming to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since gradually advanced until he is now well known in the financial circles of Kansas City as vice president of the Kansas City Title & Trust Company, which was organized in 1915 and occupies spacious offices on the ground floor of the New York Life building. This company is capitalized for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and is a combine of all the abstract companies of Kansas City. Their clientage is most extensive and the business is one which returns a substantial profit to the stockholders.

In 1885 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Susie E. Gillespie, of Nevada, Iowa, and they have become the parents of three children: Mrs. J. F.

Bresnahan, of Chicago, who has one daughter, Susan Ann; Mrs. Kendall Marsh, of New York city, who has a son, Fennimore Cooper (II); and Harriet M., who is living with her parents. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Woman's City Club of Kansas City, also of the P. E. O. and the Athenaeum and is very active in club work and in social and philanthropic organizations. Mr. Smith is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kansas City Club and gives his support to all those agencies which make for the upbuilding and development of the city. His political endorsement is given the republican party, and while well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he never seeks office, preferring to concentrate his efforts upon his constantly growing business affairs, which have placed him in a commanding position among the leading financiers and business men of western Missouri.

E. LANSING RAY.

It is not only through his connection with one of the leading American journals that E. Lansing Ray is brought into close touch with the vital problems, conditions and interests of the country but through personal activity as well in support of all civic and charitable movements and of those projects which he deems a forward step in the world's development. A native of St. Louis, he was born August 30, 1884, a son of Simeon and Jessie (Lansing) Ray. The father, a native of Hennepin, Illinois, was of Scotch-Irish descent, while the mother, who was born in Palmyra, Missouri, was of Dutch-English lineage. The former, having faithfully served his country in the Civil war, was afterward an honored member of Ransom Post, G. A. R., while in journalistic circles his name was long a potent force, as he was the business manager, secretary and one of the directors of the Globe Democrat for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1891.

E. Lansing Ray pursued his preparatory course in Smith Academy at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in June, 1902. He passed the examinations for entrance to Princeton University but turned his attention to business before matriculating. Throughout the entire intervening period he has given his attention to the interests of the Globe Printing Company, publishers of the St. Louis Globe Democrat. He started as an employe of the paper when eighteen years of age, waiting on the front counter, selling papers, answering telephone calls and proving himself generally useful wherever he was needed. Subsequently he worked his way upward through various departments, acquiring a general knowledge of the newspaper business. In 1904 he was made cashier and in 1905 advertising manager. In the latter year he also became a member of the board of directors and in 1910 was chosen secretary of the company. After five years passed in that connection he was made vice president in 1915, was advanced to the position of general manager in April, 1918, and since December of that year has been president, editor and general manager of the company, which positions he now fills, being in absolute control of the Globe Democrat both as to its editorial and business policy. It would be superfluous in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing the standing of the paper in journalistic circles. It has long been recognized as one of the most potent dailies published on the American continent—the champion of every worthy American enterprise and the supporter of many of the most important policies of the country the worth of which has been demonstrated by time. Mr. Ray is a director of the American Trust Company of St. Louis, and also a director of the St. Louis Convention & Publicity Bureau, a civic and public enterprise. In politics he has always been a republican but has ever placed general welfare before partisanship, believing that the good of the city, the state and the country should come first and party interests second.

On the 25th of January, 1910, Mr. Ray was married to Miss Mary Hayes Burkham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elzey G. Burkham and a granddaughter of Elzey Burkham, who was prominent in the banking circles of New York city in the decades from the '50s to the '80s inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have one son, E. Lansing Ray, Jr., now nine years of age.

The name of E. Lansing Ray is found on the membership rolls of the leading clubs and civic organizations of St. Louis. He is a member of the Noonday, St. Louis Country, Racquet, Bellerive Country, University, St. Louis Club, Century

E. LANSING RAY

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Boat Club, Missouri Athletic, City and Rotary Clubs, also the St. Louis Commercial Club, Contemporary Club and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. Of Presbyterian faith, his membership is with the Central Presbyterian church of St. Louis, and he is most keenly interested in civic and charitable movements seeking the benefit and uplift of the individual and the advancement of community interests. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing him to be a prominent and forceful figure in journalistic circles. His position is indicated in the fact that he was invited by the British and French governments to be one of a party of twelve American editors and publishers to make a trip during September, October and November, 1918, to Europe to see first hand and investigate all aspects of the war situation. This trip included the inspection of various munitions factories, shipyards, hospitals, the grand fleet and the battle area in France from the channel to St. Mihiel and also interviews with King George, President Poincaire, Marshal Joffre and distinguished military leaders, statesmen, editors and business men; and the world has received the benefit of this tour of inspection made by Mr. Ray through his editorials in the Globe Democrat.

GUSTAV CRAMER.

A life of great activity and usefulness was brought to a close when Gustav Cramer responded to the call of the grim reaper in 1914. Never content with mediocrity, he had a nature which strove at all times for efficiency and perfection in the lines to which he directed his efforts, and his successful achievements made him one of the most prominent dry plate manufacturers of the country, his name being a familiar one to every professional and amateur photographer of America. There is much that is stimulating and encouraging in his career, constituting an example that may well be followed by the ambitious American youth. Mr. Cramer was born in Eschwege, Germany, May 20, 1838, and while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, Emanuel and Dorothea (Vieweger) Cramer, he attended the local schools and early manifested great interest in the study of chemistry and physics. He availed himself of every opportunity to promote his knowledge along those lines and thus laid the foundation for his successes of later years. He was a youth of sixteen when he was graduated at the head of his class and turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he came to America in 1859 and made his way to St. Louis, where his brother, John Frederick Cramer, had already located. Here he took up the study of photography under the direction of John A. Scholten, then the leading representative of the art in the city and one of the earliest friends of Mr. Cramer. The work was most congenial and in 1860 he began business on his own account by opening a photographic studio. He was rapidly building up a good business when in 1861 President Lincoln issued his call for volunteer troops to crush out rebellion in the south and under the three months' term of enlistment he became a sergeant of Company A, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, the company being commanded by his brother, Captain Cramer, and the regiment by Colonel Franz Sigel. Gustav Cramer took part in the battle of Carthage, Missouri, and upon the expiration of his three months' term again opened a photographic studio in St. Louis. In 1864 he organized the firm of Cramer & Gross by entering into partnership with J. Gross, and in the conduct of the gallery they kept abreast with the latest improved processes of photographic art. The excellent work which they did secured for them the patronage of the leading people of St. Louis, for Mr. Cramer not only possessed knowledge of the scientific principles of his work but also a keen artistic sense which enabled him to recognize the value of light and shade and pose. Marvelous development was being manifested in the photographic art during this period and Mr. Cramer was a constant student of improved processes. In 1880 he became associated with H. Norden, under the firm style of Cramer & Norden, for the purpose of manufacturing photographic dry plates, being among the first in the country to introduce this new improvement in photography, an innovation which has since revolutionized the entire art. They had many obstacles to overcome in the beginning, but their indomitable energy and resourcefulness enabled them to more than realize their expectations and their manufacture of dry plates

has grown to large proportions. The establishment, of which Mr. Cramer was the head when it came into existence, is today one of the most famous enterprises of its kind in the United States. Throughout the length and breadth of the land its products are known, Cramer plates having won a world-wide reputation by reason of their excellence, as is manifest in their extensive use by both amateur and professional photographers. The business was originally conducted under the name of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Works, but was afterward incorporated as the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company, with Mr. Cramer of this review as the president. He continued at the head of the business until his demise in 1914, when he was succeeded by his son, F. Ernest Cramer, who had previously been the treasurer of the company. Gustav Cramer was honored with the presidency of the Photographers' Association of America and presided over its convention in Chicago in 1887.

In 1882 Mr. Cramer was united in marriage to Miss Emma Rodel Milentz, of St. Louis, who was born in New York city. Their three sons, F. Ernest, Emil Rodel and G. Adolph, became associated with their father in the ownership and management of the business of the G. Cramer Dry Plate Company. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer also reared an adopted daughter, Mrs. Mathilda Besch.

A most kindly and benevolent spirit and broad humanitarian principles prompted Gustav Cramer to constantly extend a helping hand where aid was needed. He was a member of the supervisory board of charitable penal institutions of St. Louis, was a member of the board of directors of the St. Louis Provident Association and a director of the German Protestant Orphans' Home. He aided in founding the St. Louis Altenheim, a home for the aged, conducted by former residents of Germany, and wherever he could prove helpful to his fellowmen his aid was never withheld. For many decades he was an exemplary member of Erwin Lodge, A. F. & A. M. A contemporary writer has said of him "All through his life he enjoyed the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children, and he moreover won the lasting gratitude of many to whom in substantial measure he indicated his belief in the brotherhood of man."

PHILIP SHERIDAN BROWN, JR.

Philip Sheridan Brown, Jr., well known in Kansas City as an insurance and investment broker, has also figured prominently in connection with public affairs and his efforts have constituted an element of municipal progress and improvement. Born in Kansas City, December 25, 1866, he is a representative of an old family of Maryland, tracing his ancestry back through several generations to Jacob Brown, who was born in that state, then a colony, in November, 1750, coming of English and German parentage. In a collateral branch the ancestral line is also traced back to Abram Shelly, who came from Holland to the new world about 1690 and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the distaff side Philip S. Brown, Jr., is descended from William Shaffer, who was born in 1811, and also from Frederick Hileman, whose birth occurred in York county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1788. The Brown, Shelly, Shaffer and Hileman families were all early settlers of Pennsylvania, where many representatives held public office in early colonial times and after the organization of the republic. Among their descendants were those who became factors in the pioneer settlement and upbuilding of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

Philip S. Brown, Sr., who has now reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, came to Kansas City in 1858 and here still makes his home, one of the most honored and venerable residents of Missouri's western metropolis.

His son and namesake, Philip S. Brown, Jr., was a pupil in the ward schools of Kansas City and afterward was graduated from the high school with the class of 1883. Immediately afterward, although only sixteen years of age at the time, he entered the fire insurance business as local agent and has continuously been connected with this field of activity yet has also extended his labors into other lines, including real estate and property investments. His business affairs have constantly broadened in scope and importance and he is now senior partner in the firm of Brown, Mann & Barnum, which was organized in 1905 and is known throughout the country as one of the strongest and most successful organizations of this character in Missouri. Mr. Brown displays marked initiative, keen insight into business problems and the faculty of separating the essential elements of any business projects from its inconsequential phases.

PHILIP S. BROWN, JR.

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While prominently known as a business man, Mr. Brown also has gained rating with the leading and valued residents of Kansas City by reason of his active public and political work. Since attaining his majority his support has been given to the republican party and he has long wielded wide influence in its circles. He served as a member of the lower house of the city council from 1894 until 1896 and was then elected to the upper house for a four years' term. Throughout the great constructive period in connection with municipal affairs, extending from 1904 until 1908, he was a member of the board of public works and one of the water commissioners. While serving in the city council the splendid park and boulevard system was laid out, the grounds condemned and construction work begun. Mr. Brown was made chairman of the committee on parks and public grounds and in this connection worked untiringly for the promotion and consummation of all these improvements, and it is largely due to his efforts that there came into force the general ordinances systematizing the planting and care of the now beautiful shade trees which extend for many miles along the principal residence streets. He was also an early advocate of small parks for children's playgrounds and looks at all of these vital questions from a broad standpoint of civic beauty and civic improvement.

Aside from his labors in Kansas City, Mr. Brown has been recognized for many years as a leader of his party in the state and from 1900 until 1906 was a member of the executive committee of the republican state central committee of Missouri. He was also chairman of the congressional committee of the fifth district and chairman of the central committee of Jackson county during the presidential campaign of 1904 and for two years thereafter.

On the 13th of August, 1908, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Edith A. Wolf, who was born August 6, 1887, in Kansas City, where her parents, Samuel and Margaret (Sullivan) Wolf, took up their abode at an early day. Their home, which is one of the attractive places of the city, contains a very fine library and to this Mr. Brown largely turns for recreation. He is a firm believer in systematic and organized reading and finds one of his chief sources of pleasure in the companionship of the men of master minds of all ages. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and is a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. From early manhood he has held membership in the Presbyterian church and he has always been a generous contributor to benevolent and charitable projects, continuously extending a helping hand to the needy yet guiding his charity at all times by that sound judgment which readily recognizes the line between fostering vagrancy and promoting self-help. He has ever been a believer in giving to each individual the opportunity for the development of the best that is in him, and throughout his entire life he has held to the highest civic as well as business and personal standards.

ARCHIE E. WATSON.

Archie E. Watson, attorney at law, who entered upon active practice in 1890 and who now follows his profession in Kansas City, was born November 21, 1863, at Alliance, Ohio, his parents being James and Mary (Slaven) Watson. The father was also a native of the Buckeye state and was of Scotch descent in the paternal and maternal lines, his parents coming to the new world from Scotland. They were married soon after their arrival and established their home in Ohio, where James Watson was born and reared. After reaching adult age he devoted his life to farming and stock raising. He married Mary Slaven, also a native of Ohio, and of Scotch and Irish descent.

Archie E. Watson was educated in the country schools of Ohio and in the public schools of Kansas, being quite young when he went with his parents to the latter state in 1870, arriving there when a lad of but seven years. From 1881 until 1885 he was a student in the University of Kansas and prepared for his professional career as a law student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree in 1890. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the bar of that state and following his return to Kansas was licensed to practice in the courts of the Sunflower state. He entered upon the general practice of law in Kansas City, Kansas, and there remained until 1905, becoming well known in the profession as a member of the firm of McGrew, Watson & Watson.

In 1905 he went to St. Louis, where he became associated with the Aetna Life Insurance Company and engaged in looking after all of its legal matters in connection with the liability business. He remained with the Aetna until June, 1917, at which time he resigned his position and became a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. Here he joined Louis C. Boyle in the general practice of law. During the war period their business with lumbermen made it necessary for Mr. Boyle to be in Washington, D. C., where they maintain an office. Mr. Watson remained in Kansas City to care for their practice and has had charge of many important litigated interests.

In 1905, in Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Watson was married to Miss Capitola Robaugh and they have become parents of a son, Ralph A., now twelve years of age. Mrs. Watson's people were natives of Pennsylvania and at an early day became residents of Wyandotte, Kansas, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of that district. They saw much trouble with the Indians and contributed to the early development and progress of the section in which they lived.

Mr. Watson belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and also to the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity. He is very fond of hunting and has made a number of trips for big game into Colorado, Arkansas, the Indian Territory and other sections, and has secured many trophies of his skill.

COLONEL JOHN ROBERT BLACKWOOD.

Colonel John Robert Blackwood, now serving for the second term as postmaster of Hannibal, has devoted much of his life to public service and over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He was at one time a well known figure in congressional circles at Washington, where for sixteen years he was secretary to Hon. James T. Lloyd. Colonel Blackwood is a native of La Grange, Lewis county, Missouri. He was born in 1852 of the marriage of Joseph and Kittie Blackwood, the latter dying when her son was but two weeks old. The father was a native of Kentucky and came to Missouri in the '30s. A carpenter by trade, he followed that pursuit throughout his active life.

Upon his mother's death Colonel Blackwood was taken to the home of an aunt, by whom he was reared upon a farm in Marion county, Missouri, acquiring a common school education there. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in general merchandising, which he followed at different periods in Schuyler and Shelby counties, Missouri, continuing in the business ten years. He then disposed of his stock and removed to Hannibal, where he accepted a position with one of the leading clothing firms of the city, with whom he remained for fifteen years. He next accepted the position of secretary to Hon. James T. Lloyd and for sixteen years remained in the national capital, or from 1899 until the latter part of 1914. He led a very busy life during that period. On going to Washington he immediately made a study of the different departments of government and was perhaps more familiar with the work of and had a greater acquaintance with the heads of the various offices than any other secretary in Washington, being continuously called upon by the new members of congress for information concerning the various departments. Appreciation of his knowledge, courtesy and helpfulness was shown when he was tendered a banquet by the leading secretaries before taking his departure from Washington. He resigned his position in 1914 and returned to Hannibal, where he was later appointed postmaster, and since that date has most efficiently discharged the duties of the position, serving now for the second term. Throughout the entire period there has been a steady increase in all branches of the business at the postoffice and he has given to the public excellent service in the care, distribution and forwarding of the mails and all other work connected with the office.

In 1885 Colonel Blackwood was married to Miss Addie Reed, a daughter of Dr. T. W. Reed, of Macon, Missouri, both he and his wife being natives of Kentucky. Colonel Blackwood is a member of the Masonic fraternity and he also belongs to the Methodist church, South, in which he is an earnest worker. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He was one of the principal workers in the Liberty Loan drives and was chairman of sales of the Victory Loan, while in the first and fourth drives he was captain of a team that went over the top. He also acted as chairman for the county on the War Thrift Savings Stamps. He is a member of

the entertainment committee and chairman of one of the subcommittees of the Chamber of Commerce and is actively cooperating with that organization in its efforts to promote the growth of Hannibal, to extend its business connections and develop its civic spirit and standards.

VIRGIL McCLURE HARRIS.

Virgil McClure Harris, Trust Officer of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, was born in Boone county, Missouri, on January 20th, 1862, his parents being John W. and Annie (McClure) Harris. His father was the owner of the "Model Farm of Missouri," located in Boone county; he was also actively connected with banking and other interests, was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was widely recognized as one of the state's most useful citizens; he came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the early representatives of the name in the new world residing in Virginia and Kentucky.

Virgil M. Harris attended Kempner's Family School, of Boonville, Missouri, and the State University of Missouri, receiving his legal education at the University of Virginia. In 1881, he located in St. Louis for the practice of his profession, and became a member of the firm of Skinker & Harris, and later of the firm of Hornsby & Harris. He continued successfully in the practice of law until 1901; at that time, he was appointed Trust Officer of the Mercantile Trust Company, of St. Louis, and organized its Trust Department, being subsequently made a Director of the Company. In September, 1918, he organized the Trust Department of The National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis and has since had charge of it as Trust Officer.

Mr. Harris is recognized as an expert on the law of wills, and an authority on testamentary literature. He is the author of "Ancient, Curious and Famous Wills," a book well known not only in the United States but in Europe. He is a contributor to newspapers, magazines and law journals, and was, for many years, a lecturer in the St. Louis University Institute of Law, which institution, in 1912, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

On the 10th of December, 1884, at Champaign, Illinois, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Isabel M. McKinley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. McKinley, of that place. They are members of the Episcopal church, and in political belief Mr. Harris is a democrat. He belongs to the Noonday, Franklin and Burns Clubs, and is well known socially, having a large circle of friends in St. Louis and throughout the United States.

O. H. GENTRY, JR.

O. H. Gentry, Jr., filling the office of sheriff of Jackson county, was born May 9, 1859, in the county which is still his home, his parents being Joseph H. and Mary (Henley) Gentry, who were natives of Kentucky. The grandfather was the youngest son in the family, in which the oldest son was Colonel Gentry, who was killed in Florida during the Seminole Indian war. He was a very noted man in the early history of the state and the family was one of distinction, figuring prominently in connection with public affairs.

O. H. Gentry acquired a public school education in Independence, Missouri, and afterward resumed his studies in the State University at Columbia, from which he was graduated in 1879. He pursued a course in chemistry and afterward attended the School of Pharmacy at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for two years, working his way by clerking in a drug store during that period. He was graduated in 1882, winning his pharmaceutical degree, after which he returned to Independence, Missouri, and established a drug store, in which he is still financially interested. He became associated in this enterprise with Mr. Pendleton under the firm style of Pendleton & Gentry and made for himself a substantial place in the business circles of the city, where he ranks as the leading pharmacist conducting a splendidly appointed store, in which he carries a line of the finest drugs and druggists' sundries. A recognition of his ability, enterprise and public spirit on the part of his fellow citizens led to his selection for political office. He was first chosen to the position of county treasurer and the splendid record which he made while serving in that capacity led to his reelection for a second and a third term. At the close of his

first term he retired from the position, but after two years was again called to the office and served for four years, at which time the law prevented an incumbent from occupying the office for more than two successive terms. In the fall of 1916 he was elected sheriff of Jackson county and entered upon the duties of the position in January, 1917. Again in this office he is discharging his duties with the characteristic fidelity and ability he previously displayed.

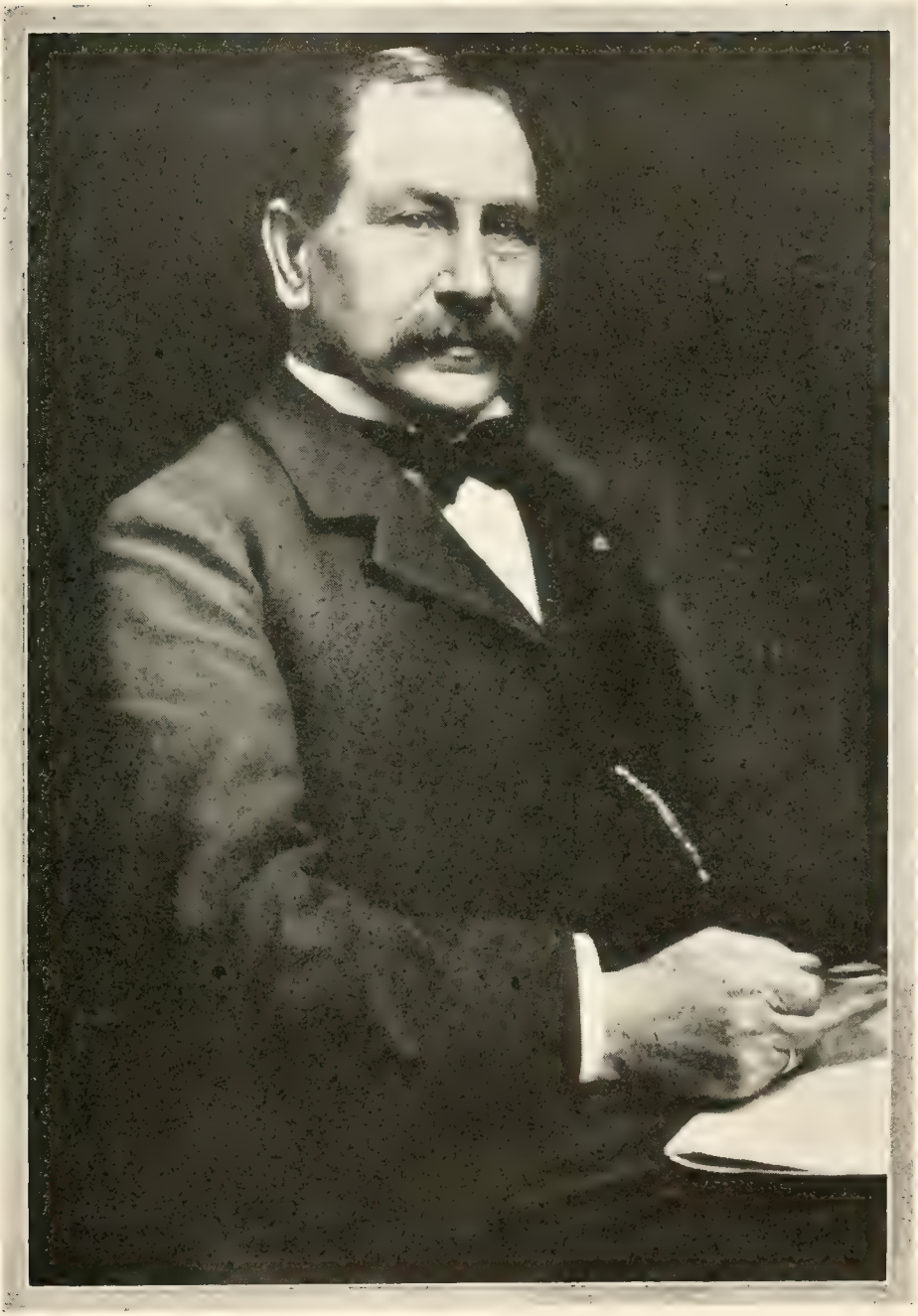
In 1884 Mr. Gentry was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Roberts, of Saline county, Missouri, and they have become the parents of three children, Alonzo H., Walter R. and Mary Overton. The first named is an architect of national reputation, now located in Cleveland, Ohio. He acquired his early education in the local schools and then attended Columbia University of New York, where he was graduated in architecture, receiving a medal of the highest degree that has ever been given in connection with that branch. During the war he was called to Washington by the president and was put in charge of all the construction work at Norfolk, Virginia. Since the close of the war he has practiced his profession in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Gentry was chairman of the draft board of Jackson county, the third largest district in the state, serving for a year and ten months without pay, the members of the board all giving their time, when they were entitled to eight dollars per day. Mr. Gentry fraternally is connected with the Elks and the Moose. He is very fond of hunting and fishing, to which he turns for recreation and diversion. He is living up to the high standard set by his ancestors and though quiet and unassuming in manner is a man of great strength of character, unfaltering in his support of what he believes to be right, honest and just. One of the first men he met after being notified of his election as sheriff was the president of the Chrisman-Sawyer Bank, of Independence, Missouri, who said to him: "Come to my office about noon. I want to see you." On keeping the appointment the banker handed Mr. Gentry his bond for six hundred and ninety thousand dollars, signed by many of the business men of the city, and each time as elected his bonds have been tendered him without solicitation on his part, for the amounts required by law. This is indicative of the high position he has always filled in the regard of those with whom he has been associated. His friends, and they are many, know him to be a man who is always dependable, whose word can be counted upon, who is most agreeable as an acquaintance and who is always on the alert in business matters. He possesses many sterling traits of character and his good qualities are attested by the warm friendship which is entertained for him by all who know him.

JULIUS PITZMAN.

Julius Pitzman acted as chairman of the board of engineers of St. Louis and has aided in planning and developing projects which in vision and importance are unfortunately rarely conceived at the proper time in the big cities of the United States. This present effort is along a time-tested road for him, as he has always been a peculiarly happy combination of the dreamer and the practical man. Back of this magnificent work for the future development of St. Louis have been years of experience as a surveyor and civil engineer.

A native of Germany, Mr. Pitzman was born in Halberstadt, Prussia, June 11, 1837, his parents being Frederick G. and Amalia (Ebert) Pitzman. In the acquirement of his education Julius Pitzman attended the Real Gymnasium in his native town and also received private instruction in engineering in St. Louis after coming to the United States in 1854, when a youth of but seventeen years. In 1856 he entered the office of the city engineer of St. Louis and through the two succeeding years he acted as chief of the county surveyor's office. In 1859 he opened an office for the private practice of surveying and it was not long before his skill and ability in this direction won for him a gratifying patronage. In 1861 he acted as county engineer of St. Louis county, but resigned that position to join the army as a first lieutenant of engineers in the fall of 1861. Such was his recognized ability that he was transferred to the staff of General William T. Sherman as chief topographical engineer of the Fifteenth Army Corps in 1862 and was commissioned captain. He was seriously wounded in front of Vicksburg in May,



JULIUS PITZMAN

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1863. After his recovery he was elected county surveyor of St. Louis county in November of that same year. In the fall of 1864 he volunteered again for service in the army and acted as major of engineers for the army organized to repel the invasion of General Price.

Mr. Pitzman later filled the office of county surveyor until the separation of the city and county. He has acted as commissioner in dividing nearly all big estates in St. Louis, valued at about fifty million dollars, from 1863 to the present time and on several occasions he has been a member of the board of equalization to revise the assessment. His public work has been of a most important character and St. Louis has profited much by his efforts in her behalf. He acted as chief engineer of Forest Park from 1874 until the general plan had been consummated and all drives laid out.

In 1876 he was made city surveyor, under appointment from the mayor for a term of four years and the subsequent mayors appointed him to the same position, which position he now holds. He designed and laid out Vandeventer, Westmoreland and Portland Places, also Compton Heights and Flora boulevard and he introduced the system of selling property under restrictions. In 1903 he applied to the secretary of war on behalf of persons owning the major part of the river front in order to establish new harbor lines and succeeded in having his plan adopted by the government with some slight modifications and the city acquired lands thereby valued at several million dollars. His labors resulted in the establishment of permanent harbor lines at St. Louis and improvements were begun in connection therewith on both sides of the river.

F. G. and William F. Niedringhaus concluded to move their works to the east side. Mr. Pitzman was placed in charge of the development of Granite City and when in 1903 the entire American Bottom was submerged, he suggested procuring the passage of a law allowing the construction of a levee to include portions of two counties. With the assistance of Messrs. Niedringhaus, C. G. Knox and Hy. D. Sexton and of the Commercial Club of St. Louis, the adoption of the law was procured in 1907, over five million dollars have been already expended and no flood hereafter will deprive St. Louis of its connection with the east.

He was made one of the three commissioners appointed by the mayor and the city council to prepare plans and specifications for King's Highway boulevard. In spite of his eighty-two years of age he is very active as president of Pitzman's Company of Surveyors and Engineers and he is proud of having established an office which has records enabling his assistants to trace original boundaries of lands to the colonial times and he states that St. Louis is the only old city where such records can be found.

Important and extensive as have been the public duties of Mr. Pitzman and his labors in the execution of private contracts along the line of his profession, he has done an even more important work in the past few years as chairman of the board of engineers, the other members of the board being M. L. Holman, Edward Flad, Baxter L. Brown, who is consulting engineer of the Alton & Southern Railroad, and Frank G. Jonah, chief engineer of the Frisco Railroad. This board has prepared plans for the city of St. Louis and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for the commercial and industrial development of the city, including reclamation work on the Mississippi river, the plans being made with much care, skill and knowledge. If carried out, these plans will involve about sixty millions in the expenditure of money, but that will eventually mean the return of many millions of dollars to the annual income of the city in improved conditions and trade facilities. To coming generations such work would stand as a monument to the foresight, public-spirit and ability of the board of engineers. The improvements when completed will place St. Louis far ahead of any city in the United States in its river and railroad facilities and in its industrial and manufacturing advantages. The plans also include the improvement of residential sections and the development of the sewerage and other systems, in fact the advancement of everything that has to do with the sanitary and progressive upbuilding of a greater and better city.

On the 1st of October, 1867, Mr. Pitzman was married in St. Louis to Miss Emma R. Tittman and to them were born a daughter and two sons: Florence H., who became the wife of Edward A. Hermann; Edwin Sherman; and Otto Hilgard, who died in infancy. His first wife died October 17, 1872. On the 31st of March, 1879, Mr. Pitzman was married in St. Louis to Caroline Marsh

Wislizenus and their children were: Julius, who died in infancy; Marsh; Harold W. who died in 1906; Frederick; and Louise. The daughter Louise married Oliver Lucas and they have one daughter, Carol. His son Marsh was graduated from Harvard University and from the medical department of Washington University and has also pursued post graduate work in Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. The youngest son, Frederick, was graduated from the engineering department of Washington University and has done post graduate work at Cornell University. He is now associated with his father in Pitzman's Company of Surveyors and Engineers. Both sons served as officers in the American army during the World war.

Mr. Pitzman is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Missouri Historical Society of the Academy of Science and of the Loyal Legion of the United States and he also belongs to the Noonday and Country Clubs. The interests and activities of his life, however, have been of such an important character as to leave him comparatively little leisure for social activities of this kind, yet there is no man who more truly prizes friendship or enjoys in fuller measure the respect and good will of all with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM T. FINDLY.

William T. Findly, now secretary to the mayor of St. Louis and who for ten years was secretary of the Board of Public Service of St. Louis, is one who has always displayed integrity and fidelity to a public trust in a marked degree. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the republican party in Missouri, his support thereof emanating from his honest belief in party principles, and his desire to further the best interests of good government. He was born in Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, July 31, 1867, his parents being Harry J. and Mary A. (Baird) Findly. The father, a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri when about twenty-one years of age and turned his attention to general merchandising in Louisiana, conducting his business under the firm name of Block & Findly. He was very prominent in religious work as a member of the Christian church, and was also an exemplary Mason serving as master of the Louisiana Lodge from 1851 to 1853 inclusive. Death called him in 1870. His wife was a native of Virginia and came to Missouri with her parents in 1837, when but six years of age. Her father bought the first hotel in Louisiana, this being a log structure which for years was the leading hotel of the section. It was built on Main street close to the river and when the settlement of the district justified, the log house was replaced by a fine brick hotel, at Third and Georgia streets, which was by far the best hotel outside of St. Louis in that section of the state.

William T. Findly, after pursuing his education in the public and high schools of Louisiana, Missouri, attended the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, in 1887 and 1888. During this time he was residing in Louisiana where he conducted a drug business of his own, remaining proprietor thereof until 1899 at which time he came to St. Louis, and entered the United States revenue department with which he was connected for several years. In 1909 he was made clerk of the house of delegates of the city of St. Louis, which office he filled for a term of two years, or until 1911, when he went with the Board of Public Service as secretary. He has a keen mind and a broad grasp of public affairs, knows men and human nature, and is most affable, making friends wherever he goes. He attracts men by his rugged honesty and by his pleasing personality, and his course is marked by his intense loyalty to his friends. One who has known him long and well says: "He is a man of broad general knowledge, very conscientious, and has the quality of adding a quiet humor to his performance of duties." In 1908 Mr. Findly was a nominee of the republican party in the eleventh congressional district. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for four years, and during 1912 and 1913, was secretary thereof. During the time he resided in Louisiana he was very active in all political matters, held several offices in the city and was always in demand because of his ability as a speaker; in fact he has a state wide reputation as an orator, one who has the faculty of introducing his subject in such a forceful and common-sense fashion as to drive his point home.

In 1892 in Louisiana, Missouri, Mr. Findly was married to Miss Minnie A. Wait, a native of Watertown, New York, and they have one son, Claude C., who has his office in the Arcade building. He was educated in the St. Louis schools and was graduated from the St. Louis University of Law with the class of 1916, winning the LL. B. degree, since which time he has practiced his profession.

Mr. Findly is a member of the Masonic lodge, and also of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, and the Court of Honor. He has membership in the Christian church and is the loyal supporter of those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of mankind. It is said of him that outside of his business his chief thought is of his home and family to whom he is devoted and that he is a typical clean, American family man. In a word all who know him speak of him in terms of respect and regard because of a strong and magnetic personality and the honesty and sincerity of his purpose.

JOHN S. LOGAN, M. D.

Among the distinguished physicians of Missouri was Dr. John Sublette Logan, who practiced for several years in St. Joseph and who afterward became closely connected with farming interests in Andrew county, this state. His activity in various fields brought him to the front as a representative and honored citizen. He was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, June 25, 1836, and his life record covered the intervening period to the 18th of January, 1909. His father, Thomas Logan, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on the 7th of August, 1801, and was a son of John and Jane (Shannon) Logan, the former a son of John Logan and a lineal descendant of Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, Scotland, so that the ancestry of the family is Scotch Irish. Thomas Logan was a successful dry goods merchant of Shelbyville, Kentucky, where he remained to the time of his demise. He was married March 18, 1834, to Frances Sublette, of Woodford county, Kentucky, and passed away on the 18th of April, 1840.

In his youthful days Dr. John S. Logan was a pupil in Shelby College at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and afterward attended the Kentucky Military Institute of Franklin county. He then began preparation for a professional career and was graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine with the class of 1859. At Madison, Wisconsin, he read medicine with Dr. Alexander Schue, formerly of Kentucky, who was a pupil of the famous German chemist, Leibig, with whom he read until entering the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia.

In 1857 Dr. Logan, accompanied by his mother, his sister Mary and his stepfather, James L. O'Neill, came to Missouri, settling in St. Joseph, where Dr. Logan engaged in active practice until 1862, when he entered the United States army as a surgeon and was on duty at different hospitals in Louisville, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Indiana, Camp Joe Holt near New Albany, Indiana, and Camp Gamble, of St. Louis. It was during his service as a military surgeon that he brought forth a valuable discovery—that of bromine treatment for hospital gangrene, which was afterward extensively used by both armies.

When the war was over Dr. Logan turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed for about six years in Buchanan county. Later he purchased a large fruit farm in Andrew county, where he made his home for a number of years. He was called to public office through appointment by Governor Crittenden to the position of fish commissioner of Missouri and through later appointment of Governor Marmaduke he filled that office for three years, having his headquarters in St. Joseph. He was also one of the administrators of the Milton Tootle estate, his associates being John S. Lemon and Isaac L. Hosea. Dr. Logan was also a member of the board of directors of the Buell Woolen Mill Manufacturing Company and he was a large investor in Missouri and Texas lands. He displayed notably keen sagacity and progressiveness in all of his business affairs and his investments were most wisely placed.

On the 20th of November, 1862, Dr. Logan was united in marriage to Miss Emma Puryear Cotton, who was born on the 26th of February, 1841, a daughter of Charles Cotton, of Woodford county, Kentucky, whose birth occurred in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 3, 1781, and who was a son of William and Frances (Taylor) Cotton, who removed with their family from Virginia in 1787, settling in Fayette county, Kentucky, where the parents passed away in 1826. Dr. and Mrs. Logan had a family of six children. Dr. Charles Cotton Logan, now of Los

Angeles, California; Thomas Trabue, living in St. Joseph; John Sublette, Jr., also of St. Joseph; Frank Puryear, of Kansas City; Louis Sublette, of Kansas City; and Milton Tootle, of St. Joseph. Mrs. Logan passed away January 6, 1920.

In his political views Dr. Logan was always a stalwart democrat and he served as a delegate to the state conventions which nominated Governor Crittenden and Governor Woodson. He also served for several years on the board of geology through appointment of Governor Lon V. Stephens. He possessed a fine collection of Indian relics and geological specimens and was keenly interested in scientific research and investigation of that character. His life was guided by high and honorable principles and he was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church of St. Joseph.

REV. NATHAN SCARRITT, D. D.

Rev. Nathan Scarritt, whose life was one of signal usefulness and service to mankind, his labors constituting a valuable contribution to the moral and educational development of the district in which he lived, was a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Edwardsville on the 14th of April, 1821, his parents being Nathan and Latty (Allds) Scarritt. He was descended from Scotch and Irish ancestry although the family had long been represented on American soil. His father, who was born in Connecticut in 1788, devoted his life to the occupation of farming. In 1812 at Lyman, New Hampshire, he was united in marriage to Miss Latty Allds, who was born in that state in 1793. They became the parents of ten sons and two daughters, of whom Nathan Scarritt was the seventh child and sixth son. The father passed away in 1847 but the mother long survived, departing this life in 1875. In 1820 the family had removed from New Hampshire to Illinois, making the long journey to the then far west by wagon. They settled first in Edwardsville and afterward took up their abode upon a farm near Alton, in the district which became known as Scarritt's Prairie and is now the seat of the Monticello Female Seminary.

It was upon this farm that Nathan Scarritt was reared to the age of sixteen years, when he became a student in McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, entering the preparatory department. He was ambitious to secure a good education but received little financial assistance from his father and in order to meet the expenses of the first year of his course at McKendree he cleared brush and timber from the college campus, doing the work after study hours and often working by moonlight. With two companions he lived in a log hut, near which he fenced and cultivated a garden, and his meals often consisted only of potatoes of his own raising. Occasionally, however, bread and meat supplemented this scanty diet and during his college days he often kept his expenses down to less than fifty cents per week.

Owing to the illness of his father Mr. Scarritt found it necessary to return home and manager the farm but as soon as his father's health permitted he again became a student of McKendree College, through the earnest solicitation of the faculty, who offered him board and tuition on credit. The year of his graduation was 1842, at which time he won valedictorian honors and gained the Bachelor of Arts degree. He then turned his attention to the profession of teaching, which he followed at Waterloo, Illinois, and from the savings of the first two years he paid his indebtedness to the college.

Mr. Scarritt became a resident of Missouri in April, 1844, at which time he took up his abode at Fayette, there joining his brother-in-law, William T. Lucky, in the establishment of a high school. Mr. Lucky began with but six pupils and during the first week one of these became ill and three ran away, leaving only two. Notwithstanding the fact that the outlook seemed rather discouraging, Mr. Scarritt succeeded in establishing an excellent school, known as the Howard high school, out of which were developed the Central College for males and the Howard Female College. Later, upon urgent solicitation, Dr. Scarritt became provisional president of Central College, thus serving for a year. From 1848 until 1851 he taught the Indian Manual Labor School in the Shawnee country of the Indian Territory and during the following year he was principal of the high school at Westport, having been very active in the establishment and development of that institution. He was also a teacher in Kansas City in 1864 and 1865.

It was his earnest desire, however, to enter the ministry and upon reaching a suitable age he was called to the duties of a class leader, while in 1846 he was licensed

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to preach and later in the same year was received on trial into the Missouri conference and was appointed to the Howard high school, where he was then teaching, in the meantime acting as minister to neighboring churches. While teaching among the Indians from 1848 until 1851 he frequently assisted the missionaries and in the latter year was appointed missionary to the Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandottes, preaching to these tribes through interpreters. Upon the division of the Methodist church he became identified with the southern branch of the denomination. He performed ministerial duty at Lexington, where he filled a vacancy, and in the latter part of 1852 was appointed to churches in Westport and Kansas City, while in 1853 he became pastor of the Fifth Street church of Kansas City. In January, 1855, he was made presiding elder of the Kickapoo district of the Kansas Mission Conference, which body he represented in the general conference of 1858. Through the succeeding year he served in the Shawnee Reserve and during the two ensuing years was presiding elder of the Lecompton district. During the unsettled period of the Civil war, following the restoration of peace, he engaged in itinerant service in the ministry for a year and was then superannuated on account of physical disability but declined the aid due him from the conference fund. In 1876 he took up pastoral work in Kansas City, serving the old Fifth Street, the Walnut Street, the Lydia Avenue, the Campbell Street, and the Melrose churches in turn. He was a delegate in several sessions of the general conference, during two of which he served on the committee of revisals, and was assigned to a similar position at the session of 1890. In theology he proclaimed himself an Arminian of the Wesleyan Methodist type.

Dr. Scarritt's residence in Kansas City led to his accumulation of a large fortune and afforded him opportunity to aid materially in the development of that city and to formulate and execute various philanthropic designs. In 1861 he bought forty acres of land near the city and subsequent purchases increased his holdings to three hundred and twenty acres, situated on Scarritt's Point, his first home there being a log cabin of his own building. He was early associated with Governor Ross of Delaware in the ownership of a tract of land in the heart of Kansas City, a block of which was intended to be conveyed in fee to the city upon condition that a courthouse or school be built thereon, but the city failed to make use of the opportunity. He was also a pioneer builder on Main and Walnut streets, where he erected many of the most substantial structures. Among his benefactions were five thousand dollars to the Scarritt Collegiate Institute at Neosho; five thousand dollars to the Central Female College at Lexington; and thirty thousand dollars to Melrose church, Kansas City, which latter edific was erected on a lot where for two years he previously maintained a tent for religious meetings. His benefactions were not restricted to the objects favored by his own denomination, for scarcely a church in Kansas City was unaided by him. His desire to establish a Bible and Training School was on the eve ot accomplishment, when his death occurred, but his children faithfully carried out his wishes regarding the project by a gift of the site and twenty-five thousand dollars.

On the 29th of April, 1850, Mr. Scarritt was married to Miss Martha M. Chick, a daughter of William Chick, one of the founders of Kansas City. She passed away July 29, 1873, leaving nine children, of whom six are living: Annie E., the wife of Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Edward L., Nathan, Jr., and William C., all residents of Kansas City; Charles W., a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; and Martha M., the wife of Elliott H. Jones, of Kansas City. On the 6th of October, 1875, Dr. Scarritt was married to Mrs. Ruth E. Scarritt, a daughter of Rev. Cyrus Barker, a missionary of India, where she was born.

The death of Dr. Scarritt occurred in Kansas City, May 22, 1890, and was the occasion of the most deep and widespread regret. He was a man whose contribution to the world's work was of great worth. Afforded limited educational opportunities in early youth, he nevertheless became a man of scholarly attainments and received the honorary Master of Arts degree from the University of Missouri in 1857 and that of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1876. A contemporary writer has said of him: "His services as a clergyman and educator were of great value. As a teacher he won his pupils as much through his kindly personal interest and sympathy as through his power of imparting knowledge. By deep study and close observation he stored his mind with ample material for every emergency and his sermons were models of instruction and logical exposition. Sincere earnestness aided his effort, with an unaffected vigor of oratory which compelled attention and enabled him to impress the individual hearer with the conviction that he was listening to a personal mes-

sage and appeal. His benevolences were free and liberal and directed in a sympathetic and orderly way, insuring perpetuation of the gift and increasing advantages from it in after years."

HON. WALTER LEWIS HENSLEY.

Hon. Walter Lewis Hensley, who has recently retired from the office of United States attorney at the custom house in St. Louis and who for four terms represented his district in congress, is now concentrating his attention upon the private practice of law. He has ever been a close and discriminating student of vital questions and issues of the day and has done much to mold public thought and opinion in many ways, thus shaping public activity in his home city and also in connection with national interests. Mr. Hensley was born September 3, 1871, in Jefferson county, Missouri, upon a farm near Hillsboro. His father, the late Thomas J. Hensley, was a native of Missouri and was born and reared in the same township as his son. The family was established in Missouri by William Hensley, who with three brothers came from Virginia about 1820 and cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Jefferson county. Later he took up land and followed farming and stock raising, an occupation to which Thomas J. Hensley also devoted his time and energies. He died in 1874 and was long survived by his wife, who passed away in 1892. She bore the maiden name of Emily E. Williams and was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, her father having been one of the pioneer settlers who came to this state from South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Hensley had a family of eight children, five daughters and three sons.

Walter L. Hensley, the eighth in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of his native county and in the State University and his early life to the age of twenty-one years was spent upon the home farm. Not being desirous of following agricultural pursuits as a life work, however, he then entered upon the study of law in the office of Thomas Horine and John H. Reppy. He was admitted to practice at Hillsboro in 1894 and was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court in 1919. Following his admission to the bar in 1894 he removed to Wayne county and entered upon the active work of his profession at Greenville, where he remained for two years. He afterward removed to Bonne Terre and there continued in general practice for an equal period. He then removed to Farmington, Missouri, upon his election to the office of prosecuting attorney and filled the position for two terms or four years. There he engaged in the practice of law until 1910. In that year he was a candidate for congress and by reelection was continued as representative from Missouri in the national halls of legislation for four terms, but refused to become a candidate again. Various congressional acts of importance stand to the credit of Mr. Hensley, expressive of his public spirit and his loyal devotion to high ideals, but particularly must he be given credit for two resolutions which were introduced by him and adopted by congress. House Resolution No. 298 read as follows: "Resolved that in the opinion of the House of Representatives the declaration of the Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, that the government of the United Kingdom is willing and ready to cooperate with other governments to secure for one year a supervision of naval construction programs, offers the means of immediate lessening the enormous burdens of the people and avoiding the waste of investment in war material. That a copy of this resolution be furnished the President with the request, that so far as he can do so, having due regard for the interests of the United States, he use his influence to consummate the agreement suggested by the Right Honorable Winston Churchill." This was adopted and Berlin papers commented on it very favorably. Had it been carried out, the World war might have been averted.

The other resolution proposed by Congressman Hensley, and adopted by a vote of three hundred and seventeen to eleven, reads: "Upon the conclusion of the war in Europe, or as soon thereafter as it may be done, the President of the United States is authorized to invite all great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of suggesting an organization, court of arbitration, or other body, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to

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their respective governments for approval. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such conference. That the President shall fix the compensation of the said representatives and such secretaries and other employes as may be needed. Two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the President to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph." This, too, was adopted and the many congratulatory messages received by Mr. Hensley indicate the importance of the document and his success in securing its adoption. The President has said that this resolution was his authority for negotiating the league and treaty, the senate being almost solidly for it. In March, 1919, Mr. Hensley was appointed to the position of United States attorney at the custom house in St. Louis, in which capacity he served until 1920, when he resigned. He has always been a democrat in his political views and an active party worker. His election and his reelection to high office indicate his standing with the people among whom he has long resided, and recognition of his professional ability as well as his allegiance to the democratic party, came in his appointment as United States attorney at the custom house.

On the 5th of February, 1904, Mr. Hensley was married to Miss Bessie E. Johnson, a native of St. Francois county, Missouri, and they have become the parents of four children: Robert Thornton, Emily E., Walter L., Jr., and John Clark. His life has always been actuated by high ideals and worthy purposes and his motives have ever been such as will bear the sunlight of keen and close investigation. He stands as a splendid type of American honor, manhood and chivalry. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias and his religious faith connects him with the Baptist church.

WILLIAM FANNING WICKHAM.

William Fanning Wickham, who is at the head of the Wickham Coal Company, one of the leading concerns of its kind in St. Louis, was born September 10, 1857, in the city which is still his home. He is a son of Judge John Wickham, who was born in Virginia and passed away in St. Louis, in 1892. He came to this city in the early '50s and was an able and prominent lawyer and also a judge of the circuit court. There was a long succession of John Wickhams in the ancestral line and one of these was counsel for Aaron Burr in his famous trial, while another, John Wickham, of Richmond, Virginia, was the grandfather of William F. Wickham of this review. Another member of the family, Williams C. Wickham, held the rank of general in the Confederate army during the Civil war. The family comes of English ancestry and William of Wyckham was one of the founders of the Universities at Oxford.

Judge Wickham was united in marriage to Fannie Graham who died in 1911. She was a daughter of John Graham of St. Louis, a captain in the United States navy. His father, Major John Graham, settled in St. Louis about 1812.

William F. Wickham was educated by private tutors until he reached the age of ten years. He then entered Washington University where he spent eight years as a student and afterward matriculated in Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class to which belonged President Wilson and other men who have won distinction. He spent two years in the St. Louis Law School and won his degree of LL. B., being admitted in the bar in 1881. For about a year and a half he practiced law in his father's office and in 1883 went to Texas, spending six months on a ranch there, after which he returned to St. Louis. He then withdrew from the practice of law and became connected with the Tudor Iron Works, remaining with its successor, The Republic Iron & Steel Company, as office manager, occupying that position of responsibility until 1905. In that year, in conjunction with his brother, E. F. Wickham, he established a coal business under the firm name of E. F. Wickham & Company. Upon his brother's death in 1908 he became sole proprietor, and in 1913 incorporated the business under the name of the Wickham Coal Company, in which connection he has developed one of the leading con-

cerns of the kind in the city, with offices in the Pierce building. He is the president and treasurer of the company and practically owns all of the stock.

Mr. Wickham is an Episcopalian and attends Christ Church Cathedral. He enjoys seeing all outdoor sports and became a member of the Sigma Chi while at Princeton and belongs to the St. Louis Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. At different periods he has voted both the republican and democratic tickets and has now settled down as an independent in politics. He concentrates his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, is appreciative of the social amenities of life and has always been a man of strong earnest friendship.

EBEN C. ROBINSON.

That the sources of our power lie within ourselves is again and again manifest in the record of a truly self-made man, of which type Eben C. Robinson is a splendid example. He is a man of well balanced capacities and power, and has long occupied a central place on the stage of action, advancing steadily from the time when he made his initial effort in the field of business, until his labors have found culmination in the organization and direction of one of the extensive and important lumber interests of the west. He is operating under the name of the E. C. Robinson Lumber Company, of which he is the president, and which owns a chain of lumber yards in twelve towns and cities. Mr. Robinson was born October 1, 1847, in Marysville, Ohio. His father, William M. Robinson, was also a native of the Buckeye state, having first opened his eyes to the light of day in Union county. He was a farmer by occupation and was active in public affairs of the community. By popular suffrage he was called to the offices of recorder of deeds and county sheriff, and afterward conducted a grocery store for some years. He married Hanna Crawford, a daughter of James Crawford, a farmer, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters. William H. who was engaged in the hardware and grocery business and who married Martha A. Robinson, but is now deceased; Tabitha, the deceased wife of Marshall Winget, a contractor and house builder who has also passed away; Rufina, who still lives at Marysville; Marietta, the deceased wife of John Moore, who is in the grocery business. Three of the sons, Calvin, Warren and William served in the Civil war.

Eben C. Robinson, the youngest of the family pursued a grammar education in the public schools of his native state, and in 1868 went to Ottawa, Kansas, being then a young man of twenty-one years, anxious to try his fortune in the growing west. He there worked for W. P. Anderson, who conducted a general store, his first duties being in the bake shop, for which he received a salary of twenty dollars per month. At the end of three months he was transferred to the grocery department of the store, and his salary increased to forty dollars per month. His advancement was steady, and he remained until 1870, and then established a business on his own account as a grocer, at Thayer, Kansas. Success attended the venture and brought to him valuable experience in dealing with the public. He became connected with the lumber industry in 1873, when he took charge of the yard of the Bradford-McCoy Lumber Company, and in 1874, he bought out the business giving his personal note in payment thereof. This he conducted in connection with his grocery store until 1880, in which year he became general manager for S. A. Brown & Company, turning in his lumber yard to that company and accepting a position which gave him charge over from twenty to twenty-five lumber yards. He continued in this position of trust and responsibility until 1890, in which year he came to St. Louis and bought out the lumber business of Mr. Boeckamp. From this time forward his course has been one of steady and notable progress. In 1890 he established a yard in Madison, Illinois, in 1892 one in Granite City, Illinois, and in 1907 sold his lumber business in St. Louis, and has devoted his attention to the development of a chain of yards elsewhere. Through the intervening period he has established yards at the following places: Olney, Illinois; Winfield, Missouri; Wentzville, Missouri; Belle, Missouri; Lilbourne, Missouri; Campbell, Missouri; Sikeston, Missouri; Charlestown, Missouri; Kennett, Missouri; Senath, Missouri; Piggott, Arkansas; and Bragg City, Missouri. In the meantime he consolidated the yards at Madison and Granite City, Illinois. During the past fifty years he has been continuously in active business, and throughout the entire period has never missed more than four or five days because of illness. In addition to his

extensive lumber interests which he is now capably managing, he is also a director of the Grand Avenue Bank of St. Louis. What he has undertaken he has accomplished. He is a man of resolute purpose who never stops short of the successful achievement of his plans, and the course which he has pursued has always been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, at all times measuring up to the highest commercial standards and ethics.

At Thayer, Kansas, on the 24th of November, 1872, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Kate Elizabeth Stall, a daughter of David Stall, a farmer, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have become the parents of three sons and two daughters: Calvin L. who married Mary Summers, is now engaged in the lumber business in New York; Arthur D. who married Martha Pullen, is a mechanical engineer, who is in China on a nine year employment contract. He is the patentee of a formula for dry-egg which is used by bakers; Frederick M. is vice president and general manager of the E. C. Robinson Lumber Company and married Lenore Clayball. The daughters are Cora and Lena, the latter, the wife of W. B. Christian, manager of the St. Louis office for Wagner & Company, brokers.

Mr. Robinson is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. He was raised in Thayer, Kansas, April 3, 1874; took the Royal Arch degrees in Ottawa, Kansas, February 13, 1892; and became a Knight Templar on the 1st of March, of the same year. He took the Scottish Rite degrees in St. Louis, April 1, 1901, and joined the Mystic Shrine on the 30th of July, 1892. He also became a member of Hiram Council, R. & S. M. March 23, 1893. He thus has taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites and is a loyal follower, adhering to the purposes and teachings of the craft. He is now treasurer of the Masonic Temple Association. Mr. Robinson belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, also to the City Club. His political course is that of an independent democrat, who while usually voting the party ticket does not hesitate to do otherwise if his judgment so dictates. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. During the war period he actively supported all interests and projects promoted for financing the war and during one drive sold liberty bonds in the Wright building, at St. Louis, to the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No one has ever questioned his one hundred percent Americanism. His business career should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what can be accomplished.

GEORGE THOMAS MOORE.

George Thomas Moore, director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens and one of the eminent botanists of the country, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 23, 1871, and is a son of George T. and Margaret (Marshall) Moore, the latter a member of the same family as Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme court.

George T. Moore, after attending the public schools of Indianapolis, continued his education in Wabash College of Indiana from 1890 until 1894 and in 1895 matriculated at Harvard, where he studied until 1900, winning his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895, his Master of Arts degree in 1896 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1900. Having specialized in botany, he has devoted his life to scientific work of that character. From 1899 until 1901 inclusive he was professor in botany at Dartmouth College and from 1902 until 1906 inclusive he was connected with the United States department of agriculture. He devoted the years 1907 and 1908 to private work as a consulting botanist and in 1909 was appointed physiologist of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, which position he filled until 1912, when he was made director of the gardens and still occupies this position. His reading and research have placed him with the eminent botanists of the country. He was in charge of the Marine Biological Laboratories at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, from 1905 until 1919 and in the latter year resigned. He was also editor of the botanical work in connection with the Century Dictionary and is botanical editor of the American Year Book and American editor on Physiology of Potanisches Centralelatt. Along the line of his specialty he has made valuable contribution to the world's work, his writings being of distinct worth in connection with the promotion of the botanical science.

On the 30th of December, 1896, in Indianapolis, Indiana, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Hall and to them have been born two children: Harriett H., fourteen years of age; and Thomas G., a lad of twelve.

Mr. Moore is well known in club circles of St. Louis, belonging to the St. Louis, University, Glen Echo Country, Town and Gown, and Round Table Clubs. He also belongs to three Greek letter fraternities—the Phi Gamma Delta, the Phi Beta Kappa and the Sigma Xi. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He stood with the millions of American citizens who made ready response to the call for the utilization of all needed efforts in connection with the prosecution of the war and he was a member of the committee on raw material and of the committee on botanical work of the National Council of Defense and was connected with the food commission as a director of production. He was also actively associated with the Red Cross work and thus in various fields made contribution to the home activities which were the sustaining influence of the fighting men at the front. As director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens he has contributed to the development in St. Louis of an institution of this character of which the city has every reason to be proud, for under his guidance its standards have been still farther promoted and its work extended along the lines of usefulness and of pleasure.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CARTER.

William Francis Carter, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and a well known attorney practicing as senior partner in the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones, in which connection he specializes in commercial law, was born October 30, 1867, at Farmington, Missouri. His father, Judge William Carter, a representative of a distinguished Virginia family, was born in Missouri in 1830 and for a half century was a prominent legist and jurist, serving for twelve years upon the bench of the circuit court. He was a graduate of the Louisville Law School of the class of 1853 and throughout his professional career his course was one which reflected honor and credit upon the Missouri bar. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and fraternally he was connected with the Masons. He married Maria McIlvaine, who was born in Washington county, Missouri, a daughter of Colonel Jesse H. McIlvaine. She passed away in 1901, while the death of Judge Carter occurred on the 22d of July, 1902. The McIlvaine family came from Kentucky, making settlement in Washington county, Missouri, and the grandfather, Jesse H. McIlvaine, was a member of the board of the Iron Mountain Railway. In ante-bellum days he also represented his district in the state senate for a number of years and was a warm admirer and faithful political follower of Thomas Benton. He was a brother-in-law of Governor Dunklin, while one of his sisters became the wife of Senator Yell, of Arkansas, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista. There were seven children in the family of William and Maria (McIlvaine) Carter, of whom six are living, including Major General Jesse McIlvaine Carter, of the Eleventh or Lafayette Division of the United States army.

William Francis Carter, after attending the public schools of St. Louis, continued his education in Smith Academy and in the University of Michigan, in which he pursued a law course, being graduated with the class of 1890. He was admitted to the bar at Marble Hill, Bollinger county, Missouri, in the same year and in 1892 he sought the broader opportunities afforded through the complex interests of city life by removal to St. Louis, where he has since built up a large clientage, figuring prominently in much of the litigation that has constituted the work of the local courts. His addresses before the courts are characterized by perspicuity and often by a terseness that seems to put almost into a single sentence the very essence of his case, presenting it with a clearness that could not be attained in an extensive elaboration. He has largely specialized in commercial law, of which he has wide and comprehensive knowledge, and his legal advice has been sought by numerous large business houses. Through his own efforts, ability and merit he has built up a splendid practice and since 1904 has been at the head of the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones.

Mr. Carter has also been a well known figure in various other business connections. He was the active vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company of

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St. Louis until 1919 and is now one of its directors, having retired from the vice presidency to reenter upon the practice of law with his son. He is identified with many important corporate interests of the city as a director, including the Scullin Steel Company, Jefferson Hotel Company, Missouri State Life Insurance Company, Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Bank, Industrial Loan Company, International Abrasive Company of Boston and the Fidelity Capital Corporation of Boston.

On the 15th of November, 1893, at Ferguson, Missouri, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Grace Thoroughman, a daughter of Colonel Thoroughman, a prominent attorney, who was formerly connected with the Iron Mountain Railway as general attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have become parents of two children. The daughter, Martha Wright, is now at home. The son, Emmet T. Carter, was educated in Westminster College and in the Washington University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1917. He is now connected with the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones. He married Lillian Baker, of St. Louis, and they have a daughter, Mary Frances.

Mr. Carter is a member of the American Bar Association, also of the Missouri State Bar Association and the St. Louis Bar Association. He is connected with the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity, and that he is a prominent figure in the social organizations of St. Louis is indicated by his membership in the St. Louis, Noonday and Bellerive Clubs of St. Louis and the Bankers' Club of New York city. He is likewise a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 63, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a democrat, and while he has never held political office that carries with it a remuneration, he has done important public work for the city and is now a member of the city plan commission of St. Louis. He was recently appointed a member of the school board by Mayor Kiel. He has long been deeply and helpfully interested in philanthropic work and has been active in promotion of the Red Cross interests, his team being the ranking one in recent drives. He has been the vice president of the Chamber of Commerce and was elected to the presidency of that organization in November, 1919, the Chamber thus electing as its head a native Missourian of tried powers who modestly disclaims any distinction and yet who has gained a commanding position as a corporation lawyer of the city and as an officer and director in some of the largest commercial and industrial concerns of St. Louis.

EMMET T. CARTER.

Emmet T. Carter, one of the young lawyers of St. Louis who is making rapid advancement in his chosen profession, was born in St. Louis, October 20, 1894, his parents being William Francis and Grace (Thoroughman) Carter, mention of whom is made at length in this work. In the acquirement of his education, Emmet T. Carter attended Smith's Academy at St. Louis and also St. John's School at Delafield, Wisconsin, and Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. Thus he laid broad and deep the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional knowledge which was acquired in the Washington University school of law, from which he was graduated in 1917 with the degree of LL. B. He is a young man of sterling qualities who holds to high ideas and it is evident that he is making it his purpose to maintain the high standards that always found expression in his father's life. He entered upon the general practice of law in the office of the firm of Collins, Barker & Britton, in 1917, and continued with them until December 31, 1918. He then became a member of the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones, conducting a general law practice, and although they do not specialize along any particular line they handle much important coropration practice. In fact some of the most important corporate reorganization work has been effected by them. Something of his professional ability is indicated in the fact that he was admitted to a partnership by his former employer. He is recognized as a thoughtful, studious young man, possessed of a well balanced mind which he is developing through his literary studies in his leisure hours. Moreover, he holds to the highest of professional standards and is opposed to using his profession to aid in the committal or defense of wrong. Already he has made for himself the position which indicates that his future career will be well worth watching.

During the World war Mr. Carter was active in support of all of the Liberty

Loan drives and served on the legal advisory board in district No. 7. His work in this division required close and constant attention owing to the fact that there were many foreign born in the district, largely Armenians. Being physically unqualified Mr. Carter was unable to join the army, much to his disappointment, but in every possible way he aided in the support of the purposes of the government in upholding the cause of world democracy.

On the 23d of January, 1918, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Baker, at St. Louis. She is a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent New England families, and traces her ancestry back in a direct line to Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth, whose grandfather was a native of Nottingham, England, and died in 1596. The father of Gov. Bradford died when the son was quite young and he then lived with his grandfather by whom he was reared. Later he went to Holland and was married in Amsterdam on the 9th of December, 1613, to Dorothea May, his age being recorded as twenty-three and hers as sixteen. They embarked for England, July 22, 1620, and sailed from Plymouth on the 6th of September of that year on the Mayflower, reaching Cape Cod in November. The ancestral line comes down directly to William Bradford, the grandfather of Mrs. Carter who came to Missouri in 1820 casting his lot with the other pioneer settlers of this state, his daughter becoming the mother of Mrs. Carter. They are only twice removed in the Marmaduke line and are connected through the ties of blood with the Pierson and Jackson families. Rev. Abraham Pierson was the first president ot Yale College.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter occupy an enviable social position, many of the most attractive homes in St. Louis being cordially opened to them. Politically, Mr. Carter is a democrat and he and his wife have membership in the Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Kappa Alpha and Phi Delta Phi, Greek letter fraternities, is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association and of the Bellerive Country Club. He is extremely fond of golf and of fishing, to which he turns for recreation when leisure permits, but the major part of his attention is concentrated upon his professional duties, and his industry and intelligent application have won for him his present gratifying success.

JESSE CLYDE NICHOLS.

Jesse Clyde Nichols, a recognized authority on city building through the avenue of residential real estate development, has been actuated in all that he has undertaken by imagination, idealism and initiative, combined with untiring industry and determination that never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose. Thus he has produced results in Kansas City that have added greatly to its beauty, making it most attractive for home owners. He has ever worked in harmony with the spirit of enterprise which has been a dominent factor in the upbuilding of the west, a spirit that has taken cognizance of the experiences and values of the older east and the opportunities for development in a new district.

Mr. Nichols was born at Olathe, Kansas, August 23, 1880, a son of Jesse T. and Josie (Jackson) Nichols. His father, a native of Ohio, went to Kansas in 1869 and there largely followed farming but afterward became treasurer and organizer of the largest cooperative store in the state. He was of Scotch ancestry and a Quaker by birth and training. He was actively identified with the Populist cause when that movement was in its prime and subsequently supported the democratic party, filling the office of county treasurer of Johnson county for four years. He organized a packing plant at Olathe, still conducted under the name of the Olathe Packing Company, and was also prominent in the Farmers Grange in which he held office. He had wide influence among the agricultural population of Kansas and at one time was proposed for state treasurer but declined to become a candidate. His honesty was proverbial and he was especially distinguished by that strength of character and intellect which is none the less powerful because quietly operative. He was most ardent in his support of the temperance cause and of the Presbyterian church, which his wife joined with her husband, although reared a Methodist. They were devoted to the welfare of their family, surrounded their children with excellent home influences and gave them liberal educational opportunities. Mr. Nichols passed away February 13, 1916. His wife was a native of

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Georgia and she and her family went through some thrilling experiences in Civil war days. Her father, Zachariah Nathaniel Jackson, was drafted into the Confederate army and made a captain. He always abhorred slavery, however, and becoming convinced that the south was wrong in its struggle to secede from the Union, he joined the Northern army. His wife had become a nurse in the Union army, and through three years' service was promoted to head nurse in one of the large hospitals in the eastern war district. In the meantime their Georgia home had been burned by the Union forces and Josie Jackson (afterward Mrs. Nichols) and the other children were taken northward by the Union troops. Mrs. Jackson wrote a book describing her experiences as a war nurse.

Jesse C. Nichols attended the rural school and the common and high schools of Olathe and although his father was a man in prosperous circumstances and willing to encourage his son in every way, the son did much to provide his own expenses during his school days. In the summer vacations he worked on farms or ran a country produce business and for several years clerked in stores, bakeries and restaurants at Olathe on Saturdays. For a year he conducted a wholesale meat market at Kansas City, Missouri, and handled the sales end of the Olathe Packing Company's business.

Mr. Nichols attended the University of Kansas from 1898 until 1902, winning his A. B. degree. While concerned in every student and university activity his scholarship record had been excelled only once in the history of the university. This seems the more creditable because he paid his way through school by working as steward in a student club, by selling meat products to retail stores and acting as correspondent to the Kansas City Star. He pursued a general course in the university, but even then it was his ambition to study law. At Lawrence he was the leader in college politics, manager of athletic teams, a class officer, assisted on the college newspaper and was a member of the student council, and organized the entire alumni of the state. He became a member of the Beta Theta Pi and was elected to the honorary scholarship fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. He won a scholarship at Harvard and was graduated in 1903. During the vacation of 1900, he worked his way to Europe on a cattle ship and then toured the continent on a bicycle, the entire trip costing him only one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The vacation period of 1901 was spent in selling maps in Utah, Oregon and Washington and for one month he acted as deputy under United States Marshal Glenn Miller in Utah. While in the Kansas University he largely reorganized the Athletic Association and helped put athletics on a strictly amateur basis. Following his Harvard course he had an instructive and recreative experience on a walking tour over New England. He has always been keenly interested in university affairs, served as president of his alumni class and as president of the Alumni Association and in different ways assisted in promoting measures through the legislature for the benefit of the university.

Soon after leaving college he entered the real estate field, in which his operations have been guided by idealism, vision, farsightedness and what might be called an enlightened view of his own interests and those of his clients, which puts him almost in a class by himself.

His greatest single achievement was the development of the Country Club district, said to be the largest high class residence district in America. It embodies the best modern thought in scientific planning and the district has already been accepted as a model throughout the country. He is a national authority in residence subdivision, and the development work carried on under his direction in Kansas City has revolutionized residence property management and improvement, and has created new ideals of beauty and new standards for landscape treatment and the laying out of residence property, so that landscape architects and architects all over the country have gained new ideas and have closely studied all he has done.

It would require a long article to describe all his original ideas and methods exemplified in his developments around Kansas City. He early realized that there is more to a residence district than the customary house and lot unit. In seeking to create atmosphere and an interesting environment some years ago he started a campaign to interest people in birds and in less than three years' time had more than two thousand bird houses erected on his property. This method has been widely copied. He secured the services of Ernest Harold Baynes, the noted New Hampshire ornithologist, who came to the Country Club district and delivered lectures on birds and means of attracting them. Mr. Nichols also established prizes

in the schools and sent out circulars in lots of from five to ten thousand to people throughout Kansas City for the purpose of stimulating interest in bird life. He instituted similar plans for the promotion of flower gardening and secured one lecturer on the subject from England, having the lecture repeated in the high schools of Kansas City and thus arousing a general interest in the beautifying of homes and grounds. In the same way he improved the knowledge and taste of local people in architecture, landscape gardening, vegetable gardening, and many other things that make home life attractive. He has established a community newspaper, golf club, riding academy, community shopping centers of artistic design, playgrounds, pageants, etc., and has secured also a Community Secretary to arouse interest in community affairs.

When Mr. Nichols began his development work he found a general prejudice existing in Kansas City, Missouri, against having homes on the Kansas side. To combat this prejudice he deliberately set about creating a residence section in Johnson county, Kansas, just across the state line. This movement had as its nucleus the Mission Hills Country Club organized by Mr. Nichols and which is today equally popular with any other club around Kansas City. The Mission Hills Country Club is surrounded by a magnificent tract of four hundred acres, which Mr. Nichols is developing as Mission Hills. It is probably laid out more scientifically and more beautifully than any other section of Kansas and will ultimately carry many millions of dollars into Kansas. A resident of Mission Hills has the exceptional opportunities of a large city for the enjoyment of business, education, society, music, art, theatres and clubs, and in addition the advantages of the quiet rural environment of the Kansas side. For this section Mr. Nichols incorporated a novel community form of self government which has attracted much comment.

Mr. Nichols realized some years ago the immense loss sustained by larger cities through the shiftings and declining of residence sections as a result of the intrusion and encroachment of business and factories. Thus in the development of these residence districts around Kansas City he has worked out restrictions to anchor and protect permanent residence sections for long periods. Some of these residence restrictions evolved by him are perhaps entirely new and their benefits have been made applicable to other communities for Mr. Nichols has sustained the principles through several cases upheld in the United States Supreme Court. The main feature in the development of his property has been to create interesting home sites, and quiet residence ways separated from the traffic ways, where children may play with safety and amid healthful surroundings. Wide open spaces are carefully provided between the homes, historic points and beautiful vistas have been preserved and the natural beauty accentuated wherever possible.

As a recognized authority on city development and city planning Mr. Nichols has been called to many other communities and has addressed real estate associations and civic organizations in Louisville, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Omaha, Harrisburg, Evansville, Baltimore and Washington, D. C. In 1914 before the national convention of Real Estate Exchanges at Louisville he delivered an address on efficient methods of platting residence property. This address was printed in pamphlet form by the American Civic Association and ten thousand copies have been distributed to the real estate associations and city officials of America and a second edition of the pamphlet was required to supply the demand. In November, 1915, he delivered an address before the American Civic Association on creating good residence neighborhoods by planning. At that meeting, he was elected a member of the board of directors of the American Civic Association and has since become vice president of the association. In March, 1916, he talked on city planning before the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges in New Orleans. The association printed this address for distribution and its substance was subsequently repeated before the annual city planning conference in Cleveland and before the Chicago City Planning Conference and the Chamber of Commerce at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nichols is a director of the National City Planning Conference. Articles from his pen upon such subjects as housing and city planning have been published in the American Homes and Gardens magazine, The Survey, The Ladies Home Journal, House and Gardens, Annals of Political Economy and other publications. At the present writing Mr. Nichols is engaged on a series of articles on planning and replanning small towns from the standpoint of efficiency, economy and beauty. His wide experience and thorough insight have made him keenly realize the

economic waste in Kansas towns and elsewhere through the method on which they lay out their streets and improvements. Such improvements follow a haphazard stereotyped method, due to custom rather than the advantage of use, and such methods destroy the individuality and charm of the place and, more important still, place a greater burden of cost in proportion upon the city than is necessary. He was instrumental in having a city planning board established in Kansas City.

At the age of twenty-seven Mr. Nichols was elected director of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and was at that time the youngest bank director in the city. He is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce, The University Club, The Business Men's Accident and Assurance Association, The Mission Hills Country Club, the Kansas City Real Estate Board, the Kansas City Title and Trust Company, the Morris Plan Bank, and the Continental Life Insurance Company. He is president of the Fine Arts Institute. He is vice chairman of the Liberty Memorial Association and was largely instrumental in the campaign raising two million dollars in eight days for Kansas City's memorial to her boys in the World war. He is also vice chairman of the American Civic Association, the leading national association for civic betterment. He is president of a number of commercial companies controlling more than ten million dollars worth of property in Kansas City, known as the Country Club district. He is treasurer of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music and vice president of the Kansas City Provident Association and has active connection with various other philanthropic organizations. He was vice chairman of the bond committee which conducted the campaign by which five million dollars was voted in bonds for local improvement in Kansas City. He also took a leading part in the extension of the city limits.

Needless to say Mr. Nichols is a man in love with his work. He has that quality of enthusiasm which may be likened to a dynamo and yet is tempered, regulated and controlled by a wisdom and judgment that comprehend all the dimensions of a subject, so that in reality his enthusiasm is the truest conservatism. He is regarded as a genius in organizing ability.

Mr. Nichols is married and has a happy family. He was married June 18, 1905, to Miss Jessie Eleanor Miller, of Olathe, Kansas. Mrs. Nichols is a graduate of Vassar College. Her father, M. G. Miller, was the pioneer banker of Olathe, organizer of the Olathe State Bank. He was also a merchant and put up the largest building in Olathe for business purposes, was owner of the flour mill and telephone company and might also be classed as the most extensive farmer in Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have three children, Eleanor Miller, Miller, and Jesse Clyde, Jr.

Mr. Nichols is a democrat in politics. He has ever been deeply interested in the cause of public education and is now serving as a member of the public school board as well as a trustee in a private school. He took an active and helpful part in war work, serving as chairman of the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call in 1917 and 1918 and of the second war fund campaign in 1918, while of all Liberty Bond and Liberty Memorial campaigns in Kansas City he was vice chairman. He planned and put into execution a new plan of campaign called the Kansas City geographical plan, which has since been adopted in all money raising campaigns in Kansas City and many other large cities.

GEORGE A. DAVIES.

George A. Davies is a member of the bar of St. Louis, in which city he was born November 24, 1869. His father, David Davies, a native of Wales, is now deceased. He came to America in 1856 and was a merchant of St. Louis, dealing in steamboat supplies, his place of business being located on Washington avenue and the levee. He conducted his interests in a most successful manner, his enterprise and sound judgment contributing to his growing prosperity. He married Jane Payne Shay, a daughter of William Shay, who was one of the proprietors of the Broadway Foundry of St. Louis. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Winston and she belonged to an old Herefordshire (England) family. The Shay family has long been represented in America, for the great-grandfather, Timothy Shay, was a sergeant in Colonel Ward's regiment in the Revolutionary army. He was the grandfather of Timothy Shay Arthur, who wrote the once well known and extremely popular drama, "Ten Nights in a Barroom." There has been a

monument erected to his memory in North Salem, Westchester county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Davies were born five children, three sons and two daughters: Thomas Leveat, deceased; George A., the second of the family; David, who was a telegraph operator and died at the age of twenty-four years; Sarah Philomina, who became the wife of Colonel Solomon Price, who served in command of a regiment of Confederate troops in the Civil war and is now deceased; and Anna, who was a school teacher but has passed away.

George A. Davies, whose name introduces this review, was educated in public and private schools and after completing his high school course entered Washington University, in which he studied for two years. He next became a student in the Missouri College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1904. He acted as district agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, New York, in addition to his other business activities. His practice has been confined to commercial and corporation law and in these branches he has studied most thoroughly and has displayed marked devotion to the interests of his clients.

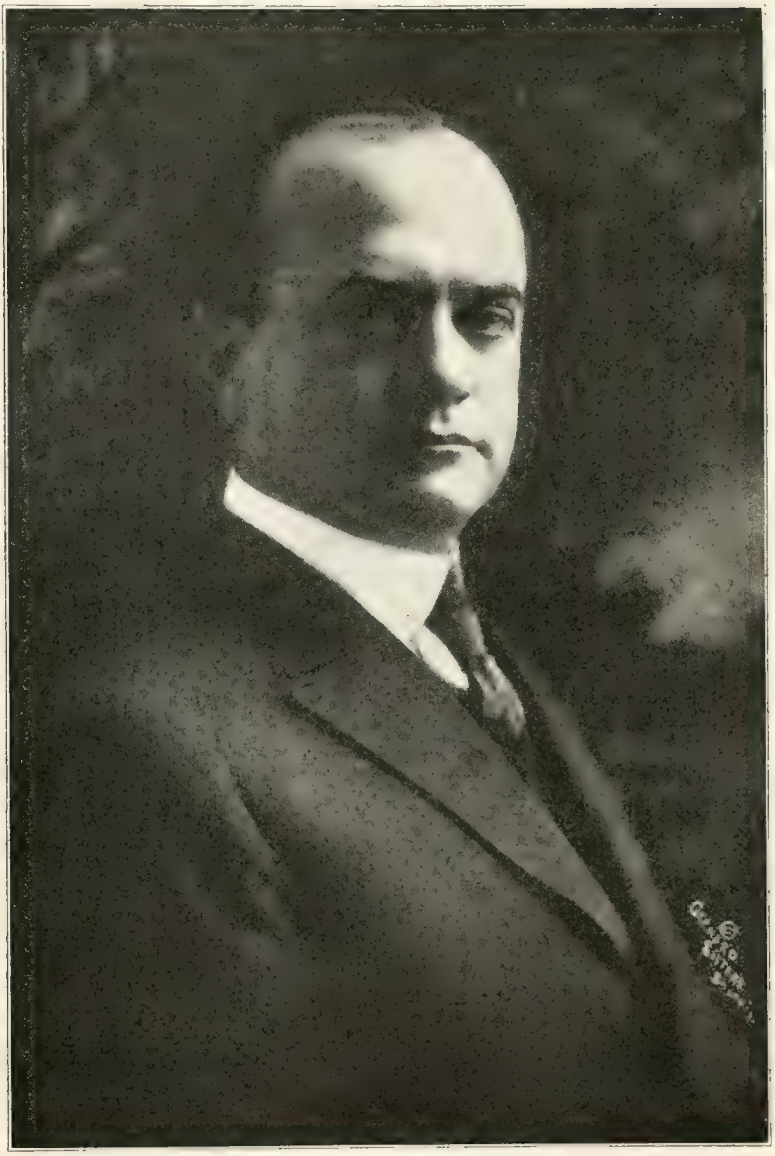
There is an interesting military chapter in the life record of Mr. Davies. During the Spanish-American war he organized Company B of the Missouri troops, which company was engaged in active service. He was elected lieutenant but was unable to accompany his men to the front, for he was stricken with fever before the order came to proceed to the scene of action. During the recent World war he was on the legal advisory board of the ninth district and was special examiner for allotments and allowances for the treasury department of the United States. He worked continuously and faithfully throughout the entire war period, subscribed most liberally to the sale of Liberty bonds and other war activities and aided largely in promoting the various drives.

On the 2d of February, 1887, in Venice, Illinois, Mr. Davies was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Haslam, a daughter of George Haslam, who was an engineer on the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada, and of Ellen (Ruston) Haslam. Mr. and Mrs. Davies have became parents of three children, two daughters and a son. The latter, Dr. Leroy W. Davies, was a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of Missouri troops. He is now connected with the Missouri state board of health, identified with the tuberculosis section. He married Vera Pickel. Ethel is the wife of Henry Heil, Jr., who is the secretary of the Henry Heil Chemical Company, and they have two children, Violet and Adele. Lenore, the youngest of the family, is sixteen years of age.

In his political views Mr. Davies has always been a stalwart supporter of the democratic party and has been a delegate to various party conventions. He was a member of the convention that met at Hannibal, Missouri, that resulted in the election of Judge Henry W. Bonds. Mr. Davies has himself been offered various public offices but has consistently refused them, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his professional interests. He belongs to Aurora Lodge No. 267, A. F. & A. M., having been raised at the age of twenty-three years. He is also a member of Tuscan Chapter, R. A. M., and the Order of the Eastern Star. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, having membership with the Church of the Redeemer in St. Louis. Practically his entire life has been passed in this city and the sterling worth of his character is attested in the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

XENOPHON PIERCE WILFLEY.

Xenophon Pierce Wilfley, member of the law firm of Wilfley, McIntyre, Nardin & Nelson of St. Louis, was born in Audrain county, Missouri, March 18, 1871, and is a son of James Franklin and Sarah (Pindall) Wilfley. The father was a native of Callaway county, Missouri, where he became a prominent farmer. He was a leader in his community, an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and an active and valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which he passed away in 1886. He was a representative of one of the old families of Kentucky, his father having been born in that state. His wife, Sarah (Pindall) Wilfley, was born in West Virginia and is now living in St. Louis. They had a family of five children, three of whom survive, Xenophon P. having been the fourth in order



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of birth. The others are: Judge Lebbeus R. Wilfley, now a resident of New York; and James Douglas, who resides in St. Louis.

Xenophon P. Wilfley obtained his early education in the public schools of Audrain county, Missouri, and afterward attended the Clarksburg (Mo.) College, from which he graduated in 1891. The Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him at his graduation from Central College of Fayette, Missouri, in 1895 and he entered upon the profession of teaching at Sedalia, Missouri, spending three years in high school work there. It was his desire, however, to become a member of the bar and he entered the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated in 1899. He immediately afterward entered upon the practice of his profession, first becoming associated with his brother, Judge Wilfley, with whom he maintained professional connections until 1900, when his brother was appointed to the position of attorney general of the Philippine Islands. Xenophon P. Wilfley then remained alone in practice until 1910, when he became associated with J. S. McIntyre and W. T. Nardin under the firm style of Wilfley, McIntyre & Nardin. They have since been joined by a fourth partner, leading to the adoption of the firm name of Wilfley, McIntyre, Nardin & Nelson. Mr. Wilfley has largely confined his attention to corporation law and has proven his ability in his successful and able conduct of important litigated interests before the court. He is ever careful to conform his practice to the highest professional ethics and standards and in unusual measure he enjoys the confidence, respect and goodwill of his professional colleagues and contemporaries.

On the 28th of October, 1908, Mr. Wilfley was united in marriage to Miss Rosamond Guthrie, daughter of Judge John A. and Ella (Forrest) Guthrie, of Mexico, Missouri. They have become parents of two children, John Franklin and Mary Ellen, aged respectively ten and seven years.

Mr. Wilfley turns to golf for recreation. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he has served as chairman of the board of election commissioners of the city of St. Louis. He was appointed by Governor Frederick D. Gardner to the United States Senate in April, 1918, to succeed William J. Stone, deceased, and served until November, 1918. He takes an active and helpful part in the work of St. John's Southern Methodist church and is a member of its board of stewards. He also belongs to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. His life has ever been the expression of high ideals and his professional prominence is due largely to judgment, integrity and energy. While he has made the practice of law his real life work, displaying unfaltering devotion to the interests of his clients, he has at the same time recognized and improved his opportunities for public service and assisted largely in various campaigns and drives during the world war. He belongs to the Bellerive Country, University and Noonday Clubs, while along strictly professional lines he is identified with the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

SAMUEL T. DARR.

Samuel T. Darr was a respected citizen of Livingston county, where he resided for many years. There was nothing spectacular in his career. He lived the quiet, uneventful life of the farmer, but as Thomas Jefferson has said, "The development of every country depends upon the tillers of its soil." Mr. Darr was a representative agriculturist whose life of well directed energy, industry and thrift made him one of the substantial residents of his part of the state. His life span covered about seventy-five years, for he was born on the 22d of August, 1838, in Ohio, and passed away in Missouri on the 15th of August, 1913. His parents were Hiram and Maria (Slaughter) Darr, also natives of Ohio, whence they removed westward to Missouri, establishing their home on the Grand river, near Chillicothe, at a very early day. In the early '50s Hiram Darr built a mill on the Grand river and for several years operated the Graham mill.

Samuel T. Darr spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, acquiring a public school education, and when a young man took up the milling business, which he had learned under the direction of his father. Later, however, he severed his connection with that industry and turned his attention to

farming, which he followed throughout his remaining days, bringing his land under a high state of cultivation and converting his place into very productive fields from which he annually gathered good harvests.

On the 15th of March, 1860, Mr. Darr was married to Miss Elizabeth Girdner, who passed away October 1, 1884. They were the parents of four children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: Joseph M., who was born December 31, 1860; and Mary E., who was born October 18, 1863, and became the wife of William L. Wanamaker, of Chillicothe, who was born in Indiana in 1860 and was a son of John Wesley Wanamaker, also a native of Indiana. The latter came to Missouri, settling in Livingston county when his son, William L. Wanamaker, was six years of age. William L. Wanamaker acquired his education in the schools of Chillicothe, Missouri, and of Keokuk, Iowa, being graduated on the completion of a course in penmanship from the latter institution. He has since followed bookkeeping and is employed in that capacity now. To Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker have been born three children: William Darr, who was born in 1891 and is in the railroad service; Lucy Elizabeth, who is a teacher; and Virgil Raymond, at home.

The son, Joseph M. Darr, was married in January, 1889, to Miss Minnie Green and to them has been born one child, Francis Marion, who is now with the Equitable Insurance Company of the United States, whose headquarters are in Chicago. He spent four years in the University of Missouri as a student in the engineering and electrical department and was a first lieutenant in the regular army, a member of the Forty-second Infantry, U. S. A., with which he served for two years.

Since about the middle of the nineteenth century the Darr family has been represented in Livingston county, Missouri, and throughout the intervening period the family name has been a synonym for reliability in business, for loyalty and progressiveness in citizenship. Samuel T. Darr, while living a quiet life, gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him and his son enjoys equally the high regard of his fellow townsmen of Chillicothe, where he is now representing the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

J. SHEPPARD SMITH.

J. Sheppard Smith, vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 3, 1871, a son of Dr. Elsworth F. and Isabelle Chenie Smith. Having completed his education in the St. Louis University, he concentrated his efforts and attention upon financial interests. At the early age of seventeen years he entered the banking business as a messenger with the old Laclede Bank and later he was for a time with the Greeley-Burnham Grocer Company. He then became connected with the Scudder-Gale Grocer Company, with which he continued for a few years, when he reentered financial circles, becoming a member of the firm of Francis Brothers & Company, controlling a large stock and bond business in St. Louis. In March, 1915, he was elected to the vice presidency of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, and thus is a prominent figure in connection with one of the most important financial concerns of the central section of the country. He is also a director of various other financial and mercantile interests, including the Missouri Portland Cement Company, and Missouri State Life Insurance Company. He has been active in the affairs of the Investment Bankers Association of America, having served for several years upon its board of directors, also as treasurer, and was elected a vice president during the year 1919. Throughout his entire career a progressive spirit has been tempered by a conservatism that renders his handling of all financial affairs safe. He has displayed also notably keen sagacity in management and investments, and his pronounced characteristics are such as have won him classification with the most substantial of the moneyed men of St. Louis.

In 1893 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Sunie Mitchell Cabanne, daughter of J. Charless and Sunie (Mitchell) Cabanne, of St. Louis, and they have become parents of five children: Sunie Cabanne, Elsworth F., J. Sheppard, Cabanne and Mary Ambrose. The family residence is at No. 4334 Westminster avenue. Mr. Smith largely obtains his recreation from golf, being a devotee of the game. He belongs also to the Racquet Club, the Noonday Club and the St. Louis Country

Club, and of the first named was at one time president. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church, and he is a communicant of Cathedral parish. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, and he puts forth every possible effort to secure its success, believing that its platform contains the best elements of good government. There is always weight in his reason, strength in his argument and sagacity in his opinions concerning any question, whether of a public character or having to do with the development of the vast and important financial interests which he has directed.

JUDGE WILLIAM O. THOMAS.

Judge William O. Thomas, a prominent representative of the circuit court bench of Kansas City, presiding over division No. 4, is a native son of Jackson county, born January 18, 1857. His parents were Jesse and Elizabeth (Bailey) Thomas, both of whom were descended from Kentucky ancestry. The father came to Jackson county in 1839, settling here at a very early period in the development of the west. He was born in Kentucky in 1804 and was but ten years of age at the time of his father's death. Following his removal to the west he became the owner of a large amount of land, much of it being included within the present boundary limits of Kansas City. Like all men of his day, he was active in public affairs and did much toward shaping the development and progress of the section in which he located. At the time of the Civil war he was a member of the Home Guard, and while he did not take an active part in the Mormon war in Jackson county, he was a witness of many of the events of that period. At the time of hostilities between the north and the south a lawless element called the "Red Legs" came to kill him, but he was saved by the provost marshal.

Judge Thomas, after pursuing his early education in the public schools of Jackson county, spent a year as a student in Woodland College at Independence, Missouri, conducted by Aylett Buckner. In 1875 and 1876 he was a pupil in the Kansas City high school and afterward took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Tichenar & Warren, with whom he remained for a year. He later became librarian in the law library and while thus employed utilized every available moment for the reading of Kent, Blackstone and other commentaries. Following his high school days he also taught in what was called the Wild Cat school and while there had the experience of being locked out by his pupils. It was nearing the holiday time and he had gone into town. The scholars made him give up some candy which he had purchased for Christmas before they would let him into the schoolhouse. Such was the spirit which was often manifest in those pioneer times. With the passing years Judge Thomas eagerly improved his opportunities for advancement and has made for himself a prominent position as a representative of one of the learned professions. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar. He had worked very hard to prepare for his examination and went into the court room to see Judge Samuel W. Woodson to take his examination. When the judge saw him he said: "Billy, I understand you want a license to practice law." Then turning to Wallace Laws, the clerk, he asked, "Wallace, what shall we do about it?" Wallace asked young Thomas if he would be willing to "set 'em up" if they granted his license. Upon receiving an affirmative reply the judge instructed the clerk to write out the license.

In 1881 he entered upon general law practice and formed a partnership with C. W. Clarke and Junis Jenkins, an association that was maintained for three years under the firm name of Jenkins, Clarke & Thomas. He next became associated with T. C. Brown and A. A. Buxton under the firm name of Brown, Thomas & Buxton. It was about this time that Kansas City was enjoying a great real estate boom and Judge Thomas became an active factor in the real estate business, in which he lost considerable money, as many others did. In 1900 he was appointed assistant city counselor, filling the office during Reed's administration for a period of three years. He later entered into partnership for the practice of law with Jackson L. Smith and L. E. Durham, under the firm style of Smith, Thomas & Durham, and they were accorded a large and representative clientage. Throughout the years of his practice Judge Thomas manifested a keen analytical mind, evidenced in clear and convincing reasoning and logical argument. In 1908 he was elected judge of the circuit court and such was his course upon the bench

during his first term that he was reelected to the office in 1914, is now presiding over division No. 4 and is again a nominee for the office for the third term, on the democratic ticket. He has always displayed regard for the dignity of the office and therefore the proceedings are thoroughly orderly on the part of everyone connected with the court. His record on the bench is in harmony with his record as a man and as a citizen, distinguished by the utmost fidelity to duty and by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. Judge Thomas is also well known as the associate editor of the Bar Association Bulletin and he is a valued member of the Jackson County, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations.

In 1881 Judge Thomas was married at Independence, Missouri, to Miss Lelia M. Barnes and they became parents of two children: Fred W., who was born in 1882 and passed away in 1903, just as he was entering upon young manhood; and Jesse Lee, at home. Mrs. Thomas' ancestors in the paternal line were all from Kentucky, while her mother's people were from Illinois.

The judge's political endorsement is given to the democratic party, for he believes firmly in the efficacy of its principles as factors in good government. He belongs to the Knife and Fork Club, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Loyal Order of Moose and his friends, who are many, prize him for his geniality and unfeigned cordiality as well as for those sterling traits of character which find manifestation in his irreproachable judicial record.

RICHARD HENRY KEITH.

There is perhaps no record which illustrates more clearly the possibilities for successful achievement than does the life history of Richard Henry Keith, who starting in business in Kansas City in 1871 with a cash capital of but forty dollars, came to rank with the most prominent and prosperous coal operators and dealers and lumber merchants of the southwest. Mr. Keith was born in Lexington, Missouri, in 1842, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Smith Keith, who removed from Virginia to Missouri in 1839. The progenitor of the family in America came to the new world from Scotland in 1642. For more than eighty years the family has now been represented in Missouri and has made valuable contribution to the business development of the state.

The education of Richard H. Keith was acquired in the old Masonic College at Lexington, which he attended until seventeen years of age, when he left school to become deputy clerk in circuit and probate courts and recorder of deeds in Lafayette county. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private under Colonel John Bowman of the state guards. He saw active service in the Confederate army, participating in the battles of Lexington, Oak Hill and Pea Ridge. Subsequently he joined the Landis Battery Artillery at Memphis and he took part in the first and second battles of Corinth, also in the engagements at Iuka, Hatchie River, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River and in the siege of Vicksburg. Refusing a parole, he was sent as a prisoner to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, from which he made his escape. He then went to California and was later connected with trading interests in Leavenworth and New Mexico for two years, also conducting a dry goods store in Leavenworth for one year. In 1871 he came to Kansas City and invested his entire capital of forty dollars in a little coal yard on Bluff street. At that time Kansas City handled about thirty carloads of coal daily. Mr. Keith lived to see four hundred carloads handled daily. He conducted a retail coal business for several years and eventually became president of the Central Coal & Coke Company. He opened the first mine at Godfrey, Bourbon county, Kansas, in 1873 and during the succeeding two years opened other mines at Rich Hill, while later he became the owner of extensive and valuable coal lands in the Bonanza district of Arkansas. The company which he founded now owns coal lands that produce four million tons of coal annually and is the largest enterprise of the kind in the southwest. Something of the remarkable growth of the business is indicated in the fact that while Mr. Keith employed but two men at the outset, the company at the time of his death furnished employment to ten thousand men and the business amounted to seven million dollars annually. One hundred and twenty thousand cars are utilized and coal is mined in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and

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Wyoming. Retail coal yards are maintained at Wichita, Kansas, St. Joseph, Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, and Salt Lake City, and the product is shipped throughout the south and southwest, the business exceeding in volume that of any other firm in the western states.

The Keith & Perry Coal Company was reorganized as the Central Coal & Coke Company on the 1st of May, 1893. Under the reorganization their lumber business developed rapidly and became one of the extensive lumber concerns west of the Mississippi. The property of the Bowie Lumber Company of Texarkana, Texas, was purchased, including twenty-five acres within the city limits of Texarkana. The plant was reconstructed along most modern lines and equipped with the most modern machinery. Actual operations were begun in January, 1894, and the plant remained in use until the summer of 1902, when it was torn down and a removal was made to Carson, Louisiana, as the timber had been exhausted at the former location. In connection with its lumber business the Central Coal & Coke Company owns a railroad fifty-one miles in length. Another sawmill was erected at Keith, Louisiana, on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway. Mr. Keith also owned or controlled other extensive and important lumber interests.

Richard H. Keith was twice married. In 1871 he wedded Miss Anna Boarman and their children were three in number, namely: Charles S., Dr. Robert L. Keith and Mrs. Margaret Keith Hastings. For his second wife Mr. Keith chose Mary B. Boarman, by whom he had five children: Mrs. Anna K. Koehler, R. H. Jr., Mrs. Virginia Field, Mrs. Emily Keith Fairleigh and Mrs. Mary Taylor Anderson.

Mr. Keith passed away in 1905, after more than a third of a century's connection with the growth and material progress of city and state. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons, while his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He served as brigadier general of the Confederate Veterans Association of Kansas City. A Catholic in religion, he conducted his business in accordance with a high standard of commercial ethics and was highly respected and admired by his colleagues and associates. He had developed his business interests to extensive proportions and his activities were ever of a character which contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success.

WALTER H. MALONEY.

Walter H. Maloney, who since his admission to the bar in 1908 has engaged in practice in Kansas City, was born April 6, 1886, at Arcadia, Wisconsin, his parents being Patrick and Margaret (Maloney) Maloney, who though of the same name were not related. Both were natives of Ireland but met and were married in Wisconsin, having crossed the Atlantic to the new world about the time of the close of the Civil war. The father always took a most active and helpful interest in public affairs, giving his aid and influence on the side of progress and improvement. He was treasurer of the school board of Arcadia for many years and was a man greatly admired for his sterling qualities and upright life, being an Irish gentleman of the highest type.

Walter H. Maloney obtained a common school education in Arcadia and other public schools of Wisconsin. He afterward attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1907, winning the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in Kansas City in 1908 and became associated in practice with Judge Buckner, Samuel Laurence and R. H. Field, having excellent training in their office. He was afterward connected with D. E. Bird, now judge of the circuit court, but at the present time he is practicing independently. He has gained a large and distinctively representative clientage, specializing along the line of corporation law, in which he has been very successful. His powers are rapidly developing and he is recognized as a close student of his profession, constantly broadening his knowledge by reading and investigation as well as through experience.

At the time of the World war Mr. Maloney twice attempted to enlist but was unsuccessful. He made a third attempt and this time was accepted in the field artillery at Camp Taylor and was in the Kelley Field when the armistice was signed. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, in which he is the grand knight, the highest office in the local organization. He also belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club

and is a devotee of our national game of baseball. At the present time he is captain of the athletic team of the club, and he won the first municipal pennant from all the baseball clubs of the city for the years 1918 and 1919, the club still holding the pennant. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and his political belief that of the democratic party. Nature has endowed him with keen mentality, and being a young man of laudable ambition and determined purpose, his friends have no hesitancy in predicting for him a most successful future.

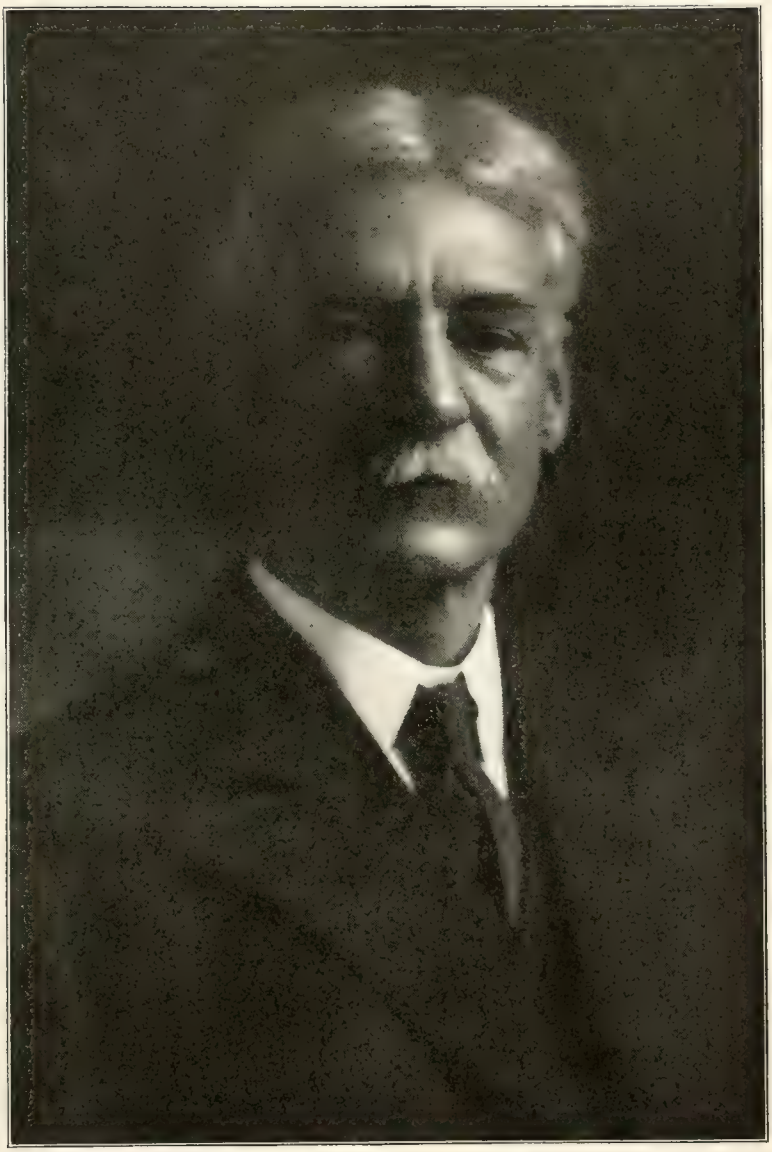
FREDERIC ALDIN HALL, LL. D.

Frederic Aldin Hall, chancellor of Washington University, was born November 20, 1854, in Brunswick, Maine, a son of James and Rebecca (Dixon) Hall, the former a son of Captain John Hall, who followed the sea for many years, as did most of his sons. James Hall, however, engaged in business in Brunswick until 1870, when he removed to Vineland, New Jersey, where he followed fruit raising for a period of years.

Frederic A. Hall was a student in Olivet College at Olivet, Michigan, and afterward attended Drury College at Springfield, Missouri, from which he was graduated in June, 1878, with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while in 1881 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. Further degrees received by him include the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature in 1901 and that of L. H. D. from Tufts College in 1912, LL. D. from Washington University in 1913 and from the University of Missouri in 1917. Dr. Hall was a student in the University of Goettingen in 1891 and 1892 and at the American school of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece, in 1906 and 1907.

When but twelve years of age Dr. Hall left home in order to lessen the burdens of his father, whose business reverses made it difficult for him to longer support his family. The boy's first work was in a brickyard and subsequently he clerked in a general store, while later he occupied a clerical position in a bank and when fifteen years of age accompanied the late Hon. Hamilton King, afterward United States minister to Siam but then a boy, to Illinois, where they both became "hired hands"on farms. Actuated by a most laudable desire to improve his education, Dr. Hall when seventeen years of age entered the preparatory department of Olivet College at Olivet, Michigan, there remaining for three years, returning to the farm each summer in order to earn money to meet the further expenses of his education. Having completed his preparation for college, he was then enrolled in the freshman class at Olivet but at the Christmas vacation of his freshman year was induced by the late Samuel F. Drury, founder of Drury College in Missouri, to transfer to the latter institution, where he might assist in meeting the expenses of the college course by teaching a beginner's class in Latin—work for which he had shown some aptitude. He remained as a member of Drury's first entering class until his graduation in 1878. During his junior and senior years in college he taught daily one class beginning Latin and one class in Greek in the preparatory department of the college. During his senior year he won the Missouri state oratorical prize and represented Missouri in the interstate oratorical contest. He also won the Edgell prize in oratory at Drury and won philosophical honors at graduation. Following the completion of his course he became principal of Drury Academy, an institution which became widely known as a classical preparatory school. Later he was elected Goodell professor of Greek at Drury College and subsequently dean of the college. He spent two periods of several months each studying methods and practices at the best eastern schools and was organizer and director of summer schools at Drury for three years. He then resigned his positions at Drury to become Collier professor of Greek in Washington University in the summer of 1901. Upon his return from a year's study and travel in Greece he was made acting dean of the college for one year and in 1913 was elected dean, which position he resigned the following March to become acting chancellor while David F. Houston, the chancellor, was in Washington, D. C., as secretary of agriculture. In January, 1917, Dr. Hall was elected chancellor of the university and so continues.

On the 16th of June, 1881, at Springfield, Missouri, Dr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Alice Linscott, a daughter of Captain William and Hannah (Gatchell) Linscott. Captain Linscott, a very prosperous sea captain, died at sea as a



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result of exposure in quelling a mutiny which had arisen while he was seriously ill. The crew at his demise took the ship and it was some years before the death and its cause became known to his family. Dr. Hall and his wife became the parents of three children: William Linscott, who married May Schwab; Elinor Alice, who became the wife of Wesley Winans Horner; and Elizabeth.

In religious faith Dr. Hall is a Congregationalist. He has membership with the St. Louis, Commercial, Round Table, University, Town and Gown, Contemporary, St. Louis Country and Ridgedale Country Clubs. He has never taken an active part in politics but considers it a sacred duty to keep informed upon political questions and to vote at every election, whether national, state or municipal. He is associated with several learned societies—all educational in their purpose, and he stands today as one of the eminent educators of the Mississippi valley. In 1919 the king of Greece conferred upon him the Cross of the Redeemer in recognition of his interest in promoting modern Greece and his contributions to the scholarly literature covering the ancient Greek people.

SAMUEL BROWN McPHEETERS.

Samuel Brown McPheeters, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born in Bedford City, Virginia, September 4, 1876. His father, Alexander M. McPheeters, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1828 and long engaged in business there as a dealer in stocks and bonds. He married Sarah F. Leftwich, a daughter of James Turner Leftwich, a merchant and the owner of extensive landed interests in Virginia. The Leftwich family comes of English and French ancestry. The death of Mrs. McPheeters occurred January 2, 1914, and Alexander M. McPheeters passed away in 1903.

Their son, Samuel Brown McPheeters, pursued his early education in private schools of Raleigh, North Carolina, till he reached the age of fifteen years and afterward attended McCabe's University School at Petersburg, Virginia. In 1896 he matriculated in the University of Virginia and in addition to pursuing the regular academic course he took up the study of law and was graduated in 1900 with the B. L. degree. He came directly to St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar in October, 1900, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, having formed a partnership with Warren D. Harris, who came with him from the Old Dominion. This association continued until 1907, after which Mr. McPheeters practiced alone until he went forth for active duty in connection with the World war. When he entered the army he arranged a temporary partnership with his cousin, Thomas S. McPheeters, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, but the partnership was dissolved when he was discharged from the army. He has since practiced alone and continues in the general work of the profession, yet specializes somewhat in railroad law. He has been counsel at St. Louis for the Southern Railway Company and also for the Seaboard Air Line, and has wide, comprehensive and accurate knowledge of railroad law.

It was in May, 1917, that Mr. McPheeters entered the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and there on the 1st of August, 1917, was commissioned a second lieutenant. After a two weeks' furlough he was assigned for duty at Camp Funston, where he was promoted to the rank of captain of artillery in November and placed in command of Company A, Three Hundred and Fourteenth Ammunition Train of the Eighty-ninth Division. In the latter part of June, 1918, he sailed from New York with his command, landing at Liverpool. They went at once to France, disembarking at Cherbourg and proceeding thence to Bordeaux. In September, 1918, with Company A, Captain McPheeters boarded a truck train and proceeded to the St. Mihiel sector of the line, where he remained until the armistice was signed. He was constantly engaged in moving ammunition up to the battle line. After the armistice was signed he was at St. Baussant until November 28th, when he went into Germany with the army of occupation, the general headquarters being at Kylburg, although Captain McPheeters was in command of the town of Moetsch. In March, 1919, he was made officer in charge of civil affairs for the area assigned to the Eighty-ninth Division and held that position until May, 1919, when he returned to the command of his old company and soon afterward left Germany and sailed from Brest for the United States, receiving his discharge at Camp Upton, Hoboken, New Jersey, May 28, 1919.

When the country no longer needed his military aid Captain McPheeters at once returned to St. Louis and his family. He had been married just before entering the service, on the 27th of January, 1917, to Miss Helen M. Wood, daughter of Joel Wood, a merchant of St. Louis. They are the parents of two daughters, Frances Leftwich McPheeters, who was born in December, 1917, and Helen Wood McPheeters, born March 4, 1920. The family residence is at 5295 Waterman avenue, St. Louis.

Captain McPheeters belongs to St. Louis Post No. 4 of the American Legion. He is also a member of the University Club, the Florissant Valley Country Club, the St. Louis Country Club, the Noonday Club, the City Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is keenly interested in affairs pertaining to the welfare and progress of his city and state. In politics he is a democrat and keeps thoroughly informed concerning the questions and issues of the day, so that he is ever able to support his position by intelligent argument. He has never sought public office, but in April, 1909, was appointed secretary of the board of freeholders of St. Louis and served in that capacity until the board went out of existence in February, 1911, having made its report the preceding month. In 1913 Governor Major appointed him president of the police commissioners for the city of St. Louis, in which position he continued until August 25, 1916, rendering faithful, intelligent and valuable service. In 1909 he was made secretary of the reception committee for the St. Louis Centennial and gave most of his time to service in connection with that occasion. Captain McPheeters was reared in the Presbyterian faith and is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church of St. Louis, loyal at all times to its teachings and to every cause which he espouses, manifesting the same stalwart qualities in days of peace as marked his record as an overseas soldier in the World war.

H. C. LOMAX.

Prominent among the energetic, farsighted and successful business men of Linn county, Missouri, is H. C. Lomax, the president of the Lomax & Standly Bank of Laclede, which position he has occupied since 1914, while for a number of years previously he had been the vice president and cashier of the bank. His course has been marked by steady advancement since he started out upon his business career and his orderly progression has brought him into prominent connections. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, September 21, 1844, his parents being John and Anna (Shank) Lomax, the former born in Sevier county, Tennessee, in February, 1812, while the latter was born in Virginia, June 16, 1819. Their marriage was celebrated in 1835 and they became the parents of thirteen children. The father departed this life in February, 1877, while the mother, long surviving, died in 1902. In 1835 they moved to Preble county, Ohio, and the following year came to Missouri. In 1837, however, they made their way across the Mississippi into Adams county, Illinois, where Mr. Lomax continued to maintain the family home until 1859. He then returned to Missouri, where he remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he espoused the cause of the Union and joined the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, doing active duty until the fall of 1862, when he was captured by a band of guerrillas while recruiting a company in Tennessee. He suffered many hardships and privations during the six or eight months of his captivity and was then exchanged in June, 1863. Once more he enlisted, this time becoming captain of Company M, First Alabama Volunteer Union Cavalry, with which he continued until the cessation of hostilities and during the latter part of that period was provost marshal of northern Alabama. He participated in the memorable march from Atlanta to the sea under Sherman and was in the battle of Nashville and other important engagements, being mustered out in 1865. Immediately afterward he resumed the cultivation of his farm near Laclede, Missouri, and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1871, when he established a grocery store in Laclede, continuing its conduct until his death.

H. C. Lomax was a youth of about fifteen years when the family home was established in Linn county, where he supplemented his early education, acquired in Illinois, by further study in the public schools of this state. He then started out in the business world as an employe in a general merchandise store, with which

he was connected until 1870. Through the succeeding twenty-five years he gave his attention to general farming and then entered banking circles, in which he has figured prominently since 1895. In 1897 he gave up his farming interests altogether in order to concentrate his time and efforts upon the further development of the Lomax & Standly Bank, of which he was the president during the first two years of its existence, while in 1897 he became cashier. Later he assumed the vice presidency as well and so continued until the death of Dr. Z. T. Standly on the 14th of December, 1914, when he succeeded to the presidency. This bank is capitalized for fifteen thousand dollars and the other officers are: E. B. Standly, vice president, and H. W. Lomax, cashier. In addition to these on the board of directors are K. V. Brownlee, Walter Brownlee, Ella B. Standly and E. M. Lomax. His characteristic spirit of progressiveness is tempered by a safe conservatism that prevents all unwarranted risk in the banking business and he enjoys to the full the confidence of the public, which accords to the institution a large patronage.

On the 26th of September, 1866, Mr. Lomax was married to Miss Matilda A. Turner and they became the parents of six children, of whom four survive: E. M., who is president of the Linn County Bank in Brookfield; J. C., conducting an abstract and loan business at Princeton; John T., president of the Farmers' State Guarantee Bank of San Benito, Texas; and H. W., who is cashier of the bank at Laclede. The wife and mother passed away July 22, 1894, and on the 18th of March, 1896, Mr. Lomax was married to Mrs. Betty L. (Watson) Heryford, widow of Walter Heryford of Hale, Missouri.

Mr. Lomax has for many decades been a member of the Methodist church and has been keenly interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, social, political and moral welfare of his city. He stands for all that tends to advance its progress, to upbuild its business connections or uphold its civic standards and he is recognized as a splendid representative of American manhood and chivalry.

JAMES J. McLAUGHLIN.

James J. McLaughlin, of St. Louis, has continuously been in government service since 1911 and since 1913 has been connected with the Customs House, having charge at the present time of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice. He was born in St. Louis, October 19, 1889, and is a son of Thomas J. and Julia (Naughton) McLaughlin. The father, now deceased, was of Irish descent. He engaged successfully in the retail grocery business in St. Louis for many years under the name of Thomas J. McLaughlin. He wedded Julia Naughton, a daughter of Michael and Julia Naughton, the former a contractor. The marriage was celebrated in St. Louis in June, 1887, and to them were born two sons and four daughters: James J.; Julia; Mamie Veronica, who became the wife of Benjamin F. Overhoof, who is secretary of the Domestic Electric Company of St. Louis, Missouri; Corinne, the wife of Arthur F. Krieghauser, who is clerk for Swift & Company in St. Louis; Emmet T., who has recently been discharged from the army; and Adele.

James J. McLaughlin was educated in the St. Louis public schools, passing through the grammar grades and afterward pursuing a preparatory course and also a law course in the St. Louis University. He was graduated in 1914 with the degree of LL. B. Previous to this time, however, he had entered the government service, having been appointed in 1911 to the position of deputy in the office of the United States marshal. After two years spent in that connection he entered the Customs House as special agent for the bureau of investigation in the department of justice, and since July, 1919, has had charge of the department. During the period of the World war he did much work for the government in enforcing the conscription act and the espionage act, also in locating fugitives from military law. He likewise did investigating for the war risk department and other miscellaneous activities which were a feature in upholding the high purposes of the government in relation to the war.

On the 27th of August, 1913, Mr. McLaughlin was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Angeline Monti, a daughter of Martin and Ernestine Monti. The former passed away June 10, 1920. He was a large property owner, his holdings including apartment houses and business establishments, from which he derived

a very substantial annual income. To Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin have been born two children. Jane, four years of age; and James J. The parents are members of St. Rose's Catholic church and Mr. McLaughlin also belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He is proving a most capable official in the position which he occupies and has done much work in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law. He has also displayed much activity in the recent round-up of radicals and is ever most faithful to the duties which devolve upon him and which he discharges without fear or favor.

CHARLES PARSONS SENTER.

Charles Parsons Senter, president of the Senter Commission Company of St. Louis, was born at the home of his grandmother, in Trenton, Tennessee, February 14, 1870, although his parents had been residents of St. Louis from 1864. His father, William Marshall Senter, a native of Henderson county, Tennessee, was born April 11, 1831, his parents being Alvin Blalock and Janet (McNeil) Senter, who were natives of Cumberland county, North Carolina. In 1857 William M. Senter wedded Lucy Jane Wilkins, a daughter of Little John and Lucy Jane (Tanner) Wilkins, who were natives of Virginia, while their daughter, Mrs. Senter, was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, on the 14th day of February, 1832. In the year 1865, William M. Senter and his brother-in-law, William Thomas Wilkins, foreseeing that St. Louis was to be the gateway of the great southwest, came to St. Louis and established the firm of Senter & Company, engaging in the cotton, grain, fur, wool, etc. commission business, which they conducted until their deaths, which occurred respectively on the 29th of January, 1901, and February 3, 1902. Mr. Senter became a leading figure in commercial and financial circles in St. Louis. In 1876, when the St. Louis Merchants Exchange built and moved into its then new building, on Third Street from Pine to Olive, he was its vice president. He was especially active in the building up of St. Louis as a cotton market, and was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange, and its original vice president; the next year he succeeded to the presidency, and was re-elected for ten years, although not consecutively.

One of the main causes for the advancement of St. Louis as a cotton market was the establishment of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, with its modern warehouses and high density presses, in which St. Louis was the pioneer. Mr. Senter was one of the organizers of this company, and its original vice president, and later served as its president for a number of years. One of the bulwarks of St. Louis control of the trade of the south and southwest is its railways, and Mr. Senter was one of the group of loyal St. Louisans who, when it looked like the Iron Mountain Railroad would be lost, responded to the appeal of Thomas Allen, its president, and subscribed the money necessary to save it. At that time Mr. Senter was elected one of the directors of the company, and continued as such until Jay Gould, recognizing the value of the railroad purchased it. Shortly after this, a group of St. Louisans projected and built the Cotton Belt Railroad, Mr. Senter being one of the most active, and its original vice president. He was also one of the organizers of the Union Trust Company, of which he was a director until the time of his death. However, his chief efforts were in developing the extensive commission business, which, upon his death, was incorporated under the name of the Senter Commission Company.

Charles P. Senter received his primary education at the Stoddard school, one of the public schools of St. Louis, and then attended Smith Academy, the preparatory department of Washington University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. He pursued his studies at the University of Virginia for two years. Upon his return to St. Louis, his interest in Smith Academy continued, and at the organization of the Alumni Association he was elected its secretary and treasurer, and has remained such to the present time. His interest in the athletics of the school, as well as of the Inter-Scholastic League, caused him to be appointed chairman of the Olympic Inter-Scholastic Committee, as well as chairman of the Olympic Marathon Committee at the Olympic Games which were held in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904; and he was grand marshal of the Olympic games.

After a business training in one of the banks and in the real estate business, in 1890 Mr. Senter connected himself with his father's business, and after the death of his father and uncle, this business was incorporated as the Senter Commission Company, and since 1903 he has been its president. Like his father he has been honored by his

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associates in the cotton business, and has served four terms as president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange. He is also a member of the Merchants Exchange, and of the St. Louis Raw Fur and Wool Association, as well as of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. He is president of the Allen Store Company of Malden, Missouri, and a director of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company.

Mr. Senter has long been an active member of the Third Baptist Church, of St. Louis, of which he is one of the trustees, and has been honored by being called upon to serve as president, both of the St. Louis Baptist Mission Board and of the State Mission Board. He is vice president of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, and is a member of the executive committee of the hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. He is a democrat in politics, and has been active in the party's councils although never a candidate for office.

Although he is a bachelor he maintains a home for himself, at No. 1 Beverly Place, where he has surrounded himself with the articles of culture and refinement. He is a member of the Noonday, St. Louis, Racquet, Franklin Club, and Sunset Hill Country Club. The Missouri Historical Society all of St. Louis and the Grolier Club of New York. In 1908 he served as a member of the executive committee of the St. Louis Centennial. Mr. Senter was active in all the work connected with the World war, the great mass meeting at the Coliseum as well as the breakfast at the Missouri Athletic Association tendered to the French Commission upon their visit to St. Louis, having been under his supervision.

JOHN WOODHEAD.

John Woodhead, a prominent figure in insurance circles in Kansas City, excelling on system and method, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 24, 1852. His father, William Woodhead, was a native of England and spent his last days in Houston, Texas. He served twenty-five years as street commissioner of the town of Bury, near Manchester, England. His religious belief was that of the Baptist church and his faith guided him in all the relations of life. He married Elizabeth Sykes, who has passed away.

John Woodhead, the eldest of their family of ten children, pursued his studies in the schools of England and in a night school of that country. Coming to the new world when a young man of about twenty-seven years, he arrived at Galveston, Texas, on the 10th of September, 1879, and afterward went to Houston. In 1882 he was manager of a quarry in Polk county, and got out the first rock that was put in the jetty at Galveston. While a resident of Houston he was one of the leading and influential members of the First Baptist church of that city, served as deacon and was chairman of its finance committee. He thus contributed to the moral progress as well as to the business development of the locality.

The 10th of March, 1912, witnessed the arrival of Mr. Woodhead in Kansas City, where he has since made his home. He has figured prominently in insurance circles and is the secretary of the Employers' Indemnity Corporation, which is the largest casualty company in the west or south and specializes in reinsurance of casualty lines from other casualty companies. In this connection he has contributed to the upbuilding of a most extensive business—one that figures prominently in insurance circles throughout the west.

On the 7th of July, 1872, Mr. Woodhead was married to Miss Alice Lomax, who was born in Lancashire, England, and they have become the parents of ten children, of whom five are living. Ben Sykes Woodhead is the president of the Beaumont Lumber Company and for two years was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Beaumont, Texas. He married Leona Tryon, of the family of Commodore Tryon, whose grandfather was the first Baptist minister of Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Ben S. Woodhead have been born three children: Ben Sykes, John Tryon and Alice. Harold Woodhead, the second of the family, is the vice president of the Employers' Indemnity Corporation. He married Lilla Winnie, of Houston, Texas, and they have three children: Marjorie, Harold and Frank. Emily is the wife of Edward G. Trimble, president of the Employers' Indemnity Corporation and mentioned elsewhere in this work. Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. J. L. Lowe, of Kansas City. Alice Lomax is acting as general office manager for the Employers' Indemnity Corporation.

Mr. Woodhead is well known in the leading club circles of Kansas City, be-

longing to the Mid-Day Club, the Meadow Lake Country Club, City Club and others. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Houston, Texas. He served as chairman of the smoke commission under the Edwards administration in Kansas City. Of the Baptist church he is a devoted member and is most active and earnest in religious work, being identified with the First Baptist church of Kansas City, which has a membership of twenty-five hundred. He has been a close student of the Bible and of sacred literature and he puts forth every possible effort to promote the growth of the church and extend its influence.

As one delves into the history of the Woodhead family, it is learned that his ancestors in remote generations, prior to the time of Cromwell, were shepherds in England and grazed their sheep in a country that became very heavily wooded. They were in the habit of taking their flocks up to the head of these woods and hence the family name—Woodhead—was derived. Through several generations the family remained in England and at length John Woodhead of this review determined to try his fortune in the new world and test the reports which he had heard concerning the opportunities here accorded. That he made no mistake in so doing is indicated in the success and position he has won. He has never become a capitalist but has gained a position among the men of affluence in his community, his interests being rather in the rearing of his children than the attainment of wealth. He is a man of strong convictions, outspoken in his views, fearless, and yet just to all and without prejudice. He has been characterized as "one of the warmest-hearted men, genial, unselfish and considerate to a fault." These qualities have made for many and strong friendships and wherever he is known he is held in the highest esteem.

ROZIER G. MEIGS.

Rozier G. Meigs, of St. Louis, was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, October 5, 1869, and is a direct descendant of Vincent Meigs, who came to America from Weymouth, England, in 1634, accompanied by his sons, Vincent, John and Mark. Rozier G. Meigs is a representative of this family in the ninth generation from the American ancestor, and in connection with the ancestral history appear the names of some very notable characters who were active in shaping the early history and development of the new world. John Meigs assisted in the escape of the regicides, Judges Whalley and Goffe, when early in May, 1661, they fled from arrest by the commissioners under order of King Charles II of England and bore letters to Governor Endicott at New Haven, Connecticut. This John Meigs was of the second generation in America. Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, of the sixth generation, living at Middletown, Connecticut, went with Arnold on the ill-fated expedition to Quebec and was captured in the assault on that city but was soon afterward exchanged, returning to Connecticut. He took part in the capture of Stony Point and later was with a successful expedition to Sag Harbor, where the troops captured British boats with supplies. Because of his leadership in this brilliant exploit Colonel Meigs was presented by congress with a handsome gold-mounted sword.

The Meigs family were all very loyal to the cause of American independence and played an important part in winning freedom from British tyranny. Henry Meigs, of the eighth generation, a son of Judge Henry Meigs of New York, was the president of the New York Stock Exchange in 1877 and 1878. Major General Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, also a representative of the family in the eighth generation, was a distinguished engineer and scientist who became a quartermaster general of the United States army, being called to that office by President Lincoln in 1861. The "Cabin John" bridge near Washington, D. C., one of the notable bridge structures in the vicinity of the national capital, was erected by General Meigs when he was captain and chief of engineers of the United States army. This is the largest single span of masonry in the world, the length of the span being two hundred and twenty feet, while the length of the entire bridge is four hundred and fifty feet and the height one hundred and five feet.

Captain Charles R. Meigs, the father of Rozier G. Meigs and a representative of the family in the ninth generation, was for some time a resident of Ottawa, Kansas. He read law with Senator Benjamin F. Wade and Hon. Joshua R. Giddings at Jefferson, Ohio, and was there admitted to the bar on the 21st of April, 1854.

He afterward went to Oregon and was admitted to practice in that state in 1855. He was commissioned a captain of the Oregon militia on the 23d of July, 1863, and served on the staff of Brigadier General O. Humason. He was mayor of The Dalles, an important city on the Columbia river in Oregon. He also served as a member of the constitutional convention when Oregon was admitted to the Union. His military service led to participation in many battles with the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory while he was a member of the army and in various ways he contributed to the upbuilding and progress of the northwest. Later he returned to Ohio, where he lived for a time and then in 1870 removed to Ottawa, Kansas, where he was elected city attorney for three terms, while in 1881 he was chosen for the office of prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, Kansas, and was filling that position at the time of his death, which occurred in 1883. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances A. Bishop, passed away in June, 1878.

Rozier G. Meigs pursued his early education in the public schools of Ottawa, Kansas, and afterward attended the Jefferson school of St. Louis, Missouri, while still later he became a student in the law department of Washington University and was there graduated in 1893. He has been notably successful in criminal law and is one of the able members of the St. Louis bar. He has filled the office of assistant city attorney under Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis but has never sought office outside the strict path of his profession.

In September, 1896, in Kansas City, Mr. Meigs was united in marriage to Miss Blanch V. Ackerman, whose father was connected with the Globe Democrat of St. Louis many years ago and is now editor and owner of the Columbia River Sun, published at Morro, Oregon.

The military service of Rozier G. Meigs covered six years' connection with the Rainwater Rifles, known as Company E of the First Regiment. His political endorsement is always given to the republican party. He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and is a prominent representative of the Humane Society of St. Louis, of which he was president for three years and of which he is now attorney. In this connection notable work has been done and in this and in professional ways he is making his life of great service and benefit to his fellowmen. In all of the ten generations of the Meigs family that have been represented in America there have been men of marked distinction, many of whom have won national reputation. Few families in this country can boast of such an assemblage of men in all walks of public life and national affairs. There have been those who have made records as educators, lawyers, ministers and in connection with military life and commercial activity. Rozier G. Meigs displays many of the sterling traits which have ever characterized the family and St. Louis counts him one of her valued citizens.

MARVIN L. OREAR.

Marvin L. Orear, vice president of the Metropolitan Bank of Kansas City and for a number of years a prominent and forceful factor in banking circles, was born in Orearville, Saline county, September 18, 1881, and is a son of Peter Everett and Laura (Pemberton) Orear, the former a native of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, while the latter was born in Missouri. The father came to this state in 1860 and settled in Saline county, where he took up the occupation of farming but afterward established a store in Orearville. Subsequently he removed to Slater, Missouri, where he continued to devote his time to mercantile pursuits, being active in that line for more than thirty years. During the Civil war he served with the Confederate army, was captured and for a long period held as a prisoner of war in St. Louis.

Marvin L. Orear attended the public schools of Slater, Missouri, and afterward the State University at Columbia. After coming to Kansas City he pursued a three years' course in the night school of the Kansas City School of Law and was graduated in 1907 with the LL. B. degree, his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence proving of great benefit to him in his active business career. After leaving the State University he took up work for the Central Female College at Lexington, Missouri, and traveled for that institution for a few months. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was identified with the Interna-

tional Correspondence Schools and then came to Kansas City, where he entered the employ of John C. Humes & Company, crockery dealers, with whom he continued for a brief period. He afterward accepted a position with Fairbanks, Morse & Company, which firm he represented for thirteen years as credit man, his capability and fidelity being indicated by his long continuance in their service. He left that company in 1915, at which time he assumed the secretaryship of the Kansas City Credit Men's Association, which was made up of the leading wholesale and jobbing houses and banks of Kansas City. When he took charge this association had a membership of about one hundred and fifty. During the two and one-half years of his connection the membership was increased to nearly six hundred. He also was manager of the adjustment bureau of the association, a department which handled involved and insolvent estates for its members. In 1917 Mr. Orear became the secretary and treasurer of the Peoples Trust Company, a newly organized banking institution of Kansas City, with which he was identified until early in 1919, when he established the Metropolitan Bank with a capital and surplus of two hundred and eight-seven thousand, five hundred dollars, and became the vice president, which position he still fills. His broad business and banking experience well qualify him for the onerous duties which he has assumed.

On the 5th of October, 1908, Mr. Orear was married in Kansas City to Miss Myrtle Jeanette Peabody, a daughter of Charles A. and Caroline Peabody, natives of New Hampshire. Her father was for some time affiliated with the Santa Fe Railroad with offices at Topeka, Kansas, and for many years was assistant treasurer of the Kansas City Southern Railway. He was also for a number of years engaged in newspaper business at Jefferson City, Missouri. The mother's maiden name was Hutchinson, and she was a representative of one of the old New England families of Milford, New Hampshire, a family that became very prominent throughout that section of the country during the Civil war through the entertainments and concerts they gave. Mr. and Mrs. Orear have a son, Charles Marvin, whose birth occurred January 18, 1913. He is now in school.

Mr. Orear and his wife are members of the Methodist church, North, and Mr. Orear gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, yet maintains a somewhat independent course in politics. He takes great delight in a game of golf and belongs to the Mission Hill Golf Club. He is also a member of the Knife & Fork Club, the Midday Club and the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. He is connected with the Kansas City Credit Men's Association and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, interested in all the projects and plans of that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. His entire career has been actuated by a most progressive spirit and his determination and energy enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

JOHN W. FRISTOE.

John W. Fristoe, president of the T. J. Moss Tie Company and thus active in control of one of the largest productive industries of St. Louis and one of the largest concerns of the kind in the western country, was born near Salisbury, Missouri, November 13, 1858, his parents being Thomas P. and Margaret (Wallace) Fristoe, both now deceased. Both were natives of Missouri and descended from pioneer families of this state of English, Scotch and Welsh lineage. In the paternal line they come of Welsh ancestry, while the mother's people were from Scotland. Thomas P. Fristoe was a farmer, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He passed away in 1875, at the age of forty-four years, while his wife died on the 15th of January, 1919, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. She was the mother of three sons and a daughter, all of whom are living: Nancy, now the widow of A. F. Willis, of Washington, D. C.; John W.; James R., of St. Louis; and Thomas P., living at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

John W. Fristoe was educated in private schools and under private tutors and his early life to the age of sixteen years was spent upon his father's farm. He then left home and started out on his own account, being first employed as a clerk in a country store. He afterward followed merchandising at Higbee, Missouri, for a number of years and in 1880 he became interested in the tie and timber business in connection with the late T. J. Moss. This company is now operating in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama and in its

Murillo Portrait

JOHN W. FRISTOE

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line has become one of the largest concerns in the western country. They also conduct a timber preservation plant at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and they employ more than one thousand people in factory and forest.

At St. Louis, on the 20th of October, 1897, Mr. Fristoe was married to Mrs. Frances G. Moss, the widow of T. J. Moss and a daughter of Charles E. and Mary (Kring) Givens, of Fayette, Missouri, both representatives of prominent families there. Mr. and Mrs. Fristoe have one child, Frances, born in St. Louis, January 28, 1904. The family residence is at No. 5257 Washington avenue.

In politics Mr. Fristoe is a democrat where national issues and questions are involved but locally maintains an independent course. He served as police commissioner from 1905 until 1909 under Governor Folk. He is a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., and has taken the various degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites in Masonry. He has membership in the Noonday, St. Louis and Ridgedale Country Clubs and he is a valued member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South, having for ten years served as chairman of its official board. He is likewise an ex-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, his term having expired in February, 1919. He did most splendid work in this connection during the period of the war and he has been largely instrumental in promoting the construction of two new and thoroughly modern Y. M. C. A. buildings which are now nearing completion, displaying splendid executive and administrative ability in the promotion of that work. He belongs to that class of splendid American business men who are not only capable of controlling mammoth interests but also find time to cooperate in those interests which are looking to the upbuilding and welfare of the country and the advancement of individual standards and ideals.

JOHN BURTON KENNARD.

John Burton Kennard is the president of the J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company, importers and jobbers of carpets, rugs, curtains and lace draperies, in which connection a business of most substantial proportions has been developed. His identification with this house dates from his boyhood days, at which time he entered into active connection with the business that had been established by his grandfather in 1857. Throughout the intervening period the name has been well known in St. Louis and has stood as a synonym for all that is most progressive and reliable in commercial circles.

John Burton Kennard is a native son of the city in which he now resides, his birth having here occurred April 5, 1868, his parents being Samuel M. and Annie R. (Maude) Kennard. At the usual age he began his education, becoming a pupil in the Stoddard school of St. Louis, while later he entered Smith Academy, from which he was graduated in June, 1886. Previous to 1857 John Kennard, his grandfather, had been a merchant in the same line of business in Lexington, Kentucky. Removing to St. Louis, he opened a store for the sale of carpets, rugs and kindred lines and as the business was developed the firm name of J. Kennard & Sons Company was assumed. John B. Kennard applied himself to the mastery of the business, acquainting himself with every phase of the trade, and his developing powers won him promotion from time to time through intermediate positions until he reached the presidency. The company today handles an extensive line of furniture, carpets, rugs, curtains, lace draperies and oil cloths, conducting both an importing and jobbing trade, their annual sales reaching a most gratifying figure. While throughout his business career Mr. Kennard has remained in active connection with the concern, he has also extended his efforts to other fields and is now the president of the Drannek Realty Company, a trustee of the Samuel Kennard estate and a director of the First National Bank and of the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

On the 9th of December, 1896, Mr. Kennard was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth Boyd and their children are Elizabeth Shapleigh, John Burton, Jr., and Mary Lees. The family attend the Central Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Kennard maintains an independent course, while in club circles he is prominently known, being identified with those social organizations which are regarded as most worth while, including the St. Louis, City and Noonday Clubs, the Missouri Athletic Association, the Bellerive Country Club and the Mercantile Library Asso-

ciation, of which he is serving as one of the directors. He is regarded as a forceful and resourceful man, an excellent organizer, and from the beginning of his commercial career he has been very successful in conducting one of the largest and oldest mercantile establishments of its kind in the west.

JUDGE FRANK G. RICHARDS.

Judge Frank G. Richards, of Hannibal, who is now filling the office of county collector, was born in 1867 in the city where he still resides, his parents being Joshua P. and Lavina (Gore) Richards. In the pursuit of his education he entered the Hannibal high school and afterwards attended college at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1894. Upon returning to Hannibal he became connected with the drug business and followed that pursuit for twenty-one years, on the expiration of which period he sold his store which had throughout the entire time been accorded a liberal patronage and was one of the popular mercantile places of the city. Upon retiring from commercial pursuits he was elected judge of the county court of the eastern district of Marion county and served for one term of two years. He was then elected county collector, which position he still fills, and in this as in other places of public trust he is making an excellent record.

In 1907 Judge Richards was married to Miss Agnes V. Price, daughter of John B. Price, of Hannibal. They have two sons, Frank G. and John P., both now in school. Judge Richards has always been a supporter of the democratic party and has ever kept well informed on the vital questions and issues of the day. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks. He has a wide acquaintance in this section of the state and the sterling traits of his character are known to those with whom he has been acquainted from his boyhood. That his life has been characterized by high and honorable principles is manifest in the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his youth to the present time.

JOHN ALEXANDER LOW WADDELL.

John Alexander Low Waddell, of Kansas City, Missouri, who without invidious distinction may be termed one of the foremost bridge engineers of the world, was born at Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, January 15, 1854, his parents being Robert Needham and Angeline Esther (Jones) Waddell, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in New York City. The father crossed the Atlantic to Canada in 1829 and there lived until 1886, at which time he went to Denver, Colorado, to reside, and there he passed away in 1889. He had for many years been in mercantile pursuits in Port Hope, Ontario, and on receiving appointment in 1864 to the life office of high sheriff of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, he removed from Port Hope to Cobourg, Ontario, the duties of the office requiring his residence at the latter town, the county seat. He was very active in all matters pertaining to the public welfare and was held in high esteem. The mother, who is in her ninetieth year, resides at La Jolla, a suburb of San Diego, California.

John Alexander Low Waddell pursued his early education in the public schools of Port Hope and Cobourg, later attending Trinity College School at Port Hope, while subsequently he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1875. He received early in 1882 from McGill University at Montreal, Canada, the ad eundem gradum degree of B. A. S., and a few months later took by an examination lasting two full days the degree of M. E., and finally in 1904 the degree of D. S. in course. He was accorded the honorary LL. D. degree by the Missouri State University in 1904, received the honorary degree of D. E. from the University of Nebraska in 1911 and the honorary degree of Kogakuhakushi from the Imperial University of Japan in 1915—the highest academic or scholastic honor in that country.

His professional career has been one of steady progress. In 1875 he became a draftsman of the Marine Department at Ottawa, Canada, and in 1876 and 1877 served as engineer in connection with the field work of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, after which he was engineer of a small coal mine at Coalburg, West Viriginia. He was then made assistant professor of rational and technical mechanics

JOHN A. L. WADDELL

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at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, so continuing from 1878 until 1880. Through the two succeeding years was chief engineer with Raymond & Campbell, bridge builders at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in 1882 he accepted the professorship of civil engineering in the Imperial University of Japan, with which he was connected until 1886.

From 1887 until 1899 he practiced his profession independently as consulting engineer in Kansas City, Missouri, and in the latter year became senior partner in the firm of Waddell & Hedrick, which maintained its existence until 1906. He was then a partner in the firm of Waddell & Harrington until 1915, and since the latter date has been senior partner in the firm of Waddell & Son.

In January, 1917, he opened an office in New York City, since then operating from both offices; and he has also established branch offices, headed by local engineers of prominence, in Chile, Peru, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, China, India, Australia, Spain and France. He is about to add to this list Japan and Brazil.

As chief engineer of the Pacific Short Line Bridge Company, Dr. Waddell designed and supervised the construction of the combined railway and highway bridge over the Missouri river at Sioux City; and when chief engineer of the Omaha Bridge & Terminal Railway Company, he designed and supervised the building of a double-track railway and highway bridge across the Missouri river at East Omaha in 1893.

His work has always been of a most important character. He designed and constructed a highway bridge across the Missouri river at Jefferson City, Missouri; and he engineered the North-Western Elevated, the Union Loop Elevated and other elevated railways in Chicago. He was also advisory engineer to the Elevated Railway Company of Boston, Massachusetts. He was the engineer in charge of the building of the Y-shaped railway-and-highway bridge over the Fraser river at New Westminster for the government of British Columbia, and he built more than two hundred bridges on the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railway of Mexico.

His engineering work likewise includes the construction of two lighthouses and standard plans for the highway bridges of Cuba; most of the bridges on the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Tennessee Central Railway, together with a large bridge over the Maumee river at Toledo, Ohio; the Halsted street lift-bridge at Chicago; the Hawthorne avenue lift-bridge at Portland, Oregon; the reinforced concrete bridge over the Colorado river at Austin, Texas; the Red Rock cantilever bridge over the Colorado river for the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company; the principal bridges on the Shreveport & Red River Valley Railway; ten large bridges on the International & Great Northern Railway in Texas; a large and costly bridge with a lifting deck over the Missouri river at Kansas City; a large bridge with a lift span over the Mississippi river at Keithsburg, Illinois, for the Iowa Central Railway; two reinforced concrete trestles having the longest reinforced concrete girders then built, at Tacoma, Washington; the Granville street, the Cambie street, and the Westminster avenue bridges over False creek, Vancouver, British Columbia; a large viaduct joining Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, and crossing the Kaw river; a large bridge with lifting deck and lifting span combined over the Willamette river at Portland, Oregon, for the Harriman System; and a bridge with a lift-span over the Arkansas river at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Dr. Waddell has also designed and engineered, among numerous others, the following important structures; the concrete Arroyo Seco bridge at Pasadena, California; the Twelfth street viaduct at Kansas City, Missouri; the lift-span for the Don river bridge at Rostoff, Russia; a lift-bridge over the City Waterway and another over the Puyallup river at Tacoma, Washington; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's lift-bridge over the south branch of the Chicago river and two similar structures over the Calumet river, South Chicago, Illinois; the Great Northern Railroad Company's bridge over the Yellowstone river and a similar one over the Missouri river in Montana; nineteen bridges for the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company over the Fraser, Thompson, and North Thompson rivers, etc., in British Columbia; the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company's bridges over the Black river and the Little river in Louisiana; the Salem, Falls City & Western Railway bridge over the Willamette river at Salem, Oregon; the Pacific Highway bridge between Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington; the lift-span of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bridge at Louisville, Kentucky, and the Swope Park, College Avenue, and Fourth Street bridges in Kansas City, Missouri; also the

Kansas City Southern Railway Company's bridge over the Kaw river at Ohio Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, and the river boulevard viaduct for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company at Independence, Missouri.

Dr. Waddell is also well posted on railroading; for, in addition to his early practice on the Canadian Pacific, he was for many years chief engineer to the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, vice president and principal engineer to the Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway Company, chief engineer to the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company, and advisory engineer for several projected (but not yet built) steam and electric railroads.

In 1903 Dr. Waddell was retained by the International Nickel Company of New York City, which then controlled three-quarters of the world's total output of nickel, to make an extensive investigation concerning the suitability of nickel steel for bridge building. His experiments covered every conceivable kind of practical tests and occupied over three years.

Following the investigation and the completion of the reports, he wrote for the American Society of Civil Engineers a long paper describing fully the tests and drawing numerous deductions. This paper, under the title of "Nickel Steel for Bridges," was published in the society's transactions for 1909, and won the Norman medal. The result of his investigations has been the use of nickel steel for at least three long-span bridges—the Manhattan bridge at New York, the Municipal bridge at St. Louis, and the new Quebec bridge. The firm of Waddell & Son is also using the alloy in the moving spans of some of their vertical-lift bridges.

The work of Dr. Waddell extends over the entire United States and Canada, and parts of Cuba, Mexico, Japan, New Zealand, and Russia.

When in 1917 and 1918 the Public Belt Railroad Commission of New Orleans desired to select three engineers for an "Advisory Board" to study the advisability and economics of bridging or tunneling the Mississippi river at or near that city, it invited a large number of the most prominent American engineers to address its members in conference, with the result that after many months of consideration, Dr. Waddell was selected as the bridge expert on the said board. The joint report of the three experts was finished and presented to the Commission early in 1919; but its contents and findings have not yet been made public.

Dr. Waddell has also made many valuable contributions to the literature of the profession. His authorship includes The Designing of Ordinary Iron Highway Bridges, 1884; a System of Iron Railroad Bridges for Japan, 1885; General Specifications for Highway Bridges of Iron and Steel, Some Disputed Points in Railway Bridge Designing, Elevated Railroads, The Possibilities in Bridge Construction by the use of High Alloy Steels, for which he was awarded the Norman Medal; Alloy Steels in Bridgework, Foundations for Important Buildings in the City of Mexico, Flow Line Bridge at Kansas City, Vertical-Lift Bridges, What Can Best Be Done to Advance the Interests of the Engineering Profession in the United States, Technical Book Writing, Engineering Ethics, numerous important papers on Technical Education and on the Study of the Spanish Language in the U. S. A., Engineering Economics, The Economics of Steel Arch Bridges, Comparative Economics of Cantilever and Suspension Bridges, Economic Span-Lengths for Simple-Truss Bridges on Various Types of Foundations, Comparative Economics of Continuous and Non-continuous Trusses, Comparative Economics of Wire Cables and High-Alloy-Steel Eyebar-Cables for Long-span Suspension Bridges, Possibilities and Economics of the Transbordeur, Economics of Alloy-Steels for Bridgework, Bridge versus Tunnel for the Proposed Hudson River Crossing at New York City, and numerous other important memoirs; De Pontibus in 1898; Engineering Specifications and Contracts in 1908; and Bridge Engineering, 2 vols., in 1916.

Ever since 1916 Dr. Waddell has been engaged upon an elaborate series of investigations on the economics of bridge designing and construction, with the intention of solving the last hitherto unsolved major economic problem in the specialty of bridges. At the present writing the last of these investigations is drawing to a close.

For a year or more the Doctor has been putting into book form the results not only of this series of economic investigations but also of all the economic studies on bridges that he has made during the last three decades. The name of the treatise, which will contain between 500 and 600 printed pages, is to be "Economics of Bridgework." The manuscript thereof is now nearly ready for the printer; and the prospects for the early issue of the book are good. Very few engineers besides Dr. Waddell have made any investigations worth mentioning on bridge economics. What has

been written hitherto has generally been based upon the manipulation of mathematical formulae, which really are not applicable to economic investigations for bridge designing. Dr. Waddell has based his studies upon detailed designs and estimates of quantities of materials.

Thus it is that Dr. Waddell has become one of the most eminent bridge builders and best known engineers of the world. He was decorated by the emperor of Japan in 1888 as Knight Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun, and by the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, a sister of the late Czar, with the First Class Order of her Société de Bienfaisance, for services as Principal Engineer of the Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway. He is a member of the leading scientific societies of the United States, Canada, and a number of foreign countries, including the American Academy of Engineers; the American Institute of Consulting Engineers; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; La Société International d'Etudes de Correspondance et des Changes, Concordia, Paris; the Geographical Society of France; and the Sigma Xi. He is honorary member of the Japanese Engineering Society, of Tau Beta Pi, the Phi Beta Kappa, and the Engineers' Club of Kansas City.

Of all the honors, however, that have come to Dr. Waddell in recognition of his standing as a practical scientist, a literary man, and a constructing engineer, there is none so high as that conferred upon him by the French government on December 16, 1918, when it admitted him into L'Institut de France as Correspondant of the Académie des Sciences, which is universally acknowledged to be the most select scientific body of men in the world. He is the first American engineer ever received into its ranks, and the twenty-first American citizen taken thereinto during the one hundred and twenty-four years since it was reorganized upon its present basis.

This recognition was specially complimentary, in that it was awarded immediately after the armistice, when the French government, desiring to show to America its deep appreciation of the help rendered in winning the war, and in the most conspicuous manner possible, did so by conferring upon one of her citizens the highest honor within its gift.

Dr. Waddell is prominently known in club circles, having membership in the Country, University, and Engineers' Clubs of Kansas City and the Railroad Club of New York. By reason of his professional ability he has been called to many sections of the world; and his broad travel and wide study have made him a cultured gentleman, with a command of two languages besides his own, while his increasing professional ability has gained him an unexcelled eminence among bridge builders throughout the entire world.

JAMES W. GARVEY.

James W. Garvey, manager of the Lumbermen's Exchange and well known in connection with the insurance business in Kansas City, where he has offices in the R. A. Long building, was born June 5, 1858, in Buffalo, New York, his parents being P. J. and Margaret (Walters) Garvey. The father was a native of Ireland and came to the United States when fourteen years of age. He afterward took up the occupation of farming, which he followed during the greater part of his life at Batavia, Genessee county, New York. Both he and his wife have passed away. Their family numbered six children, but only two are living, the brother of James W. Garvey being Daniel J. Garvey, now resident of Buffalo, New York.

James W. Garvey spent his youthful days in the Empire state, pursuing his education in the schools of Batavia, New York, but early putting aside his textbooks to provide for his own support. He has made insurance his life work. He started in that field in Buffalo as a solicitor and in 1880, when twenty-two years of age, came to Kansas City. Here he afterward established an insurance agency on his own account, representing several old-line companies until about twenty-five years ago, when he established the Inter Insurance Exchange, and at the present time he is manager of the Lumbermen's Exchange. As the years have passed he has become well known in insurance circles and his interests and activities of that character have become extensive and important. He has also won a substantial measure of success in connection with other business enterprises and is now the president of the T. H. Rogers Lumber Company, having a line of yards in Okla-

homa, Kansas and Missouri. He is also president of the Kerr, Freed & Garvey Wall Paper Company of 1007 McGee street, Kansas City, and a director of the Peoples Trust Company. His judgment is sound, his sagacity keen and his enterprise has brought him prominently to the front in business affairs.

In 1878 Mr. Garvey was united in marriage to Miss Emma Bennett, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and to them have been born three children: R. B. and B. I., who are associated with their father in business; and Helene Garvey, who is the wife of Aldridge Corder, the secretary of the Peoples Trust Company of Kansas City.

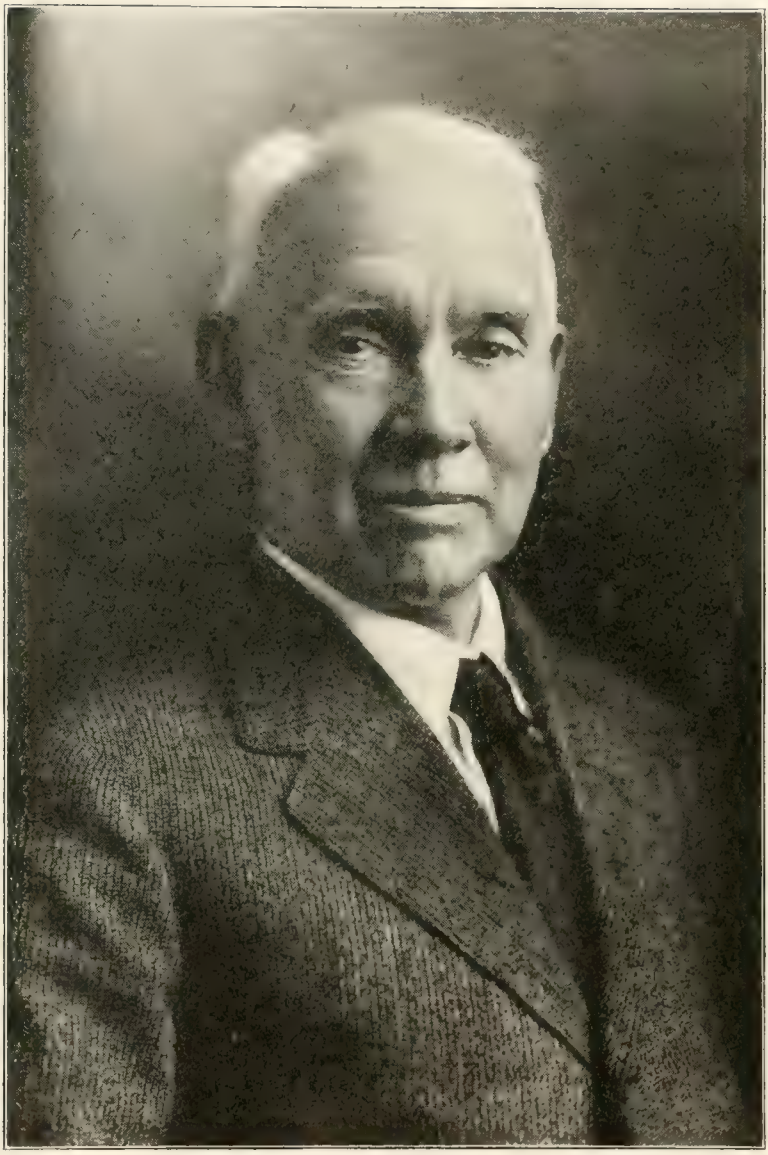
Mr. Garvey gives his political endorsement to the republican party and has long voted for its candidates, believing that the party platform contains the best principles of good government. He is a member of the Mid-Day Club and the Blue Hills Country Club. In manner thoroughly modest and unostentatious, he is nevertheless recognized as one of the old-time business men of Kansas City of high standing and of prominent connections, who is deserving of a large measure of success because of the course and the policy which he has ever followed—a policy which would at all times bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. R. A. Long said of him: "He has been a conspicuous and outstanding success in the field of interinsurance (fire). This achievement is accounted for by thorough knowledge, the faith that he thus commanded on the part of those he could serve, a militant spirit in behalf of those he served with results always favorable to them, an unswerving loyalty to his business, his earnest thought ever looking to the benefit of the organizations which he heads."

FRANK MOORE HICKMAN.

Frank Moore Hickman, local treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in St. Louis, was born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, June 20, 1850, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary E. (Moore) Hickman. The father, a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, was reared and educated in that state and made a brilliant record in the Mohawk war. He became a member of the bar, practicing for a time in his native state, and in 1840 he removed to St. Louis, becoming recognized as a prominent and distinguished lawyer of Missouri. He was also editor of a newspaper published at Jefferson City which he conducted for several years. He then returned to St. Louis and was clerk of the United States circuit and district courts, being the first incumbent in the office, which he continued to fill to the time of his death, which occurred in 1871, when he was sixty-one years of age. During his incumbency, covering a quarter of a century, he ever maintained the most friendly relations with the judges and city officials. He was a man of wide popularity and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He wedded Mary Moore, a native of Shelbyville, Kentucky, and also a representative of one of the old families of that state, whose ancestry is traced back to Sir Thomas Moore. The death of Mrs. Hickman occurred in May, 1895, when she had reached the notable age of seventy-eight years. She was the mother of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Frank M. Hickman has one brother and one sister living: Clement, a resident of Kirkwood, Missouri; and Mary H., who is the widow of Charles Orrick and with her daughter, Frances Orrick, resides in St. Louis.

Frank M. Hickman, who was the fifth in order of birth in that family, was educated in the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis and when seventeen years of age made his initial step in the business world as an employe in his father's office. In fact he was associated with his father until the latter's death and then entered the banking house of Bartholow, Lewis & Company, with whom he continued from 1871 until 1875. In the latter year he accepted a position in the treasury department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and won various promotions until January 16, 1906, when he was made local treasurer for the company and also for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company. He was retained as federal treasurer when the government took over the railroad and continued in the office on the restoration of the road to private ownership. Thus for forty-five years he has been continuously connected with this department of railroad service and no higher testimonial of capability, fidelity and efficiency could be given.

At Kirkwood, in St. Louis county, on the 26th of June, 1889, Mr. Hickman was married to Miss Jennie Belt, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Henry N.



FRANK M. HICKMAN

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and Margaret A. (Busch) Belt. Her father was one of the early real estate dealers of St. Louis, operating as a member of the firm of Belt & Priest. Her mother is still living at the notable age of ninety-five years and is a resident of Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have been born two sons: B. Franklin, residing in St. Louis; and Arthur R., now of Philadelphia. Both sons enlisted in the Naval Reserve at the outbreak of the war and after receiving their commissions as ensigns Franklin was appointed an instructor in motors in the Boston School of Technology—while the other son, Arthur R., became aide to Admiral Omen, now the governor of Virgin island. B. F. Hickman was married August 10, 1918, to Miss Jane Tatum and they have one son, B. F. (III), born September 21, 1919.

Mr. Hickman is an independent in his political views and fraternally he is connected with Kirkwood Lodge, No. 484, A. F. & A. M. He is a very prominent member of the Missouri Athletic Association, of which he was one of the organizers. He served as its treasurer for six years and was also president for one year. He has been prominently connected with the social interests of Kirkwood, where he maintains his home, and wherever he is known he is spoken of in terms of warm regard.

JAMES WHITE SCUDDER.

James White Scudder, president of the Scudders-Gale Grocer Company of St. Louis, has been identified with the wholesale grocery trade in this city since making his initial step in the business world in 1881. The steps of an orderly progression have brought him at length to the direction of one of the most important commercial concerns of the city. He was born in St. Louis, July 3, 1861, a son of John A. and Mary (White) Scudder. He attended the public schools and then entered Washington University as a member of the class of 1880. Thus equipped for life's practical and responsible duties, he started out in the business world in a clerkship with the wholesale grocery house of Fink & Nasse, with whom he continued in 1881 and 1882. He then entered the employ of Garneau, Scudder & Company, grocers, and in 1883 was chosen secretary for the Krafft-Holmes Grocery Company, with which he remained until 1890. Desirous of engaging in business on his own account and feeling that his broad experience as well as his capital justified this step, he organized the wholesale grocery house of James W. Scudder & Company and was at the head of the business until it was consolidated with the Scudders-Gale Grocer Company, Incorporated. Of this company he is now the president, directing its activities and contributing in substantial measure to the continued growth of the business, which has been most satisfactory and profitable.

In February, 1891, in St. Louis, Mr. Scudder was united in marriage to Miss Harriet McKinley, of Champaign, Illinois, and they have two sons, John Anderson and James W., the latter a senior in Yale University. The former is now associated with his father in business and married Isabelle Capen, a daughter of S. D. Capen, of St. Louis, by whom he has one child, Jane.

Mr. Scudder finds his chief recreative interest in hunting and he belongs to various leading clubs of the city, including the Noonday, Bellerive Country and Deer Plain Clubs, also to the Country Club and to the Commercial Club. While today he is one of the most prosperous representatives of wholesale interests in St. Louis, his success is due in large measure to the fact that he has continued his labors in a single field since making his initial step in the business world. His concentration and steadfastness of purpose, combined with progressiveness and reliability, have been a dominant force in his advancement and success and should constitute an inspiring force in the lives of others, showing what may be accomplished through individual effort.

ROBERT J. GUTHRIE.

Robert J. Guthrie, secretary, treasurer and director of the National Securities Company, fiscal agents in St. Louis and also owners of the beautiful Valhalla crematory, is a native of Toronto, Canada, and a son of Robert Guthrie, who was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and who in young manhood crossed the Atlantic to

Canada, there becoming a prosperous general merchant. For three hundred years there has continuously been a Robert Guthrie in the family.

In his boyhood days Robert J. Guthrie, whose name introduces this review, crossed the border into the United States after having acquired his education in the public schools of his native country. He made his way to St. Louis and afterward went upon the road as a traveling salesman, his territory covering Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and other western states for many years. He was very successful in this business, his persuasive powers, his thorough reliability and his enterprise resulting in the upbuilding of a large trade for the interests which he represented. He was connected with the extensive stove manufacturing house of the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company, one of the historic old concerns of St. Louis. At length he entered business on his own account and has made for himself a creditable name and place in financial circles, being now the secretary treasurer and one of the directors of the National Securities Company of St. Louis. He is likewise the secretary and treasurer and a director of the Valhalla Crematory & Mausoleum Company, which is controlling and developing one of the most beautiful crematories and mausoleums of this section of the country.

Mr. Guthrie is a member of the Presbyterian church and secretary treasurer of the University City Men's Club. He is also connected with the Caledonian Society and with the Missouri Athletic Association and in Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite, being a member of Ascalon Commandery, and is also a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters. He is very fond of good music and his social qualities, combined with his ability as an organizer, have made him a valued factor in various clubs and societies, where he has had much to do with the matter of public entertainment. As one of the executive officers of the University City Men's Club he has done much to upbuild the organization through the splendid entertainment which he has secured. He took a most helpful part in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other war activities and made valuable contribution to relief work. He is a man of genial personality who numbers his friends by the scores, some of these by reason of his philanthropy and benevolence, others through purely social connections. All who know him speak of him as a man whose friendship is worth while and as one who deserves and enjoys the confidence and high regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

EDWARD J. FLEMING.

Edward J. Fleming, a distinguished member of the Kansas City bar, has gained prominence not only as a wise interpreter of the law, with ability accurately to apply its principles to the points in litigation, but also as one who has used his professional powers for the benefit and assistance of mankind to a marked degree. Kansas City is proud to number him among her native sons. He was born April 19, 1885, his parents being John and Mary (Fitzgerald) Fleming. He was left an orphan when only about four years of age and was reared by John and Bridget Cain, farming people living at Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois. There he attended the public schools and Routt College of Jacksonville, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, thus gaining a broad and liberal education to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. He then came to Kansas City and took up the study of law in the Kansas City School of Law, being graduated in 1909 with the LL. B. degree. He passed the required examination, was admitted to the bar in June of that year and entered upon the general practice of law alone. In August, 1910, he was one of the organizers of the Free Legal Aid Bureau of the Board of Public Welfare of the Municipal Department and was in charge of that department until April, 1918, at which time he was elected to the bench and resigned his position to enter upon his judicial duties. His work in that connection has won wide attention. In fact it has been made the subject of discussion by the press throughout the country and a lengthy article appeared in Collier's Weekly of February 24, 1912, concerning the work of Mr. Fleming under the heading of "Kansas City's Godfather." He is one of the authors of a little volume entitled "Legal Suggestions," which according to its preface is "a plain statement of some of the laws most frequently affecting the

interests of applicants to the free legal aid bureau." The little volume is one of immense value to those whose circumstances compel them to seek free legal assistance. It gives a clear and concise statement of legal conditions which affect the welfare of many, treating of such subjects as the allowance for widows and wives of prisoners, of attachments, of wages, of chattel mortgages and conditional sales, the making of contracts, the criminal liability for selling or disposing of mortgaged property and of many laws affecting children, including laws concerning child labor, compulsory education, criminal liability of parents, the juvenile court with its jurisdiction over children, the times and conditions under which children may be taken away from parents, the fact that parents may be made to support children, the subject of neglected and delinquent children, the questions of divorce and alimony, the questions of exemption, the matter of garnishments, of interest and usury, many questions relating to labor and to landlords and tenants as well as to many phases of property holding. Acting as attorney for the Free Legal Aid Bureau, Mr. Fleming has done most important service for many individuals, bringing justice and right into many lives, and punishment where it was deserved.

With such a record of splendid service, it is not to be wondered at that Edward J. Fleming was chosen for judge of the municipal court. His high ideal of service is indicated in his annual report of division No. 2 of the municipal court, in which he said: "The establishment of the municipal court was in many respects one of the most important pieces of judicial legislation in the history of Kansas City. It marked the passing of the old-time 'police court,' with its slipshod methods, its ex-parte hearings, its sordid surroundings and unsystematic proceedings which too often degenerated into a travesty of justice, and it elevated the trial of minor offenses to a plane of calm, judicial investigation and formal procedure that enabled the unfortunate offenders to obtain a fair hearing and a judgment based upon an orderly and impartial trial of the facts presented. It made it possible also for men of legal education and training to accept the position of judge of these courts and to bring to the administration of their offices a knowledge of criminal jurisprudence and a more liberal view of the potentialities of such a court as a corrective and humanitarian agency. Under the old regime the punitive idea was the predominant one. With the establishment of the municipal court came the realization of the new idea in criminal jurisprudence, especially as it relates to minor offenses, that preventive and ameliorating measures are as much a function of courts of criminal jurisdiction as the awarding of fines and punishments. The municipal court is, by the very nature of its jurisdiction, a 'poor man's tribunal.' It deals largely with a class of offenders who have slender means of defense and who, too often, have been led into the pathways of the social derelicts by poverty, ignorance and evil surroundings." His work has been a splendid exponent of his own high ideals as to the purpose of law administration, for he ever believes that punishment should be subservient to the effort to reclaim and uplift the individual and place him in the class of useful citizenship.

On the 17th of June, 1912, Mr. Fleming was married to Miss Lyle Fraser at Colorado Springs, Colorado, whose people reside in Kansas City. Her father, John Fraser, is a native of Missouri and at one time followed farming at Mexico, this state. Her mother is Mrs. Annabelle Fraser.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have been born two children, Edward J. and Fraser, aged respectively six and four years. In religious faith Mr. Fleming is a Catholic and fraternally he has membership relations with the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Eagles, the Moose and also with the Phi Alpha Delta, a college fraternity. His life is actuated by the broadest humanitarian principles and his chosen profession has given him excellent opportunity to exemplify his ideals in practical service for mankind.

GEORGE F. POWELL.

George F. Powell is the president of the Powell & O'Rourke Grain Company of St. Louis. He comes to this city from the Atlantic seaboard, having been born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 17, 1869. His father, Colonel R. M. Powell, a native of Alabama, served with the Confederate army in the Civil war as a member of Hood's Fifth Texas Brigade and had risen to the rank of commander of that brigade ere the close of the war. He afterward devoted his life to the practice of law and

became one of the prominent attorneys of Texas. The same military spirit was manifest in his ancestors, the great-grandfather of George F. Powell having fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. Colonel Powell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Grace, a daughter of John Ackerman Grace, and they became parents of two sons and one daughter; Frank, deceased; George F.; and Florence, who is the wife of J. Horace Gay, a farmer of Kentucky.

George F. Powell, after pursuing his education in the public schools of Baltimore, secured a position in 1884 as office boy with the firm of Connor Brothers of St. Louis and continued with that house for twenty-six years, or until 1910. No stronger proof of his capability, fidelity and enterprising spirit could be given than the fact that he remained with the same firm for more than a quarter of a century, during which period he steadily worked his way upward until he was admitted to a partnership. In 1910 he withdrew from that business connection and formed a partnership with John J. O'Rourke under the name of the Powell & O'Rourke Grain Company of which he has continuously served as president. They conduct a general grain business and have a large exporting trade to Cuba. This firm does the largest amount of business in connection with the exporting of grain to Cuba of any firm in the United States. Their business has been built up along the most progressive and enterprising lines. Mr. Powell is a man who never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose, knowing that when one avenue of opportunity seems closed he can carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal. He is today a very prominent figure in the grain trade of St. Louis and is the second vice president of the Merchants Exchange.

Mr. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Corinne R. Robertson, a daughter of John M. Robertson, and they now have three children: John, Nancy and Robert, aged respectively twelve, ten and eight years. All of the children attend the Sacred Heart convent of St. Louis. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Powell belongs to the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a fourth degree member. He subscribed liberally to all war activities and served on various committees that were helpful agencies in the successful prosecution of the war. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Chicago Board of Trade and the Normandie Golf Club, and politically maintains an independent course. His interests and activities are wide and varied, showing him to be a man of progressive spirit and one who keeps in touch with the tendency of the times.

LEWIS BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

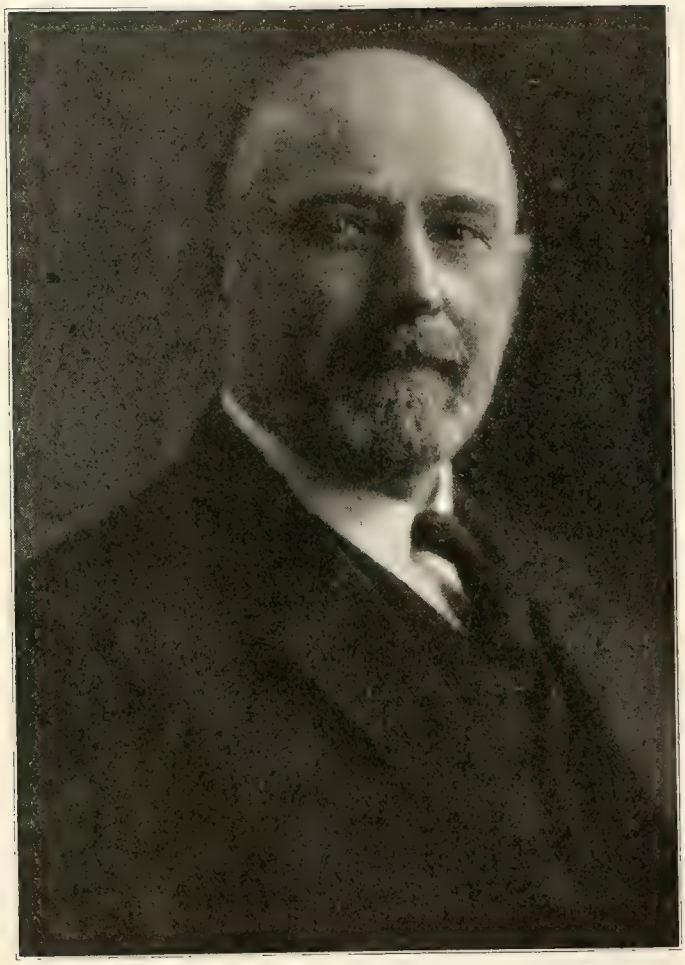
Kansas City has long been one of the most important centers of the live stock industry of America and actively and prominently connected with this business at the present time is Lewis B. Andrews, who is a well known member of the Live Stock Exchange. He was born near Lena, Illinois, October 9, 1850, a son of William and Jane Andrews, both of whom were natives of Ohio. He pursued his education in the country school, while spending his youthful days upon the home farm, later attending Oberlin College in Ohio. He assisted his father until he was twenty-two years of age, when he took charge of his father's farm, which was largely given over to the raising of live stock.

In 1878 Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Elizabeth Moffett, daughter of James and Isabella Moffett of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, who were both born in County Monaghan, Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews belong to the Second Presbyterian church of Kansas City, in which they are greatly interested. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party but has never sought nor desired public office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon business affairs. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and is interested in all its activities for the benefit and progress of the city. He is also a member of the Kansas City Club.

In 1884 Mr. Andrews left Illinois and went to Comanche county, Kansas, where he proved up government and school claims. This government claim formed the nucleus of what has for many years been known as the Comanche County Ranch near Coldwater, Kansas.

In 1889 he came to Kansas City where he turned his attention to the oil busi-



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ness. In January, 1896, Mr. Andrews and the Moffett brothers formed a partnership under the firm name of Moffett Brothers & Andrews Live Stock Commission Company, of which he is now the secretary and treasurer. This company handles cattle, sheep and hogs and has developed a business of extensive proportions. Mr. Andrews is the treasurer of the Live Stock Exchange and is recognized as one of the prominent representatives of this industry in Kansas City and the west. Upon a farm in Jackson county he is engaged in raising registered Herefords and shorthorns and in the breeding of horses and mules.

Mr. Andrews has also extended his activities into other fields of business and is a director of the Midwest Reserve Trust Company and president of the Peoples State Bank of Dodson, Missouri. He started out in the business world empty handed but diligence and thrift have characterized his entire business life, and his record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others.

HORACE H. BLANTON.

Horace H. Blanton, widely known and highly respected in Kansas City, is numbered among Missouri's native sons. He was born in Keytesville, Barry county, April 20, 1860, his parents being William Horace and Martha J. (Harbin) Blanton, who were natives of Alabama and Virginia respectively. The father was a lawyer of prominence in his day and became one of the early settlers of Vernon county. He represented his district in the state legislature about the time of the opening of the Civil war, and joined the Confederate army, serving throughout the period of hostilities with a Missouri regiment, with which he rose to the rank of major. He was sent east, serving in that section of the country during the greater part of the war. He was a stanch supporter and admirer of Stephen A. Douglas and did active campaign work in his behalf. At the outbreak of the Civil war Alfred Harbin, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Blanton of this review, took his family to Austin, Texas, where they remained until social conditions were reestablished about 1866, when they returned to their old home in Vernon county, Missouri.

Accordingly the childhood of Horace H. Blanton was largely spent on a plantation in Texas. Upon their return to Missouri his father established a real estate business under the firm name of Prewitt, Blanton & Poindexter, which firm won a place of leadership in their line in that section of the state, Mr. Blanton continuing with the firm until death ended his labors at Nevada, Missouri, in April, 1872. In 1857 he had been admitted to the bar and was appointed commissioner of Vernon county by the court. Along the maternal line, as previously indicated, Horace H. Blanton is also a representative of one of the old families of Missouri. His grandfather, Major Alfred Harbin, was a native of Virginia but came to this state at an early period in its development and served in both branches of the state legislature prior to the war, being a member of the general assembly when the question of Missouri's secession from the Union was under consideration. He voted to submit the question to the people, which they did, and by a majority of eighty thousand the vote was against secession. The Harbin family have through many generations resided in Virginia and many of its members there won distinction in various fields of endeavor.

Horace H. Blanton was a public school pupil at Nevada, Missouri, and for one year attended Henderson College in Rusk county, Texas. Later he pursued a classical course in the Missouri State University at Columbia but before completing the university course began reading law in the office of Hon. Charles G. Burton, of Nevada, Missouri, and on the 2d of May, 1881, was admitted to the bar. In the meantime he was graduated from the State University at Columbia in 1879 with the LL. B. degree. He entered upon the general practice of law at Nevada and was city counselor there in 1881 and filled the office of prosecuting attorney from 1884 until 1886 and again from 1892 until 1894. Further recognition of his capability and public spirit led to his being made a candidate for congress in the fifteenth congressional district on the democratic ticket in 1896, but he was defeated by M. E. Benton, of Neosho. He has always been unfaltering in his devotion to the principles of Jeffersonian democracy.

In October, 1902, Mr. Blanton removed to Kansas City and practiced alone until 1917, when he became associated with Edwin J. J. Shannahan under the firm

name of Blanton & Shannahan. This firm has long occupied a prominent position in the profession. Mr. Blanton is richly endowed with those qualities requisite to success at the bar and has made steady progress as an advocate and as a counselor.

On the 2d of December, 1885, at Nevada, Missouri, Mr. Blanton wedded Miss Florence Minns, a daughter of John Minns, and their children are Florence, Kathleen, Elaine and William Horace. The only son enlisted July 19, 1918, in the Field Artillery and went to Jefferson Barracks, after which he was transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor in Kentucky. He was made first sergeant of his company and had been ordered overseas, but to his great disappointment the armistice was signed before he was sent abroad. He married Miss Ruth Wilson and they have a son, William Horace, Jr., the father now being in the employ of the Standard Oil Company as cost clerk.

Mrs. Blanton passed away October 19, 1904. She was a member of the Episcopal church, as are the children. Mr. Blanton contributes generously to its support. Mr. Blanton is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose, while in the strict path of his profession he is connected with the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. His activities and interests are always directed along those channels through which flows the greatest good to the greatest number. He stands for progressiveness in all public measures and in his law practice his course has been marked by constant advancement, resulting from wide study, thorough application and a close conformity to the highest ethical standards of the profession.

CHARLES ALFRED HOUTS.

Admitted to the bar at Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1892, Charles Alfred Houts became connected with the legal department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company at St. Louis in July of that year and has since been a representative of the bar of this city. He was born at Warrensburg, December 13, 1868, his parents being G. Will and Anna (Duffield) Houts, whose family numbered four children, a son and three daughters: Mrs. Myra Hornbeck, Charles A., Mrs. Birdie Gwinn and Mrs. Sallie McCauley. The father was also a member of the bar, well known in Johnson county, Missouri, where he resided from 1839, his birth having occurred in Scott county, Missouri. His wife had come to this state from Virginia in 1854 and was a niece of William Broaddus Thompson and M. Jeff Thompson, the latter being a major general in the Confederate army.

Charles A. Houts, after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native city, continued his education in the Warrensburg State Normal School from 1882 until 1886 and then entered DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1891 with the Master of Arts degree. As stated, he became a resident of St. Louis in 1892, when in July of that year he was engaged as representative of the legal department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, with which he was thus associated until 1895. He then formed a partnership with George S. Johnson, practicing as a member of the firm of Johnson & Houts until 1897. In 1898 the firm style, through the admission of a third partner, was changed to Johnson, Houts & Marlatt and later they were joined by Harry B. Hawes, the partnership between the four existing until 1912, when Mr. Marlatt passed away and the business relation between the others was dissolved. Mr. Houts since that time has been practicing independently and is widely known as an able attorney at law who continues in general practice and by reason of his acknowledged ability is accorded an extensive clientage. He filled the office of United States district attorney from 1910 until 1914. He has maintained pleasant connection with his colleagues and contemporaries in law practice as a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association. In addition to his connection with the legal profession Mr. Houts is a director of the Webster Groves Trust Company of St. Louis county.

On the 8th of April, 1896, at Indianapolis, Indiana, Mr. Houts was married to Miss Eleanor F. Wright and to them have been born two children, Josephine Beverly and Henry Wright. At the age of nineteen years the latter became a member of the Students Army Training Corps at Columbia and at present is located in Washington University. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church

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and in political belief Mr. Houts is a republican. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, his blue lodge connection being with Webster Groves Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M., while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Moolah Temple he has crossed the sands of the desert. He belongs to the Noonday, Racquet, Algonquin and Sunset Hill Country Clubs and is a member of Phi Kappa Psi, a college fraternity, and a charter member of the Blackstone Society. He manifests sincere concern in all those interests which have to do with upholding the legal and moral status of his community and at all times his ideals of life have been high.

FRED NELSON CHENEY.

Fred Nelson Cheney is one of the best known insurance men of St. Louis and the middle Mississippi valley. He has been most active in this work for many years, representing important interests, and is now conducting an insurance clearing house, which is an insurance service department. He was born in Arcola, Minnesota, July 9, 1858, his parents being Frederick P. and Louisa B. (Hill) Cheney. The ancestral records of the family present much interesting information. The word Cheney is derived from the French "chene," meaning oak, and came into use originally in Normandy and then in England to signify the residence, probably, of the progenitor. Records of the Cheney family are found in Northampton, Wiltshire, Sussex, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Hertfordshire, Essex and Devonshire, England, as early as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. John Cheney, the emigrant ancestor, was born in England and, according to a letter written by John Eliot, the famous Indian apostle, who was a minister at Roxbury, Massachusetts, John Cheney "came into the land in the year 1636. He brought four children with him—Mary, Martha, John and Daniel. Sarah, his fifth child, was born in the last month of same year, 1636, called February. He removed from our church to Newbury the end of the next summer." John Cheney prospered during his residence at Newbury. His allotment of land was large and he had valuable interests in the old town, on the shore and elsewhere. He served as a member of the grand jury April 27, 1648, and was often a selectman. He was also made a member of a committee to lay out the way to the neck and through the neck to the marsh on the east side of the old town November 29, 1654. He was likewise one of the famous ten men of Newbury who took a keen interest in the campaign of Governor Winthrop against Sir Henry Vane, resulting in making a journey of forty miles from Newbury to Cambridge in order to take the freeman's oath. They were admitted as freemen May 17, 1637, after accomplishing this journey, which was a most arduous one at that period.

Daniel Cheney, son of John Cheney, was born in England about 1633. He became a farmer and was regarded as a man of great industry and also of great wisdom in his community. He became a freeman on the 7th of May, 1663, and in 1688 he was made a constable. He was one of those who petitioned for the pardon or restoration of John Pike, who had been a lieutenant of the militia in Newbury and who had fallen under the displeasure of the general court for some reason. On the 19th of October, 1654, the court ordered those who petitioned to give bonds in the sum of ten pounds for daring to sign their names to such a paper and to appear for trial. The three men, however, received no punishment for asking for fair play for their officer. Daniel Cheney was married in Newbury, October 8, 1665, to Sarah Bagley and their children were Sarah, Judith, Daniel (II), Hannah, John, Eleanor, Joseph and James.

Daniel Cheney (II) was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 31, 1670. He twice rendered service in the old blockhouse in 1704, in defense against Indian attacks. He was a member of the Second Foot Company of Newbury in 1710 and 1711 under Hugh March. He married Hannah Duston, who is famous in history. On the 15th of March, 1697, the Indians attacked their home and Mrs. Duston was then in bed with her infant daughter, a week old, attended by her nurse, Mary Neff. She was ordered to accompany her captors, and but partly dressed, started on the dreadful journey northward. The savages dashed out the brains of her baby against a tree in sight of Mrs. Duston in order to save them the trouble of caring for an

infant. After two weeks the Indians camped on an island at Pennock, now Concord, New Hampshire, and while there, on the 30th of March, 1697, Mrs. Duston, with the aid of Samuel Leonard, a seventeen-year-old lad who had been captured in Worcester, made her escape. The nurse, Mary Neff, had also been made to accompany the Indians, and the two women and the boy, with a hatchet, tomahawked the Indians while they were asleep, only one squaw and a young Indian escaping. Mrs. Duston and her two companions then returned to Haverhill, Massachusetts, and later received rewards for their bravery. The children of Daniel Cheney (II) and his wife, Hannah (Duston) Cheney, were Daniel, John, Thomas, Hannah, Sarah, Nathaniel, Mary and Abigail.

Of this family Thomas Cheney was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 25, 1703, and was married May 17, 1726, to Hannah Stevens, of Haverhill. Their children were Hannah, Daniel, Duston, Thomas, Mary, Nathaniel, John, James, Abigail, Sarah, Ruth and Susanna.

Duston Cheney, son of Thomas Cheney, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 3, 1731, and wedded Sarah Mount, their children being Rachel, Eliphalet, Caleb, Hannah, Thomas, John, Mary, Duston, Giles and Moses.

Giles Cheney, son of Duston Cheney, was born at Plaistow, New Hampshire, September 4, 1771. He first married Hannah Peasley and his second wife was Hannah Kimball. The children of his first marriage were Daniel, Jesse, Zadoc, Henry, Rhoda, Reuben Peasley, Betsey, Smilax and Harrison, and the children of his second marriage were William, James, Lorenzo, Giles, Jeanette, Quincy, Aulanie and Cynthia.

Reuben Peasley Cheney, son of Giles Cheney, was born in Washington, Vermont, May 10, 1803, and was married October 2, 1827, at Barre, Vermont, to Sophronia Ufford, whose birth occurred in Greensboro, Vermont, in 1799, and who died at Glover, Vermont, December 21, 1882. Their children were Frederick Porter, Nelson and Celestia.

Frederick Porter Cheney was born July 11, 1828, and died December 25, 1896. He was the father of Fred Nelson Cheney of this review. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Union army and was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor, never fully recovering from his injuries. He served altogether for three years in Company K, eleventh regiment of Vermont Infantry. His condition on account of his wound did not prevent him from accomplishing a great deal. He was superintendent of schools and twice represented his district in the state legislature. For a time he published the Green Mountain Kicker and was a writer of ability. He was also a strong patriot, a kind-hearted man, a good friend and a most loyal citizen, and when he passed away Mason Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member, attended the funeral services in a body, thus paying their last tribute of respect to an old army comrade.

Fred Nelson Cheney, the son of Frederick P. and Louisa B. (Hill) Cheney, obtained his early education in the public schools of Glover, Vermont, and later pursued a course of study in the high school at Barton, that state. He secured a clerkship when fifteen years of age in the employ of O. D. Owen, a general merchant at Barton, Vermont. He rapidly won the confidence of his employer, who entrusted him with the buying of goods, the keeping of books and the management of the business. In 1883 he entered into partnership with his brother, Reuben Howard Cheney, in the insurance business at Manchester, New Hampshire, representing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, under the firm name of Cheney & Cheney. In 1902 the partnership was dissolved, the firm having in the meantime won a very substantial measure of success, building up a business of extensive proportions. Fred N. Cheney later became special agent for the same company and in 1902 removed to St. Louis. For sixteen years he filled the position of manager of the general agency for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with headquarters in the Chemical building, but resigned that position in January, 1919, to conduct an insurance clearing house, to which undertaking he is now devoting his energies with excellent success. He is also the owner of a farm of one thousand acres in Ballard county, Kentucky, and is planning to spend his remaining days thereon.

Mr. Cheney also has an interesting military record, for at one time he was captain of Company A of the Amoskeag Veterans, known as the Old Continentals. The regiment has always worn the old continental uniform, has always acted as the governor's footguard and always attends the governor at his inauguration. The

company came into existence in colonial days and is one of the notable military organizations of the country.

On the 24th of December, 1882, in Glover, Vermont, Mr. Cheney was married to Miss Lulu Irene Davis. Their children are as follows: Ruth Irene is the wife of Erland Gjessing, who has been in the government service for many years. Just before this country went to war with Germany he was appointed vice consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, where he served during the war period, rendering very valuable service to his country through the knowledge that he was able to transmit concerning conditions in Germany and other parts of Europe. He is still on duty there. John Willoughby, the second of the family, left college and enlisted in the Marines in 1917, at the age of nineteen years. The others of the family are Dorothy Zaphira, who married Leo E. Thomas, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Margaret Louise. Their religious faith is that of the Unitarian church.

Politically Mr. Cheney is a republican, having always given stalwart support to the party. He is a Mason, having taken the degrees of lodge, chapter, council, commandery and consistory, and is also a member of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Boston, Massachusetts. He is well known in club circles in the east and the west, belonging to the City Club and the Sunset Hill Country Club of St. Louis, also to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, the Derryfield Club and the Calumet Club of New Hampshire. He is of the same sturdy type as his ancestors, a most able, progressive citizen and a loyal American to the last drop of blood. His interest in public matters has been pronounced and his activities have at all times been of a character beneficially resultant to community, commonwealth or country.

J. W. LYDA.

J. W. Lyda is a well known hardware merchant of Atlanta, Missouri, where his birth occurred in 1871. He is a son of Jesse G. and Margaret (Anderson) Lyda and is a great-grandson of Gideon and Miranda (Defrese) Lyda, who were natives of North Carolina and who came to Missouri in 1836, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Cooper county, where they lived for two years. They then came to Macon county, Missouri, settling where Atlanta now stands. Here Gideon Lyda secured land and improved a farm, making it his home until his death, which occurred January 4, 1870. He was one of the survivors of the War of 1812. His son, Geo. A. Lyda, was born in White county, Tennessee, and accompanied his parents to Missouri, where he was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm in Macon county, attending the district school during his boyhood days to some extent but largely acquiring his education by study at the fireside at night.

His son, Jesse G. Lyda, father of J. W. Lyda, was born in Lyda township, Macon county, which was named in honor of the family. Through the greater part of his active business career he engaged in farming and in merchandising and at all times was found a most reliable and progressive business man. He wedded Miss Margaret Anderson, who was born in Iowa. Like his father, he was an active supporter of democratic principles and was a man of energy and progressiveness in relation to all the affairs of his community, doing his part in every way to promote the welfare and benefit of the people. He died in 1916, leaving behind him the priceless heritage of an honest name as well as a substantial competence which he had acquired through well directed business activity.

J. W. Lyda, son of Jesse G. Lyda, and the immediate subject of this review, is indebted to the district school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was reared under the parental roof and at the age of twenty years entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with which he continued for thirteen years. He then engaged in the hardware business, in which he has since continued, and throughout the intervening period has been classed with the representative merchants of Atlanta. He carries a large and well selected line of both shelf and heavy hardware and his reasonable prices, his honorable dealing and his earnest desire to please his patrons have been salient features in his growing success.

In 1898 Mr. Lyda was married to Miss Mary Shain, daughter of William T. and Susan Shain, natives of Kentucky and early settlers of Missouri. Two children have been born of this marriage, Regina and Eugene. Mr. Lyda is a member of

the Modern Woodmen and his political endorsement is given to the democratic party. Thus he follows in the footsteps of his ancestors and likewise follows their example in the matter of progressive citizenship and earnest support of all plans and measures for the general good. His breadth of view not only recognizes possibilities for his own advancement but for the city's development as well, and his patriotism prompts him to utilize the latter as quickly and effectively as the former.

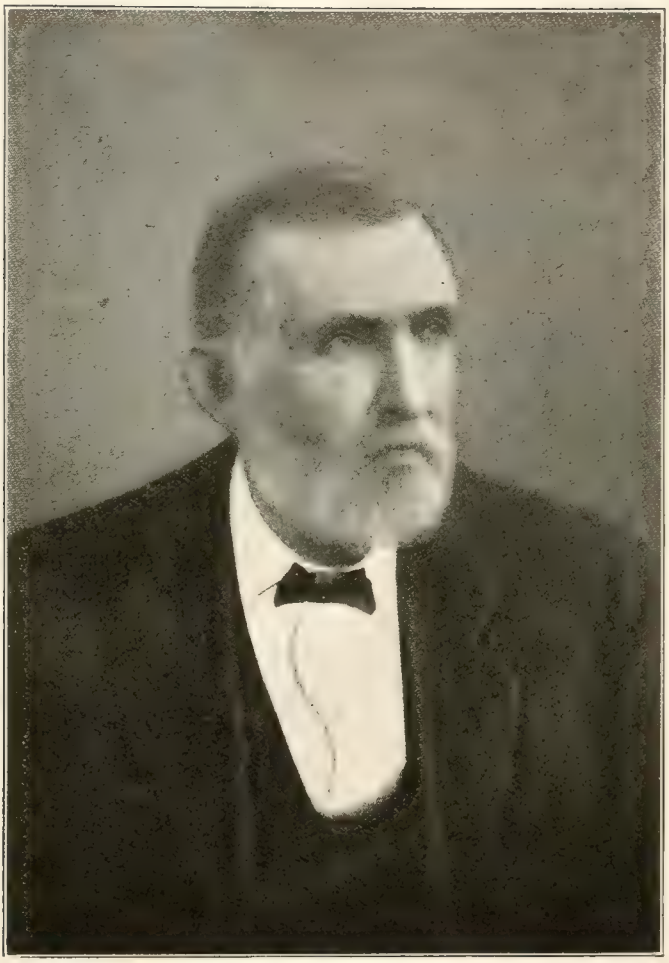
JAMES A. MOORE.

James A. Moore, who for many years figured prominently in agricultural and banking circles in Linn county, was but seven years of age when he came to Missouri with his parents, the family home being established upon what was then the western frontier. Throughout his remaining days James A. Moore continued a resident of Missouri. He was born, however, in Anderson county, Tennessee, November 3, 1835, and came of English ancestry, the family having been founded in America during colonial days. His grandfather, James Moore, was born in North Carolina and at the time of the Revolutionary war joined the colonial forces in the struggle for independence. He afterwards removed to Tennessee, where he engaged in farming, and his last days were spent in Alabama, where he lived for a number of years prior to his death, which occurred when he was well advanced in age. His son, Joseph T. Moore, the father of James A. Moore, was born in Alabama, May 1, 1791, and devoted his time to the occupation of farming when not engaged in military duty. He had the same patriotic spirit as his father and at the country's call to arms for service in the War of 1812 he joined the army, with which he remained for five years. He was with General George R. Clarke at the capture of Vincennes, Indiana, and was there slightly wounded in the shoulder. In recognition of his military service he received a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land in Linn county, Missouri, from the government. Prior to this time Joseph Moore had wedded Jane Pate, a native of Alabama, and in 1840 came to Linn county to locate his land and two years afterward brought his family to his claim, driving across country with horses and oxen and bringing his live stock with him. The family first lived in a tent but soon a log cabin was built. The wife and mother passed away in 1846, leaving a family of five sons and a daughter. Later the father married Miss Sophia Root and they became the parents of four children. As the years passed Joseph T. Moore became an active factor in shaping the policy and promoting the progress of the district in which he lived. He filled various local offices and for three terms was county judge of Linn county. He was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and died in that faith in 1873. The land which he received as a grant from the government is still in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Lee Taggert, who resides in Linneus.

James A. Moore whose name introduces this review went through the hardships and privations of pioneer life and assisted his father in the arduous task of developing a new farm, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-three years. His opportunity for attending school was limited, but he learned many lessons from nature and in the school of experience, and became a well informed man. Two years after attaining his majority he purchased a tract of wild land and with characteristic energy began to clear and improve the property, living thereon for many years. He brought his land under a high state of cultivation and added to his holdings from time to time until he was the owner of fourteen hundred acres, much of which he placed under the plow, and year after year gathered abundant harvests. He also engaged quite extensively in the raising of live stock, remaining upon his farm until 1899, when he removed to Brookfield, but continued to supervise the operation of his farm and his live stock interests. In 1904 he established a private bank in Brookfield, which has become one of the substantial institutions of this part of the state.

On the 17th of November, 1858, James A. Moore was married to Miss Sarah True, a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of four children: Mary, the wife of Dr. Powers; Joseph W.; Effie, the wife of C. H. Jones, of Brookfield; and Butler A., deceased.

Mr. Moore was a member of the state militia during the Civil war. Like his



JAMES A. MOORE

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father, he was always keenly interested in the welfare and progress of his community and contributed to all plans and measures for the general good. He passed away November 22, 1919, and his sterling worth was recognized by all, for he was true to every manly principle, his life being fraught with good deeds and characterized by honorable motives.

PHILIP R. TOLL.

Philip R. Toll is a prominent representative of business interests in Kansas City as chairman of the board of the Badger Lumber Company, controlling a most successful and extensive enterprise with branch establishments in a number of other cities. He was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, November 22, 1863, a son of Alfred and Mary (Lee) Toll and a grandson of Philip R. Toll. The latter was a native of New York and a direct descendant of Charles Hansen Toll, who sailed from Sweden, was arrested by Algerian pirates and held for bounty; but escaping he swam six miles to a British merchantman which carried him to South America. Thence he made his way to New York, where he arrived in 1748. He secured large grants of land around the present site of the city of Schenectady and became a very prominent figure in the early history of that section of the state, his name figuring conspicuously in its annals. Philip R. Toll, the grandfather of Mr. Toll of this review, was married in early manhood to Miss Nancy DeGraaf, also a native of the Empire state and a representative of one of the oldest and wealthiest Holland Dutch families of New York. Her brother, John S. DeGraaf, furnished the United States government with all of the funds for the equipment of the naval fleet on the Great Lakes in the War of 1812, which enormous loan was never repaid until long after his death. He was also one of the organizers and a director of the first railroad built in America. In the year 1841 Philip R. Toll and his wife and family left New York to become pioneer settlers of St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he spent his remaining days. His wife, who was born September 17, 1797, died March 27, 1898, at the remarkable old age of one hundred years six months and ten days.

Their son, Alfred Toll, acquired his education in St. Joseph county, Michigan, and in Fort Wayne, Indiana, returning from the latter place to the former and there engaging in business as a general merchant. He also conducted a sawmill and flour mill there and was a prominent and active factor in business life in that locality until May, 1866, when he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where for twenty years he successfully conducted a lumber business. In 1873 he assisted in organizing the Badger State Lumber Company at Hannibal, with mills in Wisconsin, and in 1886 organized the Badger Lumber Company to conduct the retail yards of the former and handle the products of its manufacture in the north, removing to Kansas City to make this the headquarters of the business. Through his untiring energy and skillful manipulation of business interests the enterprise became one of the largest and best known lumber industries of this part of the country. Mr. Toll also organized the Fort Smith Lumber Company of Fort Smith, Arkansas, operating four mills and owning ninety-four thousand acres of timber land. He likewise built the Central Railroad of Arkansas and at the time of his death was president of the Badger Lumber Company, the Fort Smith Lumber Company, the Central Railroad of Arkansas and the Choctaw Investment Company, besides being an officer and director in various other financial and commercial institutions. Mr. Toll remained robust and strong to the last, leading an active and strenuous life until called to the home beyond on the 4th of March, 1910. He had reached the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, for his birth occurred in Schenectady, New York, January 6, 1832. The splendid success which he attained was the direct outcome of his intense activity, intelligently applied. Those who had personal acquaintance with him knew him as a man of genial nature, warm-hearted and sympathetic, holding friendship inviolable and manifesting unfaltering loyalty to every trust. Charitable and benevolent interests received his generous support and in matters of citizenship his position was never an equivocal one. He stood always in support of progress and improvement and in municipal affairs, as in business life, looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. He never sought to figure in public life, however, but gave his time and attention to his home and his busi-

ness. He gradually worked his way upward and the attainment of success was accompanied by the acquirement of an unsullied reputation built upon his fulfillment of every obligation and his straight-forward dealings in every relation. On the 6th of January, 1863, Mr. Toll was married to Miss Mary Lee, a daughter of Warren and Eliza Lee, of Maryland.

Philip R. Toll, whose name introduces this review, was an only son and has fully sustained an honored family name. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state and then continued his studies in the Kemper Military Academy of Boonville, Missouri, while in 1881 he entered Columbia University of New York. Following his graduation from the Troy Polytechnic Institute in 1883 he became identified with the great lumber industry established by his father and has remained therein continuously to the present time, being now chairman of the board of the Badger Lumber Company of Kansas City, which operates twelve yards in various parts of the municipality and numerous branches in other cities. He is likewise an officer and director in a number of banks and commercial enterprises and has long been widely recognized as a business man of excellent executive ability and sound judgment whose prosperity is indeed well deserved.

In 1886 Mr. Toll was united in marriage to Grace Kemper, a daughter of Frederick T. Kemper, founder of the Kemper Military School at Boonville, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Toll are the parents of four children. Alfred, the eldest, is a graduate of Harvard University and now acts as manager of the city sales department of the Badger Lumber Company. He married Miss Ethel Bailey, by whom he has one child, Laura Kemper Toll. Emily, a graduate of Wellesley College, is the wife of M. W. Hopkins, of Kansas City, and the mother of one daughter, Grace Kemper. Mary Lee was formerly a well known stage favorite but abandoned her career to become the wife of Paul P. Brinkman. She has one son, Philip Toll Brinkman. Nancy, the youngest of the family, is also a graduate of Wellesley College.

In politics Mr. Toll maintains an independent attitude, supporting men and measures rather than party. Fraternally he is a Mason, having taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rite bodies and belonging to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Kansas City. He is likewise identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Country Club and the Blue Hills Country Club. He is, moreover, an active and interested member of the Chamber of Commerce. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he is now serving as a member of the standing committee of this diocese and as vestryman of St. Paul's church. His hobby for fine bred horses and dogs is evidenced in the fact that many of the animals which he owns are notable prize winners. His interests are varied and his life record is an exposition of high and honorable principles which at all times indicate his continued and unswerving honor in his relations with his fellowmen whether in social or business circles.

CLIFFORD C. FOX.

Clifford C. Fox, president of the Fox-Wohl Shoe Company and thus a factor in the business activity of St Louis, was born in Calera, Alabama, March 20, 1888, and is the younger of the two children whose parents were Herman and Rose (Hamburger) Fox. The daughter, Lillian, is now the wife of Nathan Coleman, who is engaged in commercial building enterprises under the firm name of Coleman & Company, New York. The father, Herman Fox, was born in Germany and came to America in 1870. For a considerable period he was a successful retail merchant of Dalton, Georgia. In 1886, in Cincinnati, Ohio, he married Miss Rose Hamburger, a daughter of Solomon Hamburger.

Their son, Clifford C. Fox, was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of St. Louis, pursuing a three and a half years' course in the high school of the latter city. He made his initial step in the business world as an employe of Hamburger Brothers, who were then located in St. Louis but are now in Boston, Massachusetts. He remained with that firm from 1903 until 1915, joining as a stock clerk, after which he was advanced to the position of house salesman and later city salesman, while finally he was promoted to the responsible position of

manager. In 1915 he decided to engage in business on his own account, feeling that his experience as well as his capital justified this step. His capital was obtained entirely through his own labors, for he started out empty-handed. His record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished by individual effort intelligently directed. In 1915 he organized the Fox-Wohl Shoe Company, of which he became the president and treasurer, and since that time he has continuously served in the dual position. The firm conducts a wholesale shoe business, handling particularly men's and women's shoes, and they have built up an extensive trade, their ramifying business connections covering a broad territory.

On the 27th of November, 1916, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Helen Glaser, a daughter of Sigmund and Hattie Glaser, the former a well known merchant of St. Louis, engaged in the lace and embroidery business under the firm name of Sigmund Glaser & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Fox now have an interesting little daughter, Suzanne, three and a half years of age.

Mr. Fox is well known as a faithful representative of Masonic interests. He belongs to Cornerstone Lodge, No. 323, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised in June, 1918. In September, 1919, he took the Scottish Rite degrees in Missouri Consistory No. 1 and he is also a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, the Columbian Club, the Sunset Club, the Westwood Club and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. In religious views he holds to the faith of his fathers and is a member of Temple Israel. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is able to support his position by clear and strong argument, he has never sought or desired political preferment as a recognition of party fealty. On the contrary he has concentrated his efforts and attention upon business affairs, with sufficient leisure to enjoy various social pleasures and to bear his part in support of those activities and interests which feature as matters of civic virtue and civic pride.

ROBERT D. COBB.

Robert D. Cobb is the general auditor of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, to which position he has steadily advanced from a minor place which he occupied when a youth of fifteen, for at that time he started out to provide for his own support as an office boy with the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. He was born in Stillwater, Minnesota, December 8, 1865, and during his infancy was brought to St. Louis by his parents, Hiram and Henrietta (Scobee) Cobb. The father, who was a native of Vermont, was for many years a pilot on the Mississippi river and died in St. Louis in 1870. The mother, a native of Kentucky, passed away in this city in 1919, having survived her husband for almost a half century.

Robert D. Cobb was reared in St. Louis and attended the public schools up to the age of fifteen years, when in 1880 he obtained employment as an office boy with the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. He left that road in 1883 and entered the employ of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad in a clerical capacity. His capability and fidelity won him promotion to the position of traveling auditor, and in 1891 he was transferred to Tyler, Texas, and became auditor of the road in Texas, there continuing until May, 1918, when he was again sent to the St. Louis offices and advanced to the position of general auditor for the company. From the outset of his business career his work has been characterized by efficiency and accuracy, and he has rendered most efficient service to the corporation which he has represented. He has also become a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank of Tyler, Texas, and was one of the directors of the institution until he left that place.

On the 1st of October, 1889, Mr. Cobb was married in St. Louis, to Miss Elizabeth Harris, a daughter of Evan and Jane (Johnson) Harris, who own a ranch at Broadmoor, Texas, where they reside. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb have one son, Robert H. Cobb, who is with the Brown Shoe Company and who resides with his parents in St. Louis.

Mr. Cobb is a democrat in his political views, having always supported the party since attaining his majority. His religious belief is that of the Baptist

church, and fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Tyler Lodge, at Tyler, Texas. He is well known in club circles, having membership in the Bellerive Country Club, the City Club and the Contemporary Club of St. Louis, and finds his recreation largely in golf.

J. P. FELL.

J. P. Fell is a retired merchant of Linneus, who has but recently disposed of his store after twenty-five years' connection with the mercantile interests of the city. He is now the vice president of the Superior Hay Stacker Manufacturing Company of Linneus and is also a director of the Citizens Bank. His life has been one of well directed energy and thrift and his determination and enterprise have constituted the foundation upon which he has built his success. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1852 and is a son of John R. and Sarah (Rathburn) Fell, natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut respectively. They came to Missouri in 1865, settling in Livingston county, where the father engaged in farming and there spent his remaining days. He was a school teacher in early life but concentrated the greater part of his time and attention upon his agricultural pursuits.

J. P. Fell was reared to manhood upon his father's farm and through his boyhood days was a pupil in the district schools, thus qualifying for life's practical and responsible duties. After reaching his majority he followed farming on his own account for several years but in 1888 turned his attention to merchandising at Wheeling, Missouri, where he resided for seven years. He then disposed of his business and removed to Linneus, where he opened a store which he conducted for a quarter of a century, beginning in 1895. In the year 1920, he disposed of his store with the intention of enjoying a well earned rest, although he still retains his interest in the Superior Hay Stacker Manufacturing Company of Linneus, of which he is vice president, and in the Citizens Bank, of which he is a director.

In 1872 Mr. Fell was married to Miss Elsie A. Johnson, daughter of Gile and Millie (Rich) Johnson, the former a native of Connecticut, while the latter was born in New York. Mr. Fell gives his political endorsement to the republican party but has never been ambitious to fill office. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and also to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a most highly respected and influential citizen, whose sterling worth is widely acknowledged in Linneus and throughout Linn county.

WARREN C. FLYNN.

Warren C. Flynn, manager in St. Louis for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Warren, Michigan, October 17, 1883. He is the son of John C. Flynn, a native of the State of New York, of Irish descent. The mother, formerly Annie E. Jones, was born in Ireland of Scotch descent. She is now living in Warren, Michigan. The father was a physician, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati. He engaged in active practice in Warren, Michigan, for thirty years, his death occurring in 1910 at the age of sixty. The family numbered six children of whom three are living, Warren C. being the eldest of the family.

Warren C. Flynn was educated in the common schools of Warren, Michigan, and the high school of Utica, Michigan. Following his graduation from high school he attended the Gutchess Business College in Detroit, and later attended the Detroit College of Law one year. At the age of seventeen he accepted a position as clerk in the office of Gage & Fischer, general agents in Detroit for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Five years later, or in 1905, he came to St. Louis with Mr. William J. Fischer, one of his former employers in Detroit. He continued with Mr. Fischer in various capacities in connection with the Northwestern Mutual Agency in St. Louis until 1912 when he removed to Indianapolis as manager at that point for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He continued in that capacity for three years when the company placed him in St. Louis as manager of its agency at that point, this change being effective January 1, 1916.

Mr. Flynn was married in St. Louis, April 14, 1909, to Miss Eva M. Marsh,

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daughter of James and Carrie Dyer Marsh; they have one child, Warren C. Flynn, Jr., who was born in St. Louis October 20, 1911.

Mr. Flynn has served two terms as president of the St. Louis Life Underwriters Association, one term as vice president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and president for one term of the St. Louis Kiwanis Club. In September, 1920, he was elected mayor of University City to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of Mayor August Heman.

When America was at war with Germany Mr. Flynn was active in advancing the sale of Liberty Loan bonds. His military record covers four years service with the Michigan National Guard as a member of Company H of the First Regiment. In politics he maintains an independent course and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, belonging to University City Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and also to the Scottish Rite bodies. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he is a member of the Noonday Club, the City Club, The Kiwanis Club and the Bellerive Country Club.

REV. BYRDINE AKERS ABBOTT.

Rev. Byrdine Akers Abbott, editor of the Christian Evangelist, published at St. Louis, this being one of the strongest publications of the Christian church in this country, was born in Craig county, Virginia, January 26, 1866, and is a son of Sinclair C. Abbott, who was born in Virginia and was of Scotch English descent. In early life Sinclair C. Abbott took up the trade of carpentering and eventually became a contractor. During the Civil war he served with the Confederate troops as a private in Bragg's army and was wounded in action. He participated in the battles of Chattanooga, Atlanta, Lexington and other hotly contested engagements and valorously defended the cause in which he believed. He married Lucinda J. Williams, a lady of Welsh descent, her ancestors having left the little rock-ribbed country of Wales because of religious persecution, seeking freedom to worship according to the dictates of their conscience in Virginia, their settlement being made in the mountainous districts of the Old Dominion. Both the father and mother of Mr. Abbott were descended from Revolutionary war ancestry. To this worthy couple were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters: Peyton B., who was a lawyer of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, but is now deceased, leaving a widow, who in her maidenhood was Marietta Chafin; Frank L., a lawyer of Roanoke, Virginia, who married Miss Lillian Britts and has departed this life; Byrdine A., of this review; R. E. Lee, who is the president of the Virginia Lumber Company of Roanoke, Virginia, and who married Roberta Shelburne; Luther M., a practicing physician of Newcastle, Virginia, who wedded Miss Josie Rader; Wade Hampton, a photographer of Abbott, Virginia, who married Miss Nancy Caldwell; J. W. G., who died at the age of six years; Edna E., the deceased wife of Arthur M. Lee, of Abbott, Virginia; Elizabeth S., the deceased wife of Robert O. Lee, a resident farmer of Abbott, Virginia; and Minnie B., who has also passed away.

Byrdine A. Abbott pursued his early education in the public schools of Craig county, Virginia, and from 1883 until 1886 attended Milligan College at Milligan, Tennessee, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From 1886 until 1888 he taught school in his native county and through the succeeding two years was a student in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, there pursuing special courses in logic, psychology and ethics until qualified for graduation.

In the meantime Mr. Abbott had entered upon the active work of the ministry and from 1888 until 1894 was pastor of the Christian church at Charlottesville, Virginia. In the latter year he went to Baltimore, Maryland, to accept the pastorate of the Harlem Avenue Christian church, with which he was connected for sixteen years or until 1910. He then came to St. Louis as pastor of the Union Avenue Christian church, occupying its pulpit until 1917. In the latter year he became editor of the Christian Evangelist, published in this city, and has since continued his editorial work most successfully. He has charge of the entire scope and plan of the above paper, which is widely read among the representatives of the denomination and has a circulation that extends to nearly every country on the face of the globe. Mr. Abbott has made the Evangelist one of the strong forces of the church, his editorials being always read with interest, while, more-

over, he has the ability to assemble in the printed sheet many articles of recognized value to the brotherhood. Mr. Abbott is also the author of a biography of the Rev. C. S. Lucas and has edited a number of books. He is likewise widely known as a lecturer throughout the country upon general topics, including those of both religious and social interest. While America was at war with Germany he regularly set aside a space every week for matters pertaining to the government and he was a liberal subscriber to all war activities. He is an advocate of the League of Nations and has made many speeches in behalf thereof throughout the country.

On the 1st of July, 1888, Mr. Abbott was married at Newcastle, Virginia, to Miss Ollie C. Carper and to them were born six children, five sons and a daughter; two sons died in infancy, Frederick B. Abbott, a well known surgeon, served for one year as a first lieutenant in the British army, then enlisted in the American army as first lieutenant and rose to a captaincy. He was a surgeon with Unit 21 and was afterward transferred to Mobile Hospital No. 4. He was in all of the drives in which the American forces participated save that at Chateau Thierry. He followed the army until he was gassed in the Argonne Woods on the 28th of October, 1918, and died as the result June 30, 1920; Crystal C., the only daughter, did very active war work; Lyman S., now a practicing physician of Baltimore, Maryland, enlisted in the army but was kept in school as a medical student; Robert D. served with the Marines and for a year was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. On the 12th of September, 1910, in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Abbott was married to Miss Helen B. Ireland, his first wife having passed away some years previous. They have become parents of a daughter, Jane Bancroft.

In politics Mr. Abbott is an independent democrat. He belongs to the Union Avenue Christian church, in which he is now serving as elder. His entire life has been devoted to those uplifting influences which make for the moral progress of the individual and the race, nor has he been denied the full harvest nor the aftermath of his labors. Various churches have felt the stimulus of his activity during his ministerial connection therewith, and as editor in chief of the Christian Evangelist his words are proving an influencing factor in the lives of individuals and in the promotion of the cause.

HON. JAMES MARCUS JOHNSON.

Hon. James Marcus Johnson, regarded as one of the ablest judges that Missouri has ever produced and now successfully practicing law in Kansas City, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, July 5, 1862. His father, James B. Johnson, was a native of Virginia who in 1856 came to Missouri, settling in St. Joseph, where he engaged in the stone and marble business. He was a son of James Johnson, Sr., also a native of the Old Dominion, and the ancestral line can be traced back to colonial days. James B. Johnson was a member of the Baptist church and he also belonged to the Masonic fraternity, his life being guided by the teachings and high purposes of the order and of the church. He married Henrietta M. Albertson, who was born in Indiana and is now living in California, but Mr. Johnson passed away in 1895. In their family were eight children, four of whom are yet living.

James Marcus Johnson was educated in the public and high schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, and, attracted to the legal profession, he began preparation for the bar. He read law under the direction of the firm of Crosby & Rusk, of St. Joseph, and was admitted to practice on the 7th of January, 1884. He then entered upon the active work of the courts in his native city, where he remained from 1884 until 1905, when he was elected judge of the Kansas City court of appeals and remained upon the bench for twelve years. He possesses a brilliant mind, is an omniverous reader and has ever been a diligent student. This has given him wide general culture and broad legal learning. In practice he has succeeded because of careful preparation, experience, fair-mindedness, a knowledge of human nature, ingenuity and an attractive personality. He has continued in the general work of the courts and is formidable both before court and jury. Methodical and painstaking, the thorough preparation of his cases has ever been one of his strong points in the attainment of success at the bar and in his judicial position he was the embodiment of rectitude and judicial propriety. Retiring from the bench on the 1st of January, 1917, he resumed the active practice of law, in which he is now engaged, his clientage

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being of a very extensive and most important character. He rendered over fifteen hundred opinions while judge of the court of appeals and his court was never behind its docket. He averaged one hundred and twenty-five opinions yearly, while the average for appellate courts is but thirty-five. His opinions are models of English as well as sound legal exposition. He is a prolific writer and lecturer on jurisprudence, history and literature. He lectures upon The Trial of Christ and other religious and secular subjects, including Shakespeare. He lectures before the Men's Bible Class of St. Paul's Episcopal church and he is a member of the faculty and lecturer on equity, court practice, pleadings, etc., in the Kansas City School of Law.

On the 30th of November, 1887, Judge Johnson was married to Miss Jessie Ambrose, daughter of James W. Ambrose, president of the Ambrose Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph and a representative of one of the pioneer families there. They have become the parents of four children. Donald W., a graduate of the Missouri State University now associated with his father in law practice, was married October 26, 1915, to Miss Reeve Alexander and they have one child, June Janet. Elsa, the second of the family, is the wife of Harry E. Marshall, of Seattle, Washington. Jessie Clayton is now a student in the University of Missouri. Sherratt M. is attending law school and also studying in his father's office.

The family are communicants of St. Paul's Episcopal church and Judge Johnson gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a finished and interesting public speaker, more instructive than stirring in his appeals but capable of persuading people by appeal to their reason and finer sensibility. He is much interested in all those agencies which make for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community and he has, moreover, been most active in Armenian relief work. He belongs to the Kansas City, the Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is also a member of the Missouri Historical Society, of which he served as vice president, and of the Missouri Valley Historical Society. His success, which does not merely cover his profession but extends to every field into which he has directed his activities, may be attributed to a rare capacity for making and retaining friends, to a very alert, well trained and powerful mind, to a vigorous imagination and a courage which never flags, combined with a gift of expression in both writing and speech which perfectly serves him in every necessity.

ROBERT PRYOR COMBS.

Robert Pryor Combs, vice president of the Peoples Trust Company of Kansas City, was born in Campbellsburg, Kentucky, October 13, 1888. He is a son of Rev. George H. Combs, a native of Kentucky and a grandson of William Pryor Combs. The former, a minister of the Christian church, was for twenty-five years pastor of the Independence Boulevard Christian church, of Kansas City, one of the largest congregations of that denomination in the country. He is now living retired in Kansas City. He married Martha Miller Stapp, who was born at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and they became the parents of three children.

This number included Robert Pryor Combs, who in the acquirement of his education attended the public schools of Kansas City until he had completed the high school course. He afterward entered the School of Law of the University of Missouri as a member of the class of 1909. He started upon his business career in the employ of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, one of the foremost concerns of the kind in the west. After remaining with that corporation for a short time he spent a year in the American National Bank of Kansas City and then became identified with the Pioneer Trust Company of Kansas City, with which he continued for two years. His next step brought him into active connection with the National Bank of Commerce, the leading financial institution of Kansas City, and later he spent three years in the Commercial National Bank of Hutchinson, Kansas. He afterward was elected to the vice presidency of the Terminal Trust Company, occupying that office for a number of years. He joined the United States army during the World war as a first lieutenant of the Field Artillery and was on duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa. On the 15th of January, 1919, he came to the Peoples Trust Company as vice president. This is one of the recently organized financial institutions of Kansas City, having been in existence for three years. At its head, however, are men of marked ability and of strong financial standing. The officers

of the company are: Charles S. Alves, president; R. P. Combs and W. T. Grant, vice presidents; Aldridge Corder, secretary; Wilson D. Wood, treasurer; and J. C. Davis, assistant secretary. The bank is capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and has a surplus of fifty thousand dollars and surplus and profits of one hundred and one thousand, nine hundred and six dollars, while its deposits reach four million, seven hundred and eighty-four thousand, five hundred and fifty-six dollars. The Western Financier said: "The Peoples Trust Company has strengthened its official family materially by the election of R. P. Combs, vice president. He has had a large local banking experience, starting with the American National Bank in 1906, then with the Pioneer Trust and the National Bank of Commerce and later as vice president of the Terminal Trust Company for two years. He was called into the service from there and served on Admiral Samuel McGowan's staff at Washington as a lieutenant in the United States navy. He returned to Kansas City recently and was elected to his present office January 15, 1919."

On the 30th of June, 1917, Mr. Combs was married to Miss Loula Long, a daughter of R. A. Long, the great lumber merchant and philanthropist of Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Combs are members of the Independence Avenue Christian church, in which he is serving as deacon. He belongs to the Kansas City, Mid-Day and Blue Hills Country Clubs and is prominently known in the social life of Kansas City. He is also connected with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon of the University of Missouri.

JUDGE ALLEN C. SOUTHERN.

Judge Allen C. Southern, residing in Independence, Missouri, presides over division No. 5 of the circuit court of the sixteenth judicial circuit. He was born in Jackson county, Missouri, September 9, 1878, his parents being John N. and Martha (Allen) Southern, who came to this state in 1866 from Tennessee. The father was a member of the bar in Tennessee prior to the Civil war, when he joined the Confederate army and served in Longstreet's division, sustaining an injury which crippled him for life. This did not prevent his activity in public matters, however, and for many years he was recognized as a most influential factor in the development and public interests of the state.

Allen C. Southern obtained a public school education in Jackson county and attended the high schools of Independence and Kansas City, Missouri. Later he attended the Kansas City School of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1900. He then entered upon the general practice of his profession in Independence and afterward became secretary to the Hon. W. S. Cowherd, congressman from the fifth district of Missouri, during his term of office. Mr. Southern filled the position of city counselor of Independence from 1909 until 1913 and in September of the latter year was appointed judge of the circuit court of the sixteenth judicial circuit and assigned to division No. 6, thus serving until the election of 1914. In 1915 he was appointed county engineer by the governor in order to clean up matters in connection with the highway work of Jackson county. He put up such a strong fight for what was right that the opponents tried to have him removed from office and took the matter into the courts, but his course was sustained by the state supreme court and the contest against him was abandoned. In May, 1916, he was appointed judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit and assigned to division No. 5. At the next election he was chosen by popular suffrage to the same position and was reelected in 1918 for a six year term, beginning on the 1st of January, 1919. His course on the bench has been characterized by the same qualities that have marked his other public service—unfaltering devotion to duty and a high sense of right and justice. He is quiet and retiring in manner, a good listener and one who gives both sides of any question a fair and impartial hearing. Absolutely honest and fearless in defense of what he believes to be right, he has always followed constructive methods and seeks to upbuild rather than to tear down in attaining the ends in which he believes.

At Independence, Missouri, on the 2d of June, 1904, Judge Southern was married to Miss Retta Latimer, a daughter of Judge James Latimer, of Jackson county, who served as judge of the county court for two terms. He was a native of Virginia

and belonged to the old Latimer family of that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Southern have been born two sons: James Allen, fourteen years of age; and John Nelson, a lad of eleven, both now attending school at Independence.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and for thirty years Judge Southern has been a member thereof. His political support is given to the democratic party. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery and to the Mystic Shrine. He has membership in the City Club of Kansas City and also belongs to the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He finds recreation in hunting and fishing, but allows nothing to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties, which are of an important character and are discharged with a marked sense of conscientious obligation.

THOMAS ADOLPH KNOBELOCH.

Thomas Adolph Knobeloch, of the investment firm of T. A. Knobeloch & Company was born at Belleville, Illinois, August 10, 1895. His grandfather was born in Germany and came to the United States with his parents about 1838, settling in Illinois, where his son Adolph Knobeloch still resides. Adolph Knobeloch was born in Belleville where he has been active in business circles, and is now connected with the First National Bank of that city. He married Pauline Tiemann, whose father was a native of Germany, coming to the United States in 1865, and he is living at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Thomas Adolph Knobeloch was a pupil in the public schools of Belleville to the age of fourteen years and afterward spent three years as a student in the Morgan Park Military Academy near Chicago, while later he pursued a two-years business course at the University of Illinois, completing his studies there in 1916. He then entered the real estate business with his father, with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee, where they specialized in handling large plantations, doing an extensive business of this character in Mississippi and Arkansas. When America entered the World war, Mr. Knobeloch responded to the call to the colors and on the 25th of May, 1917, was assigned to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and placed in the Reserve Officers Training School at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. There he remained for four months being trained for the artillery service. He received a commission as second lieutenant and was assigned to instruction work at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, where he remained until discharged December 8, 1918.

When the country no longer needed his military aid, Mr. Knobeloch came to St. Louis and here took up the real estate business with H. E. Prettyman, with whom he remained until he formed his present company in the fall of 1920, under the name of T. A. Knobeloch & Company which consists of three partners, Mr. Knobeloch, W. Blodgett Priest and C. Ray Miller doing a general high class municipal investment business.

Mr. Knobeloch gives his political support to the republican party, but has never been an office seeker. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in the Missouri Consistory, also Moolah Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, the Sunset Hill Country Club and Missouri Athletic Association. His various membership connections indicate the trend of his interests outside of business and the high principles which govern him in every relation of life.

J. HOWARD HOLMES.

J. Howard Holmes, of St. Louis, is the vice president of the J. A. Holmes Lumber Company and throughout his business career has been identified with this enterprise. By reason of his sound and discriminating judgment, his diligence and close application he has contributed in substantial measure to the success of the undertaking. St. Louis claims him as a native son, his birth having here occurred July 9, 1876. He comes of Scotch Irish ancestry, his father being John

A. Holmes, now deceased, who arrived in St. Louis in 1859, removing to this city from Pennsylvania. He was the founder of the J. A. Holmes Lumber Company, which has since been successfully operated. During the Civil war John A. Holmes was a member of the Home Guard throughout the entire period of hostilities. He wedded Belle Robb and they had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom J. Howard is the youngest. The others are: Robert, who is president of the J. A. Holmes Lumber Company and who wedded Caro Nichols; Belle, the widow of William H. Keech; and Florence R., who is the wife of Dr. Frederick Woodruff, an oculist.

J. Howard Holmes enjoyed the educational opportunities offered by Smith Academy and later spent two years as a student in Hamilton College of New York, after which he matriculated in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and was there graduated in June, 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He initiated his business experience as a clerk with the J. A. Holmes Lumber Company of St. Louis, of which his father was founder, and continued to act in a clerical capacity until 1909, when he was elected to the position of treasurer, thus serving until 1912, when he was chosen vice president. In this capacity he has served to the present time and as the second executive head is largely directing the affairs of the company, which controls a very substantial and gratifying business. The trade connections of the house have gradually developed with the passing years and the firm occupies a prominent place in lumber circles. J. Howard Holmes is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis and a director of the Hydraulic Press Brick Company. His business connections have thus become of an important character, and the soundness of his judgment and the progressiveness of his methods are uniformly recognized facts.

In Cleveland, Ohio, on the 14th of October, 1903, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Mary Brooks, a daughter of Arthur S. Brooks, who was formerly engaged in the wholesale stationery business and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have become parents of a daughter, Mary Brooks, born September 25, 1907, and now a pupil in Mary Institute.

During the period of the World war Mr. Holmes entered the aviation service of the United States, and was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to duty at the Speedway in Indianapolis. Politically he is a republican and his religious belief is indicated in his membership in the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis at Taylor and Westminster avenues. He is likewise an exemplary follower of Tuscan Lodge No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and his interest in community affairs and the progress of St. Louis is shown by his membership connection with the Chamber of Commerce. That he is appreciative of the social amenities of life is manifest in his membership in the Racquet and Country Clubs and the Missouri Athletic Association. His entire life has been passed in St. Louis, where he has many friends, and that his career is a worthy one is shown in the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

W. CLAY WOODS.

W. Clay Woods, president of the Security National Bank of Kansas City, was born October 8, 1884, and is a representative of one of the old families of the city, where the name has figured prominently in connection with the commercial and financial development. His father, William S. Woods, chairman of the board of Security National Bank, is mentioned at length on another page of this work. In the acquirement of his education W. Clay Woods attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He afterward pursued a classical course in Harvard University, and thus well equipped for life's practical and responsible duties by liberal educational training, he returned to Missouri and concentrated his efforts upon agricultural interests, conducting an extensive farm in Clay county for ten years. He introduced the most progressive and scientific methods in the development of his fields and the care of his crops, his activities being crowned with notable success. He still makes his home upon the farm, which is one of the valuable properties in that section of the state. While his father was a man of wealth, he recognized the worth of thorough business training for every individual and thus

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it was that W. Clay Woods took up the practical duties of business life, his powers and knowledge being developed through actual experience. Broadening his connections, he has become founder or officer or director in many country banks and is the president of the National Bank of North Kansas City, which is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and has total resources of three hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars. He is a director of the Bank of Nashua, the Farmers Bank of Smithville, of which he was formerly vice president, and of the Platte County State Bank. He is likewise financially interested in other leading moneyed institutions of the state and occupies an enviable position as a financier of Kansas City as president of the Security National Bank.

In 1908 Mr. Woods was married to Miss Roxy Thompson, daughter of Judge Isaac B. Thompson, of Clay county, and they have one son, William C., now eight years of age. Mr. Woods is a member and liberal supporter of the Troost Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He takes an active interest in Clay county politics as a supporter of the democratic party and he is well known in club circles, belonging to the Mission Hill Country Club, the Kansas City Club and the Knife and Fork Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and cooperates heartily in all of its well defined plans and projects for the upbuilding of the city. He finds his chief recreation and interest, aside from banking, in his farm and his activities along that line have largely set a standard for others. His progressiveness has resulted from a thorough understanding of the scientific principles back of crop production and his farm has become to him a matter of pleasurable pride. His personality makes for popularity and his democratic spirit causes him to judge men not by their wealth but by their worth.

VIRGIL WARREN McCARTY, M. D.

Virgil Warren McCarty, a Kansas City physician and surgeon, was born at Shamrock, Calloway county, Missouri, January 30, 1886, a son of Alfred M. and Lou. E. (Patton) McCarty, both of whom were natives of Montgomery county, Missouri, and both representatives of old Virginia families. The father engaged in merchandising at Hot Springs and afterward at Oelrichs, South Dakota, where he owned and conducted several mercantile establishments and was also the owner of a large ranch. Subsequently he removed to Kansas and eventually went to Caldwell, Idaho, where he is now living retired. For many years he was closely associated with commercial and agricultural interests and the careful direction of his business affairs won for him the success that now enables him to rest from further labors. Moreover, he has taken active and helpful part in promoting public projects in every community in which he has lived.

Dr. McCarty of this review attended the schools of Hot Springs, South Dakota, the high school of Iola, Kansas, and the University of Kansas from which he won his Bachelor of Arts degree, while in 1912 the M. D. degree was conferred upon him, thus proclaiming the completion of his medical course. In the following year he went abroad for study, spending 1913 and 1914 in post-graduate work in Vienna, Leipzig and Berlin, where he specialized on diseases of the ear, nose and throat. With his return to his native country he located for practice in Kansas City and has won a well merited reputation as an aurist and laryngologist. He is attending oto-laryngologist at the Mercy and St. Luke's Hospital, also at the Bell Memorial Hospital and is assistant in ear, nose and throat at the University of Kansas.

During the war period Dr. McCarty was commissioned a first lieutenant in 1918 and was at Camp Pike, receiving his discharge in April, 1919. His work was in connection with diseases of the ear, nose and throat, he being identified with the Base Hospital at Camp Pike. He belongs to Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion. When attending the Kansas University he was a classmate of Lieutenant Fitzsimmons, for whom the post was named. Dr. McCarty belongs to the Jackson county, Missouri, State and American Medical Associations; also to the Kansas City Ear, Nose and Throat Club; and to two Greek letter fraternities, Nu Sigma Nu and the Sigma Xi.

Dr. McCarty was married in Lawrence, Kansas, to Miss Bernice Mary French, a daughter of Frank and Marie (O'Brien) French, who were natives of Connecticut and of Illinois, respectively, the father being a photographer of Lawrence, Kansas.

Dr. and Mrs. McCarty have one son, John. In politics he has usually voted with the democratic party but is not altogether in sympathy with certain measures of the party at the present time. He belongs to the First Congregational church and all who know him speak of him in terms of high and well merited regard.

EDWIN M. LOMAX.

Banking institutions have been termed the heart of the commercial body, indicating the healthfulness of trade. Nothing does more to stabilize business and promote steady progress than the bank that is conducted along progressive lines yet tempered by a safe conservatism. Such is the record of the Linn County Bank of Brookfield, of which Edwin M. Lomax is the president. He is a native son of Missouri, having been born upon a farm near Laclede, September 30, 1867, his parents being H. C. and Matilda A. (Turner) Lomax. The father was born in Adams county, Illinois, September 21, 1844, and was a son of John and Anna (Shank) Lomax, the former born in Sevier county, Tennessee, in February, 1812, and the latter in Virginia, June 16, 1819. They were married in 1835 and had a large family of children. The death of John Lomax occurred in February, 1877, while his wife survived until 1902 and had reached the advanced age of eighty-three years. In 1835 they removed from Tennessee to Preble county, Ohio, and the following year came to Missouri. In 1837 they crossed the Mississippi into Adams county, Illinois, where they resided until 1859 and then again came to Missouri. At the outbreak of the Civil war John Lomax enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry in defense of the Union and remained in active service with his regiment until the fall of 1862, when he was taken prisoner by a band of guerrillas while recruiting a company in Tennessee. After six or eight months of captivity, during which he suffered many hardships and privations, he was exchanged in June, 1863, and at once rejoined the army, his patriotism being still undaunted. On this occasion he became captain of Company M of the First Alabama Volunteer Union Cavalry, with which he remained until the close of the war. During the latter part of the hostilities between the north and the south he was provost marshal of northern Alabama. He was also with Sherman on the celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea and he participated in the engagement at Nashville and in many other hotly contested battles, being mustered out in 1865. When the war was over he returned to his farm in Linn county, Missouri, near Laclede, and continued the cultivation of his land until 1871, when he established a grocery store at Laclede, remaining in the business to the time of his death, which occurred six years later, when he had reached the age of sixty-five years.

His son, H. C. Lomax, accompanied his parents to Linn county, Missouri, when a youth of fifteen years and after completing his education found employment in a general merchandising establishment, with which he remained until 1870. He then took up general farming on his own account and was engaged in the tilling of the soil for a quarter of a century. In 1895 he bought the banking business which has since been conducted by Mr. Lomax and Dr. Z. T. Standly. Mr. Lomax served as president in 1895 and 1896 and in the following year became cashier occupying that position for a considerable period. During the Civil war he had some experience in military service as a member of the provisional militia under Captain Holland. On the 26th of September, 1866, he wedded Miss Matilda A. Turner and to them were born six children, four of whom are living, but the mother passed away July 2, 1894. On the 18th of March, 1896, the father married Mrs. Bettie L. (Watson) Heryford, the widow of Walter Heryford, of Hale, Missouri. Mr. Lomax was long a devoted member of the Methodist church at Laclede and was deeply interested in everything that pertained to the welfare and advancement of his section of the state. Without that quality which leads an individual to greet everyone as a valued friend, he nevertheless had the keenest desire for the welfare and happiness of others and put forth his efforts for good where assistance was most needed. He was prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers took him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprises and continually broadening opportunities.

His son, Edwin M. Lomax, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Linn county and his youthful experiences were those of

the farm bred boy until he reached the age of seventeen, when he became a clerk in the postoffice under J. W. Lomax. Later he resided for some time in St. Louis and, like others of the family, seemed to possess a natural predilection for the banking business. In 1886 he entered the Laclede National Bank as a bookkeeper and clerk, in which capacity he served for four years and on the expiration of that period accepted the cashiership of the Wheeler Savings Bank at Brookfield, so continuing until 1900, when he was chosen vice president of the Linn County Bank. In 1906 he was elected to the presidency and has remained at the head of the institution continuously since or for a period of fourteen years, during which time the interests of the bank have constantly expanded, while the institution has become an ever increasing power for usefulness and development in the business life of the community. He never permits any hazardous investment of the funds of the bank, for at all times he most carefully safeguards the interests of depositors, and yet wherever possible he extends the courtesy and assistance of the bank in the development of substantial business concerns. It has remained throughout its existence one of the soundest and most reliable business institutions of this section.

On the 27th of November, 1890, Mr. Lomax was married to Miss Essie M. Wanamaker, daughter of Norman E. and Laura A. (Daulton) Wanamaker. They have become parents of one child, Laura Dale.

Mr. Lomax has always been keenly interested in the cause of education and has served as a member of the school board of Brookfield for several years, doing effective work in advancing the interests of the schools and raising the standards of instruction. He was elected mayor of Brookfield in 1912, but it was not his political allegiance but rather his high character, his devotion to the general welfare and his patriotic spirit that brought to him the highest honor within the gift of his fellow townsmen. His administration was characterized by businesslike methods in the control of city affairs. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. If the historian were to set forth in a single sentence his achievements, it could perhaps best be done in the words: "The splendid success of an honest man, in whose life business ability and humanitarianism are well balanced forces."

THEODORE J. DRUDING.

Theodore J. Druding occupies the position of manager with the firm of Charles Eneu Johnson Company of St. Louis. He entered the employ of the firm in the humble position of errand boy and through the intervening period has remained with this house, winning various promotions through intermediate positions until he has reached the responsible place of manager. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1881, and is a son of William A. Druding, also a native of Philadelphia and a representative of a family that had been connected with America through four previous generations. The father was identified with the police department of Philadelphia for a quarter of a century and was a most capable and trustworthy public official. The mother bore the maiden name of Mary O'Kane and was a granddaughter of Captain James O'Kane, who served in the Civil war as a captain of the Union army. It was in Philadelphia, on the 17th of February, 1881, that Mary O'Kane became the wife of William A. Druding and to this marriage there were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, Theodore J. being the eldest. The others are: William J., now deceased; Nettie, who became the wife of George Smith, branch manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Atlantic City, New Jersey; George D., who was killed in the Argonne forest September 28, 1918, while serving as sergeant of Company G, Three Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry; David D., who is a printing pressman with the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia; Ella, the wife of William Daly, who conducts a funeral livery establishment in Philadelphia; Marie, the wife of Joseph Stewart, a postman at Roxborough, Pennsylvania.

Theodore J. Druding pursued his education in the public schools of his native city to the age of thirteen years, when he started out to provide for his own support, securing a position with the firm of Strawbridge & Clothier of Philadelphia as a cash boy. He continued with that house from 1894 until September, 1897,

and in the latter year was serving as stock clerk in the white goods department of the wholesale house. In September, 1897, he became connected with the Charles Eneu Johnson Company as an assistant shipping clerk. Through the intervening period he has remained with this house, working at various periods in the shipping room, in the dry color department, the ink grinding department, the pulp mixing department, the varnish department and the laboratory. He has acted in the capacity of traveling salesman out of the Cleveland office, thus serving from 1903 until 1906, and since the latter date he has been manager of the St. Louis establishment, having entire charge over the territory between Indianapolis, Indiana, and Salt Lake City, Utah, while his jurisdiction southward extends to Galveston, Texas, and Birmingham, Alabama. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the trade and has built up a splendid organization for the development of the business in the territory over which he has supervision. That he has been most capable, loyal and efficient in every position is indicated in the fact that he has throughout the years since 1897 been continuously with this company, covering a period of almost a quarter of a century.

On the 6th of July, 1907, in Alton, Illinois, Mr. Druding was married to Miss Grace A. Stone, a daughter of George Oliver Stone, and they have become the parents of a son, Theodore J., Jr., now attending the junior high school of St. Louis and residing with his parents at No. 6112 McPherson avenue.

Mr. Druding is a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 360, A. F. & A. M., took the degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry in 1918 and in the same year became a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of Alhambra Grotto No. 47. His political position is that of an independent republican. His interest in the welfare and progress of St. Louis is manifest in his membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He has made many friends in social connections and belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Century Boat Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Midland Valley Golf Club and the Old Colony Club. He is never too busy to be cordial and never too cordial to be busy. In a word the interests and activities of his life are well balanced, making him a forceful and resourceful man. He has made good use of his opportunities and has ever recognized the fact, as a modern philosopher expresses it, that "success does not depend upon a map but upon a time-table." In other words, opportunity can be secured anywhere, but it is the man who makes each day mark off a full-faithed attempt to know more and to grow more that wins success in life.

WHEATON CRAVENS FERRIS.

"Pluck, perseverance, intelligence," was the reply given when a friend of Wheaton Cravens Ferris was asked as to the cause of his success, for he operates today as one of the prominent real estate men of St. Louis. Another termed him, "A man of integrity, with ability to organize, and a vision that few possess." With this vision Mr. Ferris has developed some of the important properties and subdivisions of the city and all has been accomplished within the last fourteen years, for he did not become a resident here until 1906 and arrived a total stranger. He is fortunate in possessing character and ability that inspire confidence in others and the simple weight of his character and ability have carried him into important business relations.

Mr. Ferris was born in Clarksville, Arkansas, May 15, 1878, and is a son of Joseph Wheaton and Susie (Reid) Ferris. His father died when he was but a year old and the mother when he was a lad of ten. He was adopted, but when fourteen years of age ran away from the home in which he had spent four years and his first endeavor in the business world was made as a newsboy at Conway, Arkansas. He had to some extent attended the public schools of Conway and later he enjoyed the advantage of two years' study in Hendrix College but not until he had earned the means necessary to pay his tuition. After working as a newsboy for a time he became a reporter on the Daily Light at Tahlequah, in the Indian Territory. He subsequently removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, and afterward resided at other points in that state, becoming associated with prominent business enterprises. Gradually his powers developed and increased and he came more and more into control of important business interests. In 1899 he was the treasurer of the Sandefer-Julian

WHEATON C. FERRIS

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Company of Little Rock, so continuing until 1901, when he became president of the Ferris & White Company of Plumerville, Arkansas. When five years had passed he was chosen the president of the Arkansas Investment Company at Little Rock, but seeking a still broader field of labor in 1906 he removed to St. Louis. He had no friends in this city but he possessed a fund of knowledge gained through practical experience which soon placed him among the progressive and farsighted business men. He became the president of the Olive Street Terrace Realty Company of St. Louis in 1907, afterward was chosen president of the Kinloch Land Company and is now the president of the Twabrigs Land Company and the Wilston Land Company. In the latter connection he developed a negro colonization in St. Louis near Ferguson, a movement highly valuable to the city in the segregation of the colored race. Mr. Ferris also developed a large tract of land constituting an ideal residence property, called South Hampton, in the southwestern section of the city. He was appointed a director of the Sixth United States District by the department of labor at Washington, D. C., and entered upon an "Own your own home" campaign in the district which comprises Missouri, Oklahoma, Iowa and Kansas and is a member of "The own your home" committee of the National Real Estate Board. He belongs to the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and also to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ferris' popularity with his employes is unusual. On several occasions they have surprised him with a "Welcome Home" program on his return from business trips. On one occasion a floral gift was given him, each flower in the bouquet representing a lot sold during his absence with the card of the salesman making the sale attached thereto. Another time the surprise took the form of a birthday cake, with forty candles on it. Each candle represented a sale of one thousand dollars. On both occasions a special effort was made on the part of each employe to bring in the largest possible amount of new business as a means of showing to their friend and employer the appreciation of what he was doing for them. This shows the unusual relations existing between Mr. Ferris and his employes and the remarkable morale existing among his co-workers.

On the 17th of October, 1900, at Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Ferris was married to Ruby Bernice Hoshall and they reside at No. 6995 Washington avenue. Mr. Ferris is a democrat in his political views and he is a member of the Missouri Athletic and Century Boat Clubs. He finds recreation in tennis and literature and is particularly fond of English, of history and fiction. He attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm and when made a member of the War Savings Stamp committee of the St. Louis Federal District he gave to the work unstinted time and the abundant experience of the successful business man, the results achieved being highly satisfactory.

JUDGE JOSHUA P. RICHARDS.

The life record of Judge Joshua P. Richards covered a span of eighty-five years and was fraught with great activity and benefit to his fellowmen. He was born December 9, 1820, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Joshua and Phoebe (Baker) Richards, who were also natives of the same county. He completed his education at Hoope's College in Chester county in 1839 and afterward went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he engaged in clerking in a hardware store. In 1845 he removed to the west, settling in Hannibal, Missouri, where he established a hardware business which he conducted until 1852. He then went to the West Indies and to South America for the benefit of his wife's health, but she passed away in 1853. Returning to his native country, Judge Richards then engaged in private banking until 1862, when he returned to Pennsylvania and was a member of the banking firm of Baker, Richards & Company of Philadelphia until 1865. In the latter year he once more became a resident of Hannibal and established a real estate and insurance business, which he conducted until 1883. In 1880 he became the vice president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank and thus once more entered the financial circles of Hannibal. He was likewise identified with the building of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and with other railroad interests. His activities were at all times of a character that contributed to public progress and improvement as well as to individual success, and his course was ever one of constructive effort, productive of valuable results.

In the year 1850 Judge Richards was married to Miss Shoulford, a Hannibal girl, who passed away in 1853. Judge Richards was married again to Miss Lavina Gore, daughter of Judge Gore and there were four children of this marriage, namely, William Baker, Charles Minor, Joshua P. Jr., and Frank G.

Not only did Judge Richards figure prominently in connection with business and financial interests but he also left the impress of his individuality upon the judicial history of the county, for in 1878 he was elected county judge and was reelected in 1880. He retired from active business in 1883 and enjoyed a well earned rest to the time of his death, which occurred December 28, 1905, when he had passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey. He was ever faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, and the sterling worth of his character was recognized by all who knew him.

ABRAHAM EBERSOLE.

Abraham Ebersole, who has devoted his life to educational work, incorporated the City College of Law and Finance, in 1908 and has since been at the head of this institution which has been an important element in preparing many young men for successful professional careers. He came to St. Louis from Sterling, Illinois, where he passed his boyhood days. His birth occurred at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His father Abraham Ebersole, was also born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in the ancestral connections are intermingled Swiss and German lines. The family was founded in the Keystone state, during early colonial days. Abraham Ebersole, Sr., removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois and settled in Whiteside county, where he resumed his occupation of farming, his entire life being devoted to the work of tilling the soil. He passed away in 1902, while his wife survived until 1907. She bore the maiden name of Anna Root and was also a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where her ancestors had lived for several generations.

Abraham Ebersole of this review was a little lad when his parents went to Illinois, and there he attended the rural schools of Whiteside county and also the Sterling high school, riding three miles from the farm each day to pursue his high school studies. He afterward took up the profession of teaching in the country schools of Whiteside county, Illinois, and was thus engaged for about six years. He finally became principal of one of the schools of Sterling, Illinois, and later attended Hillsdale College of Michigan. Later he was a student in the University of Wisconsin and afterward in the University of Chicago, where he won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895. He devoted a year to post-graduate work in political science and philosophy, and then resumed the work of teaching in Fulton, Illinois, where he was superintendent of schools for four years. In 1899 he became educational director of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis, and remained in that position until 1905. Through the succeeding three years he was secretary of the Benton College of Law and in 1908 incorporated the City College of Law and Finance, occupying quarters in the Metropolitan building for three years, and then removed to the present location. The school has thirty-six professors and instructors who teach law, commerce and finance. The leading feature of the school is the preparation of students for the profession of law and for examination for chartered and certified public accountants, this being the first school west of Chicago to establish such a course. Four years ago a department in traffic was organized, in which is taught rate-making and all duties required of an expert traffic manager so that one of the graduates of this school can successfully manage the traffic department of any large business. The school now has an attendance of about four hundred pupils and is enjoying rapid growth. It is expected that there will be an attendancy of five hundred in the following year and in the no distant future, a thousand. Mr. Ebersole is the president and general manager of the college, and is teacher of economics and the history of political institutions.

Mr. Ebersole was reared in the Mennonite faith, his ancestors having been connected with that church for several generations. He maintains an independent political course, and fraternally he is connected with the Loyal Order of Moose. He is very fond of music, operas, theatres, and books, and is a close student of philosophy, and along these lines he centers his interest and attention. He belongs to

ABRAHAM EBERSOLE

the Chamber of Commerce and is one of the charter members of the Kiwanis Club, and is highly esteemed outside of, as well as within the membership of these organizations.

GEORGE BENJAMIN EVANS.

George Benjamin Evans, connected with the operating department of the Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis, was born in Sauk county, Wisconsin, July 23, 1871, and is a son of Evan W. Evans, who came to the new world with his parents from Wales when but two years of age, the family crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel and from the eastern seaboard making their way to Wisconsin, where the grandfather of George B. Evans took up government land. He at once began converting the wild tract into rich and productive fields and became a prosperous farmer as well as widely known pioneer settler of that region. His son, Evan W. Evans, was there reared as a farm bred boy and he, too, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and also became a successful dealer in live stock. He was a leading and influential resident of his community and his aid and influence were ever on the side of progress and improvement. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for aid in preserving the Union and went to the front, serving for three years under General Grant with the light artillery forces. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and in many of the leading battles which led up to the final victory which crowned the Union arms. He was married to Miss Mary Ellen Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, who in girlhood accompanied her parents on their removal to Wisconsin, and she now makes her home in Spring Green, that state. Mr. Evans passed away in 1917.

George B. Evans is the second in order of birth in a family of seven children. He obtained a high school education at Spring Green, Wisconsin, and afterward entered the State University at Madison, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. Later he became connected with structural steel work in connection with the erection of large buildings in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee and other cities. He spent several years in that way and in 1903 came to St. Louis, since which time he has been associated with the operating department of the Laclede Gas Light Company. Through the intervening period he has been advanced and various promotions have brought him at length to the position of general manager of this mammoth corporation. He is by training fitted, by experience equipped and by results proved to be a most successful and efficient gas engineer.

Mr. Evans gives his political endorsement to the democratic party, but the honors and emoluments of office have never had attraction for him. He is a member of the Engineers Club of St. Louis, also the University Club, the City Club and the Midland Valley Golf Club and he is fond of all outdoor sports and athletics. He stands very high in business circles and is very popular in social circles.

THOMAS J. HIGGS.

Thomas J. Higgs, who has an extensive clientage in the general practice of law and who is also attorney for the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, was born at Storm Lake, Iowa, May 27, 1879, a son of Thomas D. and Susan (Kline) Higgs, the former a native of Illinois, while the latter was born in Maryland. She became a resident of Illinois when quite young and they were married in that state, removing thence to Iowa in 1877. The father became a lawyer of prominence in the latter state and was also a recognized leader in the ranks of the democratic party, serving as a member of the state central committee for the eleventh district of Iowa throughout the Cleveland administration and also as a delegate to the national convention in which Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency. He established the first democratic newspaper in Storm Lake, Iowa, and published it in support of the principles in which he so firmly believed. He was appointed by Governor Horace Boies, democratic governor of Iowa, to several

important commissions, and he was very active in public matters, leaving the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of his adopted state.

Thomas J. Higgs attended the public schools of Storm Lake until he had completed the high school course and later spent two years as a student in the Buena Vista College of Storm Lake. He next entered Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, and was graduated therefrom in 1899 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He subsequently became a student in the Harvard Law School, where he won his LL. B. degree in 1902. His educational opportunities were thus liberal, well qualifying him for life's practical and responsible duties. During his college and university course he took an active interest in athletics, being captain of the baseball team at Grinnell and playing at Harvard in the year 1901. He was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1903 and entered upon the general practice of law alone. For a time he was in the office of Ball & Ryland and later in the office of Elijah Robinson. He was next appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county and occupied that position from 1909 until 1913, when he received the appointment as assistant attorney general of Missouri and thus served in a most acceptable manner until 1917. In the latter year he resumed the general practice of law and also became attorney for the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. His activities along both lines continue to the present and he has a large law practice. He belongs to the Jackson County and Missouri State Bar Associations and is a member of the executive committee of the Kansas City Bar Association.

On the 17th of June, 1917, Mr. Higgs was united in marriage at Jefferson City to Miss Virginia Ware, a daughter of C. A. Ware, a livestock man, who was born in New Jersey and in early life came to Missouri where he was united in marriage with Letitia Nunnelly, a niece of Major Clark who was prominent in the early history of Jefferson City, Missouri. Both Mr. and Mrs. Higgs are consistent members of the Christian church and he is widely known in Masonic circles, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine, and he is a member of the Shrine Patrol. He likewise has membership in the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Harvard University Club of Kansas City, the Grinnell University Club of Kansas City, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Kansas City chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Swope Park Golf Club and is serving on its board of governors. In politics he has always been an earnest democrat and has been chairman of the speakers' committee of the democratic party since 1907. Throughout the war he was very active in support of everything that pertained to the welfare of the country in its relations with the allied forces and with the prosecution of the war. He assisted in organizing and had charge of the Four Minute Men in Kansas City and all speakers during the first and second Liberty Loans, and was himself frequently heard upon the public platforms, addressing audiences in regard to issues and conditions that had been brought about by reason of the war. He has ever displayed marked devotion to duty and his one hundred percent Americanism has constituted an example that others might well follow.

COLONEL SCOTT J. MILLER.

Colonel Scott J. Miller, the well known lawyer and proprietor of the Oakland Stock Farm in Livingston county and a prominent representative of the Chillicothe bar, his time and attention being divided between his agricultural and professional interests, was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 29, 1869, his parents being John W. and Mary E. Miller, who were also natives of the Buckeye state. Coming to Missouri in 1872, they settled in Chillicothe, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days.

Colonel Miller of this review was less than three years of age when the family home was established in Missouri and he acquired his early education in the public schools of Chillicothe, while later he continued his studies in the University of Missouri at Columbia, being there graduated with the class of 1888. It was his desire to become a member of the bar and with that end in view he entered the law office of Charles H. Mansur of Chillicothe, who directed his reading until he was admitted to practice in the fall of 1888. He at once entered upon the active work of his profession, and though advancement at the bar is proverbially slow,

he made steady progress, soon proving his ability in coping with the intricate problems of the law. His practice is considered one of the largest in northern Missouri and he is a splendid trial lawyer and orator. He has been connected with much important litigation heard in the courts of the district federal court and his clientage is large and distinctively representative in character. His activities, too, have covered a broad scope. For ten years he was chairman of the board of regents of the normal school at Kirksville and he has served on the staff of Governor Stone and of Governor Lon V. Stephens. Mr. Miller is likewise recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of Livingston county, having an extensive tract of highly productive and splendidly improved land known as the Oakland Stock Farm. The name is indicative of the fact that he has always made a speciality of stock raising. He is a breeder of full-blooded jacks and also of Percheron horses and Poland China hogs, and his stock raising as well as his grain raising constitutes a very gratifying source of income. Mr. Miller, this year exported twenty mammoth jacks, raised on his farm, to South America. His farm raises more jacks than any single farm in the United States.

In January, 1898, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Oakland Leeper, daughter of Daniel S. and Annie (Blakey) Leeper. Her paternal grandfather, John Leeper, was a pioneer merchant of Springhill, Missouri, and was the first packer in that section of the country. He hauled his merchandise across the plains to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and was one of the pioneers in the development of the west. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller has been born a son, Rodger Stone Miller, who is now a junior in the William Jewell College.

Mr. Miller is a stanch democrat, standing loyally by the administration. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has a wide acquaintance throughout Missouri, is very popular and has those likeable qualities which win friendship and regard in every land and clime.

ROBERT PULLIAM WILLIAMS.

Robert Pulliam Williams, practicing at the bar of St. Louis as a member of the law firm of R. P. and C. B. Williams and also legal representative for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, was born in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, April 14, 1857. His father, Uriah Smith Williams, a native of Kentucky, went to Mississippi in early life and there became a planter and also a physician. He was very prominent and active in affairs of his county and state, exercising considerable influence over public thought and opinion. He wedded Martha B. Pulliam, a native of Georgia, and they became the parents of fourteen children, of whom Robert P. was the twelfth in order of birth. The death of the father occurred in Mississippi in August, 1896, and the mother passed away in 1912.

In the acquirement of his education Robert P. Williams attended the Sumerville (Miss.) Institute and afterward became a student in the Emory and Henry College of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1878. For a year thereafter he taught in a country school in his native state but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for it was his earnest desire to become a member of the bar and while teaching he devoted his leisure hours to reading law. He was later a student in the St. Louis Law School and afterward read law under private instruction in both Mississippi and St. Louis, being admitted to the bar in May, 1881. For eighteen months he engaged in active practice in Nebraska, after which he returned to his native state, where he followed his profession until 1893, when he came to St. Louis as district and special counsel for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. He had previously been associated in practice with Colonel J. R. McIntosh, a very prominent attorney of Mississippi, the firm becoming Woods, McIntosh & Williams. Following the advancement of Judge Woods to the supreme court bench of that state a change in the personnel of the firm led to the adoption of the style of McIntosh, Williams & Russell.

Following his removal to St. Louis, Mr. Williams entered into partnership with Silas B. Jones in 1894, the association being maintained until 1896, when he became a partner of Edward T. Farish. On the 1st of June, 1900, he entered into partnership with his brother, C. B. Williams, for the general practice of law

under the firm style of R. P. and C. B. Williams, occupying a suite of offices on the fourteenth floor of the Third National Bank building. They enjoy a very extensive practice of an important character, representing many large corporations, including the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. They likewise have a large insurance law practice and they rank with the leading attorneys of the city.

On the 13th of December, 1883, at Okolona, Mississippi, R. P. Williams was married to Miss Alice McIntosh, daughter of his former law partner in that state and a native of Okolona. They have become parents of two sons and two daughters. Robert, who is thirty-three years of age, is married, has one child and served as a captain in the United States army. Edward is with the International Shoe Company of St. Louis. Evelyn is at home and Alice is attending college at Fulton, Missouri. Mr. Williams and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as elder, and he takes a most active and helpful part in church and philanthropic work. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is a member of the City Club. He turns to fishing for recreation, but the demands of a constantly increasing practice leave him little leisure. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

JAMES M. HERBERT.

One of the ablest railroad executives in the country is James M. Herbert, president of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Company. That he has reached such a position is due to certain qualities and characteristics. He is calm, well poised, frank, fair, just and fearless, possesses large initiative, patience and capacity for work. He manifests also keen insight, a retentive memory, the practical judgment that enables him to make quick, accurate and firm decisions and, moreover, he is an excellent judge of men and a natural leader.

Mr. Herbert was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1863. His father, John Herbert, was also a native of the Keystone state and was descended from one of the old and prominent Pennsylvania families of Irish lineage. Throughout his entire life he remained in his native state, passing away in 1889 at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Dixon, was also born in Pennsylvania, where her ancestors had lived through several generations, and she died in that state in 1899 at the age of seventy-eight. The family numbered eleven children, eight sons and three daughters.

James M. Herbert, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Delmont, Pennsylvania, and in the Delmont Academy, which he attended to the age of nineteen years. He then started out to earn his own livelihood and his first position was that of a railroad telegrapher. He devoted his attention to telegraphy for five years, at the end of which time he was made a train dispatcher on the Wabash Railroad in Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield. He continued to serve in that position for ten years, at the end of which time he was made trainmaster for the Wabash and filled that office for two years, after which he resigned and accepted a similar position with the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada. In 1897 he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the Grand Trunk and held that office for four years at Montreal, Canada, when he resigned to enter into connection with the Missouri Pacific as district general superintendent, with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. Later he was transferred to St. Louis as general superintendent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, fully meeting every requirement of that office until he resigned to accept the position of manager with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco, California. When he had resigned that office he went with the Denver & Rio Grande at Denver, occupying a similar position, which he held until he severed his connecion with the road to become vice president of the Colorado & Southern Railroad at Denver. At length he retired from railroad service and was in other lines of business for four years in Denver, but again became connected with railroad interests as president of the Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern Railroad, continuing his headquarters in Denver, where he remained until he resigned to accept his present position as president of the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Company in St. Louis. Here he has since continued. It will be noticed in the foregoing account that he has voluntarily severed every business connection by resignation and always to enter upon a more important

JAMES M. HERBERT

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position with larger responsibilities and greater opportunities until he has come to a most responsible place in railway circles, where he is giving his attention to constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control. He is also a director of subsidiary companies of this railroad.

On the 20th of June, 1888, Mr. Herbert was married in Howard, Kansas, to Miss Emma May Best, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Wesley and Mary Best, the former now deceased. Mr. Herbert belongs to the Episcopal church, to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, and to the leading social and club organizations of the city, including the St. Louis Club, the Noonday Club, the Bellerive Country Club, the Ridgedale Club, the Country Club and the Veiled Prophet Club. He is a man of very charitable impulses, liberal to all worthy causes, yet his generosity is ever of a most unostentatious nature. A well read man on all general subjects, he speaks with authority upon the problems of railroading and he has displayed marked initiative in originating and carrying out new methods of operation and service in connection with the railroads and correcting waste and extravagance. He possesses executive ability and indefatigable industry, mental alterness and firmness and experience has added to these qualities an equipment of accurate and detailed information on all branches of railroading. All who know him feel that his splendid success is well deserved, as individual effort and ability have brought him up from the humble position of telegraph operator to his present place of executive direction and administrative control. He was the first railway executive to put himself on record as against the issuance of free transportation to members of political organizations, office holders and legislators even before the interstate commerce commission ruled against such a practice. He has always been opposed to railroad political activity. One who has long known him says of Mr. Herbert: "He is a wonderfully adaptable man and shines equally well in shop or drawing room. His friends love him and his employes respect and admire him and work loyally for him, knowing him to be a thoroughly well qualified railroad executive and an untiring worker who never spares himself."

WILSON D. WOOD.

Wilson D. Wood, treasurer of the Peoples Trust Company of Kansas City, belongs to that class of representative young business men, who, watchful of opportunity, have made steady progress in chosen avenues of activity. He was born on a farm in Miami county, Kansas, April 20, 1885, and is a son of Charles H. and Sarah E. (Beaty) Wood, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. His wife was a native of Ohio and by her marriage became the mother of two children, Wilson D. and Mabel E., the latter the wife of J. E. Finley, of Terre Haute, Indiana.

Wilson D. Wood was educated in the public and high schools of Paola, Kansas, and started out in the business world by entering a general merchandise store at that place, with which he was connected for three years. He then went upon the road, selling de luxe editions all over the United States, spending two and a half years in that business and winning substantial success thereby. In 1908 he came to Kansas City and established the real estate and loan business conducted under the name of Wilson D. Wood & Company, handling real estate and mortgage loans. He was very successful in that undertaking until September, 1917, when he became associated with the Peoples Trust Company as manager of the mortgage loan department and in January, 1919, was elected treasurer of the company. Writing of the bank, the Western Financier said: "President Alves of the Peoples Trust Company cast around for the best man for his mortgage loan department and centered on Wilson D. Wood, who had built up a good business under the name of Wilson D. Wood & Company, in the Finance building. As evidence of the fact that his president made no mistake in his choice, Mr. Wood was recently elected treasurer of the company. He is another of the 'younger set' of Kansas City bankers."

In 1912 Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss T. C. Frances Andrew, a daughter of T. C. Andrew, a prominent merchant and citizen of Sweet Springs, Missouri. They have become the parents of two sons, Wilson and Donald Emerson.

Mr. Wood is a member of the Mission Hills, Kansas City, City and Cooperative

Clubs, the Real Estate Board and the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests. He is also a member of the Christian church and he enjoys a game of golf and is well known as a stamp collector. These interests, however, are made subservient to his activities in business, and his close application, his diligence and determination have constituted the foundation upon which he has built his present-day prosperity.

FLORENCE ETHEL WEIGLE.

Florence Ethel Weigle, attorney at law, with offices in the Boatmen's Bank building, was born in St. Louis, May 20, 1884. Her father, Edward Bryson Weigle, a native of Pennsylvania, was also a lawyer by profession and in 1880 came to St. Louis, where for many years he was prominently connected with the M. K. & T. Railroad. He was a representative of a long line of Pennsylvania ancestry and passed away in 1910. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth Craig, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and passed away in August, 1920.

Their daughter, Florence Ethel Weigle, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, passing through consecutive grades to her graduation from the Central high school with the class of 1902. She afterward entered St. Louis University and won the LL. B. degree in 1917. In July of the same year she was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in practice. She belongs to the Women's Bar Association and the St. Louis Bar Association. She is also a member of the Town Club, a leading organization of business and professional women of St. Louis, and was the president of the Business Women's Equal Suffrage Association for 1918-20, now the Business and Profession League of Women Voters. She has been very active in the cause of woman's suffrage and has delivered many lectures upon this question. A woman of splendid intellectual qualities, she keeps in touch with the vital questions and issues of the day, and in her profession has made steady progress, having now a large clientele.

W. T. GILBREATH.

W. T. Gilbreath has occupied a central place on the stage of action almost from the time when his initial effort was made in the field of business. Long identified with agricultural and stock raising interests, his labors have found culmination in the development and promotion of the La Plata Savings Bank, of which he is now the president and with which he has been identified since May, 1882. He was born March 26, 1849, in Macon county, Missouri, so that he has now passed the seventy-first milestone on life's journey. His parents were John and Martha (Clayton) Gilbreath, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Maryland. About the year 1828 John Gilbreath came to Missouri with his parents and settled in Cooper county, where he resided until 1841 and then removed to Macon county, taking up his abode upon a farm in La Plata township. There he spent the remainder of his days and as the years passed became a most successful farmer and stock raiser. For a few months he served in the state militia. His political views were always in accord with the teachings and principles of the democratic party and his religious faith was that of the Missionary Baptist church. He was also a member of the Masonic order and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. He died in 1887, being survived for seven years by his wife, who passed away in 1894.

W. T. Gilbreath acquired his early education in the district schools and then took up the occupation of farming and stock feeding, which he carried on very extensively as the years passed by, developing his interests of this character to large proportions. He was thus active until about 1885, when he withdrew from farming but continued feeding up to the present. In 1899 he removed to La Plata, where he has since made his home. In May, 1882, he became identified with the La Plata Savings Bank as its president. This is the oldest bank of the county and was for a considerable period the only bank in Macon county. It has ever retained a foremost position in financial circles in this part of the state. It is

capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, has a surplus of ten thousand dollars, undivided profits of seven thousand dollars and its deposits amount to more than five hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. Considerate and courteous treatment has always been extended patrons and the business of the bank has steadily grown and developed. James Russell Lowell has said that "an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man" and this bank is but the visible evidence and expression of the business ability, enterprise and sound judgment of W. T. Gilbreath. It was organized in 1876 as a private bank and was purchased by Mr. Gilbreath in February, 1882, and reorganized as a state bank, being incorporated in May of the same year. He has since been its president, while the other officers are: J. M. Irving, vice president; H. J. Mairens, cashier; and W. T. Robinson, assistant cashier. Mr. Gilbreath is also supervising the operation of his valuable farming properties, consisting of fourteen hundred acres of land. While engaged in stock raising he handled from two hundred to three hundred head of cattle per year and about four hundred head of hogs. In 1918 he topped the market with every shipment, getting as high as nineteen dollars and a half per one hundred pounds for his beef, and hogs as high as twenty-three dollars per hundred, and he sold more high grade stock than any other live stock dealer of northern Missouri. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he has always advanced to positions of leadership in everything that he has undertaken by reason of his marked ability and progressiveness.

In 1871 Mr. Gilbreath was married to Miss Sarah M. Gates, a daughter of George and Ellen (Broyles) Gates, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee, whence they came to Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbreath has been born a daughter, Olive M. Mr. Gilbreath votes with the democratic party and his endorsement is the indication of a firm belief in its principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, and is now connected with the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He has never allowed personal interest or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activities and his is the record of a strenuous life—the record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action.

HARRY G. CLYMER.

Not by leaps and bounds, but by an orderly progression, Harry G. Clymer has reached a position as one of the foremost architects of St. Louis. His active connection with building operations has constituted a vital force in the improvement of the city and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished when determination and energy point out the way of success through the utilization of talent. Mr. Clymer is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Polo, June 29, 1873, his parents being Henry L. and Mary M. Clymer. His ancestors in the paternal line came from England and among the number was one who signed the Declaration of Independence. Both parents of Harry G. Clymer were natives of Pennsylvania and in 1875 they removed from Polo, Illinois, to St. Louis, where the father engaged in the preserving of fruit and in the manufacture of canned goods.

In the public schools of St. Louis, Harry G. Clymer pursued his education to the age of fourteen years and then was obliged to start out in the business world on his own account, it being necessary for him to earn his living owing to his father's death. He did not hesitate to accept any employment that would yield him an honorable return for his labor, yet as the months passed his ideas became more and more definite as to the profession of architecture as a life work. He possessed natural taste and talent for drawing and resolved to develop his innate powers along this line. Accordingly he became a student in the office of A. F. Rosenheim and made such progress that after three months he was given a salary and was soon made a draftsman, and later employed by William B. Ittner. His increasing ability brought an adequate financial recompense and eventually he became head draftsman for A. M. Beinke with a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month. In 1901, following the death of his employer, he took up

the profession on his own account and his advancement has been continuous and most gratifying. Today he has a very extensive patronage and the visible proof of his capability is found in some of the finest structures of St. Louis.

Mr. Clymer was married in this city, March 1, 1899, to Miss Lottie Long, a daughter of William C. Long, and they have two children, Dorothy and William Henry. The family residence is an attractive home at No. 5228 Maple avenue, erected by Mr. Clymer. Fraternally Mr. Clymer is a Mason and a member of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his political belief that of the republican party. He belongs to the Century Boat Club and is appreciative of the social amenities of life, while his personal qualities make for popularity wherever he is known. He has held no public offices of a purely political nature but has been a member of the efficiency board for two terms, or six years. He is most keenly interested in all that has to do with the improvement and advancement of St. Louis along all lines and his efforts have been particularly tangible in adding to the beauty and architectural adornment of the city.

OTIS M. EDMONSON.

Otis M. Edmonson, for seven years a representative of the Kansas City bar, was born in Winchester, Illinois, September 12, 1884, his parents being Milton B. and Isabelle (Smithson) Edmonson, the former a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in Illinois. The father has devoted his life to the occupation of farming and has also been very active in public affairs in his state. He was a candidate for state senator and has been especially helpful in his connection with the schools and with the advancement of public welfare.

After attending the common schools of his native city Otis M. Edmonson entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence and was there graduated in 1913 with the LL. B. degree, for he had determined upon the practice of law as a life work. He at once entered upon the duties of his profession as a member of the Kansas City bar and has since continued in general practice, his progress being the direct result of his capability and determination. He has never entered into any partnership relation, although several times solicited to do so, having preferred to conduct his practice according to the dictates of his own judgment, and the soundness of his policy is manifest in the success which is now his.

On the 27th of June, 1917, in Wellington, Kansas, Mr. Edmonson was united in marriage to Miss Lura Davis, who was a representative of a farming family of Illinois, natives of that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Edmonson has been born a son, Milton Boone.

Mr. Edmonson belongs to the Masonic lodge, also to the Masonic college fraternity, Acacia, which is the strongest college fraternity in existence and is growing to be to the college men what Masonry is to the world. He is likewise identified with the Phi Delta Phi, a law college fraternity. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church. During the war he served on the legal advisory board of the eighth district and did everything within his power to assist in bringing about a successful termination of the struggle through home service. He is a man of forceful and pleasing personality, direct in his statements and at all times most dependable.

JOHN J. DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. John J. Davis, who in the general practice of medicine in Kansas City has met with marked success, was born in Waverly, Missouri, October 29, 1880, his parents being John H. and Maggie (Pinkerton) Davis. They were natives of Kentucky but came to Missouri about 1860 or shortly before the Civil war. The father was a farmer by occupation and was interested in public affairs, especially in connection with the schools, but never sought or filled political office.

Dr. Davis, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, attended the common schools of Waverly, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1896. He then started upon his business career as

DR. JOHN J. DAVIS

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a clerk in the National Bank of Commerce, with which he was associated for about four years. Later he took up railroad work, becoming connected with the freight department of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Meridian, Mississippi, spending two years in that service. On account of poor health he then went to Arizona and remained for about a year in the southwest. Upon his return to Kansas City he took up the study of medicine, in 1907, in the Kansas University of Medicine and was graduated in 1911 with the M. D. degree. He at once entered upon the general practice of medicine alone and has met with marked success as the years have passed by. He keeps in touch with the trend of professional thought and progress and readily adopts any new ideas or methods which his judgment sanctions as of value in professional work.

During the late war Dr. Davis was commissioned a lieutenant in the navy but was not called into active service. He did his part at home, however, for he was the active visiting physician at St. Mary's Hospital and was also connected with the staff of Swope Hospital and gave his entire time to work of this character, thus doing the work of other physicians and surgeons, rendering it possible for them to go overseas. He was himself exceedingly anxious to be sent across, but fate willed otherwise and so he performed at home the service to which he was called.

In Kansas City, in 1913, Dr. Davis was married to Miss Edna Gundelfinger, a native of England, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Anna Louise Davis. Dr. and Mrs. Davis are consistent members of the Christian church. He is very fond of outdoor life, enjoys farming and takes great pleasure in motor trips. Professionally he is connected with the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In manner he is rather quiet and is always sure of himself and his position before he makes a statement. He has a thorough mind, is mentally alert at all times and possesses strong powers of concentration. Steadily he is progressing in his chosen calling and the position he has already attained indicates that his future career will be well worth watching.

ALEXANDER H. ROBBINS.

Alexander H. Robbins, among those men whose intellectual force has been often tested in the courts and whose ability as a member of the bar is manifest in the many favorable verdicts which he has won for his clients, is now successfully practicing in St. Louis. He is numbered among the law alumni of Washington University of 1898 and through the intervening period has continued a representative of the St. Louis bar. He was born June 21, 1875, and is the eldest of the family of two sons and a daughter whose parents were Alexander H. and Anna (Robinson) Robbins. The father, now deceased, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was of English lineage, although the family had been represented in America for six generations. His ancestors participated in the Revolutionary war, taking active part in advancing the cause of independence. The wife of Alexander H. Robbins, Sr., was also American born. Her people came to Missouri in 1820 and were slaveholders at that time. She belonged to the same family as Captain George W. Robinson, who served with the Confederate troops in the Civil war, and Judge John B. Robinson of the circuit court of Farmington, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Robbins, Sr., there were born three children: Alexander H.; Clarence, who is the secretary of the Robbins Varnish Company of St. Louis and who married Anna Painter; and Lura M., the wife of Alfred G. Mason, a salesman for the Robbins Varnish Company.

At the usual age A. H. Robbins of this review began his education in the public schools and passed through consecutive grades until graduated from the Central high school in January, 1895. He afterward entered Washington University for the study of law and there completed his course in 1898, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. The same year he was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts and for three years thereafter practiced independently in St. Louis. In 1901 he was made editor of the Central Law Journal and so continued until 1920. This is a national law weekly, recognized as one of the foremost legal publications of the country. He has made it a magazine of

great value to the profession, its contributors being men of recognized authority upon the subjects which are discussed, while the editorials of the paper are such as awaken wide interest and the policy of the publication commands the respect of all. From 1911 to the present time Mr. Robbins has also been professor of law in St. Louis University and is the author of a number of law textbooks which have a wide circulation in law schools, including "Robbins on American Advocacy" and "Robbins on Conflict of Laws." Mr. Robbins also practices in an advisory capacity as a counselor at law and his position is that of one of the most widely known and eminent representatives of the St. Louis bar.

During the World war Mr. Robbins served on the legal advisory board of the twenty-seventh ward of St. Louis and did active campaign work in behalf of the Liberty Loan, delivered many speeches on the subject of thrift and the necessity of conserving food supplies, his clear and logical utterances never failing to impress his hearers.

On the 23d of February, 1904, Mr. Robbins was married to Miss Katherine Gundelfinger. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have become parents of a daughter, Mary Anna, fifteen years of age, who is with them in the family residence at No. 1341 Laurel street.

Politically Mr. Robbins is an independent democrat. He was appointed by Governor Gardner as one of the three delegates to the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, a national body for the codification of commercial laws. Something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in the fact that he has membership in the St. Louis Tennis Association, the Forest Park Tennis Club and the City Club. That the public welfare is a matter of concern to him is manifest in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce and his cooperation with the efforts of that organization to upbuild a greater and better city with more extended trade relations and with higher civic standards. Along professional lines his connection is with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Association, and in his chosen field of labor he occupies a place of prominence, for he has ever been a close and discriminating student of the principles of jurisprudence and thus has reached a point of leadership in educational and journalistic fields having to do with the law and its administration. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in Scruggs Memorial Methodist church, in which he is serving as superintendent of the Sunday school and also as a member of the board of stewards.

BENJAMIN CARROLL HYDE.

Benjamin Carroll Hyde, secretary and treasurer of the T. W. Ballew Loan & Investment Company of Kansas City and long connected with the development of the oil industry, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, January 2, 1875, and is a son of Ira B. Hyde, lawyer, soldier and congressman, who was born at Guilford, New York, January 18, 1838, and reared upon a farm in the Empire state. He supplemented his early education by study in Oberlin College of Ohio and after preparing for the bar located in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1861. There he entered upon the practice of his profession but in the following year joined the Union army as a private in a cavalry regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Missouri and opened his law office at Princeton, where he served for one term as prosecuting attorney. In 1874 he was elected to the forty-third congress on the republican ticket by a vote of thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-three against that of twelve thousand three hundred and eighteen given to C. H. Mansur, the democratic candidate. He is still living and makes his home at Princeton, Missouri.

Benjamin C. Hyde of this review, after attending the public schools, spent two years as a student in the University of Iowa and for a year studied in Oberlin College, his father's alma mater. He entered upon his business career as cashier of the Mercer County Bank, in which position he remained for a brief period. His father was at that time interested in telephone properties in northern Missouri and southern Iowa and Benjamin C. Hyde acted for many years as auditor and manager of the business. Twelve years ago he came to Kansas City and is the secretary and treasurer of the T. W. Ballew Loan & Investment Company. He has become thoroughly familiar with many forms of investment and is a prominent figure in the

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BENJAMIN C. HYDE

BENJAMIN C. HYDE'S RESIDENCE

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financial circles of his adopted city. He is also a director of the Security National Bank and has many other interests.

On the 28th of April, 1897, Mr. Hyde was married to Miss Jessie Beatrice Ballew, daughter of Thomas W. Ballew of a prominent old Missouri family. They have become parents of two children: Florence Mabel, who is president of the senior class at Mount Vernon Seminary at Washington, D. C.; and Benjamin Winfield, seventeen years of age, now a student in the University of Missouri at Columbia.

Mr. Hyde is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Blue Hills Country Club, the Mission Hills Country Club, the Noonday Club and other prominent organizations. He is fond of golf and various phases of outdoor life.

HARRY E. KELLEY.

Harry E. Kelley, filling the position of county recorder in Linn county, where he was born in 1885, is a son of Charles Edward and Lillian D. (Ridgway) Kelley, who were also natives of Linn county. The father's birth occurred in Yellow Creek township February 2, 1861, and his father was Bluford Allen Kelley, who was born in Callaway county, Missouri, October 5, 1841, while his mother was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, March 10, 1839. The great-grandparents of Harry E. Kelley of this review were Francis and Mary (Pace) Kelley, who were born and reared near Frankfort, Kentucky, and at an early period in the development of Missouri became residents of this state, where Francis Kelley engaged in farming, spending his remaining days in Missouri. His son, Bluford Allen Kelley, was a prosperous farmer and a prominent and influential factor in the upbuilding of his community. Charles Edward Kelley was reared upon the old home farm and acquired his education in the district schools of Linn county, to which his parents had removed prior to his birth. On attaining his majority he took up farming on his own account and successfully followed agricultural pursuits for many years, but at a recent date he and his wife removed to Brookfield, where he is now living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. In 1896 he was elected county treasurer and was reelected to the office in 1898, filling the position most acceptably for four years. He has always taken an active interest in the success of the democratic party and has done everything in his power to promote its growth. In 1902 he was a candidate for judge of the eastern district of his county, but could not overcome the normal republican majority. He was also nominated for the office of state representative and in both cases polled a good vote. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America and for many years has been a devoted member of the Baptist church, serving as church trustee for a considerable period. On the 1st of August, 1883, he wedded Miss Lillian D. Ridgway, a daughter of George W. and Melinda (Hardy) Ridgway. They have five living children: Floella, the wife of M. D. Carter; Harry E.; Leslie G.; Gladys, the wife of F. W. Maddox; and Gilbert.

Harry E. Kelley was reared on the home farm and his educational opportunities were those accorded by the district schools near the farm and by the public schools of Linneus, which he attended for about six years. He followed the occupation of farming until elected to the position of county recorder, entering upon the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1919. He has made an excellent record in this position, being prompt, faithful, systematic and capable.

In 1906 Mr. Kelley was married to Miss Bernice Ethel Lamb, a daughter of Henry H. and Clara (Wright) Lamb. Mrs. Lamb was born near Leavenworth, Kansas, while Mr. Lamb was a native of Delaware, Ohio. He came to Missouri in 1866, settling in Linn county, in company with his father, Reuben A. Lamb. Thereafter he followed farming and stock raising. To Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Kelley have been born five daughters: Dorothy Beryl, Lillian Clare, Reba D., Eleanor Doris and Harriet Irene.

In fraternal circles Mr. Kelley is a well known figure, having membership with the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has always been a stalwart advocate of democratic principles and has done everything in his power to promote the growth and success of

his party. He is also connected with the Baptist church and is keenly interested in everything that has to do with the moral progress of his community. He belongs to one of the old and representative pioneer families of the state and has made a most creditable record in every relation of life, thus reflecting honor upon an untarnished family name.

WILLIAM M. PORTEOUS.

Along the lines of an orderly progression, William M. Porteous, of Scotch birth, has reached a creditable position in the business circles of St. Louis, where he has made his home since August, 1882, being now District Freight Agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 3, 1857, about one hundred yards from Kirk O' Fields, the house in which Lord Darnley is supposed to have met death when the building was blown up by Bothwell, August 3, 1657. His father purchased the property at Stricken's Close, from John Aiken about 1864, and there William M. Porteous lived until he left for America, March 13, 1879. On the death of his father in 1906, this property, together with two houses in Gillespie Crescent, were left to William M. Porteous and his brother, and in a later division of the property, William M. Porteous received the two houses and his brother the Stricken's Close property. The father, James Porteous was born in Dalkeith, Scotland, April 15, 1826. His musical taste early asserted itself and in spite of various difficulties he managed to obtain some vocal lessons while a boy. The father made the acquaintance of the celebrated Scotch composer, singer and poet, Alexander Hume. James Porteous was a great admirer of Hume, who was connected in a way with the firm of cabinet makers for which he worked. About that time there was a marked revival in the study of music and when twenty-two years of age, James Porteous became a member of Mr. Steedman's singing class. This class resulted in the famous Thistle Solfeggio Club of two hundred members. He was afterward one of the teachers sent out by the United Presbyterian Synod to give lessons in music in Scotch villages. He was a charming and successful teacher and his preliminary remark to his classes is still preserved in local history: "I wish you to give me your best voices, your sweetest faces and a smile." This request indicates the nature of the man and the teacher. The list of gifts made to him by the various communities where he taught would run into the dozens. It was he who was successful in introducing the doxology into the church services. In his later years he continued his musical career, while also acting as proprietor of the Porteous Temperance Hotel at Edinburgh. He died in 1906. His wife, who was Mary Maither of Hutton, Berwickshire, died in 1886. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Maither.

William Porteous, whose name introduces this record, when a little boy attended David Hays Academy, where the children of David Kennedy, eminent Scotch vocalist, were also pupils, and while a young man he sang in the Tron-Kirk under Tom Watson and also in St. Giles Cathedral, under John Sinclair. He was graduated from the George Watson college in 1876, and became a clerk in the employ of the North British Railroad Company, thus serving for three years. On the 13th of March, 1879, he left his native country, landing at Canada and went directly to Portland, Maine, where resided an old friend, who was employed by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. Mr. Porteous entered the employ of the same company as bill clerk and occupied that position until October, 1880. During that period he sang in the Williston church in Portland, the birthplace of the Christian Endeavor Society. He there studied vocal music under Henry Dennett, the first teacher of the famous Anna Louise Carey, and also sang under Herman Kotchmar, the director of the Handel-Haydn Society of Portland.

In 1880 Mr. Porteous went to Boston in the employment of the Commercial Express Fast Freight Line, and in that city continued his vocal studies under Charles R. Adams, then a noted teacher. He sang in Adoniah Gordon's Baptist church under George W. Chadwick, now head of the New England conservatory and later went with him to Park Street church on the corner of Boston Common.

In August, 1882, Mr. Porteous came to St. Louis and opened an office for the Great Eastern Fast Freight Line, in connection with the Grand Trunk, Wabash & Lackawanna Railroads. In January, 1883, he joined the choir of the Second

Baptist church with which he has since been connected and thus entered the musical, as well as the business circles of his adopted city. In 1889 he became general agent of the Bluff Line, afterwards the Jacksonville and Southeastern Railroad, and now the C. P. & St. L. Railroad, and was with them until September 1, 1892, when he opened the office of the Canadian Pacific Railway and has since been its representative.

Mr. Porteous has always taken such a great interest in music that it seems strange that he has not devoted his life to the art. He was a member of the Hatton Glee Club, which sang only English glees, and was one of the most delightful organizations of its kind. Of them H. M. Blossom said that they gave the closest imitation of a string quartette he had ever heard. It is conceded that Mr. Porteous is one of the greatest singers of Scotch ballads of the age.

On the 29th of September, 1883, at Montreal, Canada, Mr. Porteous was married to Miss Mary Carter of Edinburgh who came to this country to become his bride. They had been playmates in childhood and the friendship of earlier days ripened into love as they approached adult life. Mrs. Porteous is a daughter of John Carter, late superintendent of the Ford Glass Works at Edinburgh. They have four children: John Carter, an electrical engineer, employed by the city of New York, on Randall's Island; William M., who is with the Wabash Railroad at St. Louis; James W., who is with the Packard Motor Corporation at St. Louis; and Archibald Allan, a high school pupil at Columbia, Missouri. Mr. Porteous was reared in a family that has been Presbyterian for many generations. He was made a Mason in Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 160, at Edinburgh, Scotland, and demitted to Occidental Lodge, No. 163, of St. Louis, of which he is a Past Master. He also belonged to St. Louis chapter, R. A. M.; St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; St. Louis Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Moolah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of which he was Potentate in 1902. He has been President of the Caledonian Society of St. Louis, and is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association. His life has been characterized by steady progress in business and in musical circles, in both of which he has been well known in St. Louis for many years.

THOMAS J. KAVANAUGH.

Thomas J. Kavanaugh, vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, who is largely regarded as an authority upon questions of banking and credit, was born in Tralee, Ireland, February 6, 1877. His father, John Kavanaugh, also a native of the Emerald isle, came to the United States in 1898, settling in St. Louis. He had been a successful business man in his native country and lived retired after coming to the new world. He married Della Moriarity, a cousin of Bishop Moriarity. She was born in Ireland and they became the parents of nine children, of whom Thomas J. is the youngest. The father passed away in 1909 and the mother in 1910.

Thomas J. Kavanaugh acquired his classical education in Ireland and crossing the Atlantic to the United States in early manhood, landed at New York in 1896. For a short time he had been a newspaper correspondent in Ireland before coming to the new world. From New York he made his way at once to St. Louis and in 1897 became associated with the Paddock-Hawley Iron Company as credit man, occupying that position for a period of nine years or until 1906. He then entered the employ of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company as secretary to Julius S. Walsh, chairman of the board and president of that corporation. In December, 1911, he organized the credit department for the company, becoming its manager, and in 1916 was officially made credit manager of this great trust company.

One of the prominent business men of St. Louis said of Mr. Kavanaugh: "He is unsurpassed in credits, his writing upon this subject being widely read. His tendencies are progressive but not extreme. He takes a heartfelt interest in guiding those seeking his advice in business and is a wonderful judge of human nature. His success is due to his natural ability to size up situations in a logical manner and give decisions beneficial to all, a result attributable mainly to the fact that he is well read and has had a tremendous amount of practical experience." He has written largely upon banking subjects, particularly the credit phase of the business, and has published works entitled "Essentials in the Granting of Bank Credits" and

"The Bank Credit Department." He is instructor of the credits class at the St. Louis University, in which connection another leading business man of St. Louis said: "As a lecturer on finance and banking he has a clear insight into its requirements and the genius to transmit it to his class in an attractive way, illuminating even to the lay mind. With the same ability he succeeds in reducing this clearness to the printed page. His writings on banking, credits and kindred subjects are nationally sought by banking institutions and universities for employes and students. Mr. Kavanaugh's ability to look on the bright side of affairs has encouraged many individuals and firms, and has made for him a host of friends personally as well as for the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. I have found him through quite a period of time loyal to his institution, to St. Louis, the valley and his beliefs; broad in his friendships, constructive in his banking—with a vision of a greater St. Louis and a greater valley."

On the 25th of November, 1902, by Archbishop J. J. Harty, Mr. Kavanaugh was married to Helen Scully, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Scully. His wife passed away March 17, 1919, dying of influenza after a most happy married life. She left four children: Thomas Joseph, fourteen years of age, now a student in the St. Louis University; Mary Grace, aged twelve, attending the St. Ursula Convent; Vincent De Paul and Leo Francis, aged ten and eight years respectively, also in school. Mr. Kavanaugh is devoted to the interests of his family, finding his greatest happiness in providing for their welfare and advancing the interests of his children. He is a devout member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church and he belongs also to the Knights of Columbus and to the Elks Lodge No. 9. His membership relations extend likewise to the Algonquin Golf Club. He has been a consistent and forceful worker for the Red Cross and for other charitable benefactions. On public occasions he is a pleasing talker, always composed, his speeches abounding in wit and repartee, and a brilliant mind enriched by his familiarity with the best literature has made him capable of painting most beautiful word pictures.

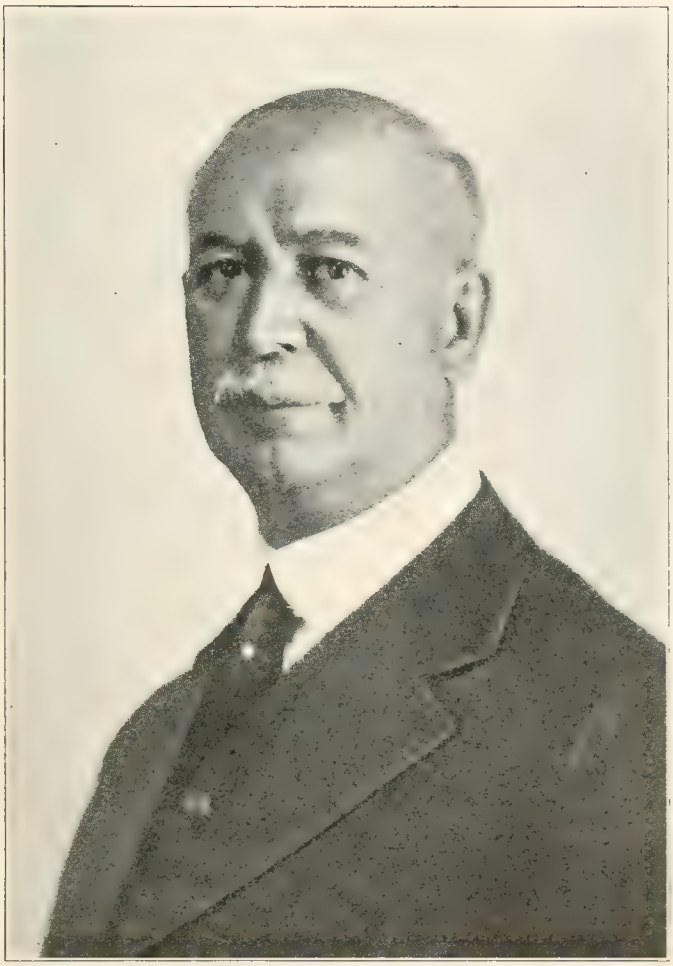
JAMES B. WELSH.

James B. Welsh is the president of the James B. Welsh Realty, Loan & Investment Company of Kansas City, in which connection he has built up a business of extensive and substantial proportions. He has closely studied every phase of the business, formulates his plans carefully and carries them forward to successful completion. There is no man more thoroughly familiar with real estate conditions nor one whose valuations of property are more accurate than those of James B. Welsh.

Mr. Welsh was born in Danville, Kentucky, on the 14th of March, 1852, and in that state he spent the first thirty years of his life. He supplemented his preliminary education by a course of study in Centre College, from which he was graduated in 1872, and then turned his attention to mercantile interests in Danville, being thus engaged until 1882. The latter year witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has been identified with the real estate, loan and investment business continuously since, or for a period covering nearly four decades. The James B. Welsh Realty, Loan & Investment Company occupies a fine suite of rooms in the Lathrop building and associated with Mr. Welsh in the enterprise are B. Haywood Hagerman, vice president, and Byron G. Bliss, treasurer. They are large operators in real estate and also conduct an extensive business in insurance, loans and in the management of estates.

In early manhood Mr. Welsh was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKee, a daughter of Dr. John L. McKee, D. D., vice president of Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, for twenty-five years. In 1904, having lost his first wife, Mr. Welsh wedded her sister, Leila S. McKee, who is a graduate of Wellesley College, which conferred upon her the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. She became a successful educator and was president of the Western College at Oxford, Ohio, for a period of sixteen years. She is now a director of the Young Women's Christian Association and is very active in philanthropic and religious work and in the social circles of the city. Mr. Welsh has two sons, McKee and George W., both of whom are farming near Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Welsh is a member of the University Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Knife & Fork Club, the Mission Hills Country Club and is very prominent as a pro-



JAMES B. WELSH

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moter of educational and moral progress. He served as a trustee of Park College, also as trustee of the Missouri Valley College and the McCormick Theological Seminary. He is an active member of the Second Presbyterian church and one of its most generous supporters. He is serving on the executive committee of the New Era movement, which is introducing a new era in moral development, where men with broad vision have seized the opportunities for cooperative effort in the moral guidance of the world. He is also a director of the Kansas City Young Men's Christian Association and his aid and influence are ever found on the side of development and progress. For thirty-eight years he has been a resident of Kansas City and during this period has made valuable contribution to Missouri's growth and upbuilding, his name being most prominently and honorably associated with its material, intellectual, social and moral progress.

ALLEN MOORE.

A most important feature in the educational development of Missouri is the Chillicothe Business College, which now has an annual attendance of over two thousand students, and Allen Moore as head of this institution is today recognized as one of the leading educators of Missouri. He has made the school in every particular an institution fully equipped to meet the demands of the business world for thoroughly trained commercial and office assistants. His ideals are high and he has put forth every effort to secure their attainment, with results that have been most satisfactory.

Mr. Moore is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred at Stanberry, February 19, 1886. He is a son of Allen Moore, Sr., and a grandson of Samuel Moore, the latter a native of North Carolina, where he was born September 25, 1818. When quite young he accompanied his parents to Huntington county, Indiana, and there after attaining his majority he took up the occupation of farming, continuing a resident of Huntington to the time of his death, which occurred June 12, 1895. His political endorsement was given to the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Society of Friends or Quakers. On the 7th of October, 1846, he married Elizabeth Wiley, who was born in Ohio, October 20, 1826, but spent her girlhood in Huntington county, Indiana. They became the parents of eight children, which number included Allen Moore, Sr., who was born at Huntington, July 4, 1853. He continued a resident of Indiana until about 1880, when he established his home at Stanberry, Missouri, and a decade later became a resident of Chillicothe. He devoted the greater part of his life to the conduct of a commercial college and was the president of the Stanberry Normal School, the Springfield Normal School and the Chillicothe Normal School, the latter being established by Mr. Moore in 1890 as a private normal. The main school building was erected by the citizens of Chillicothe and of Livingston county and in 1898 Mr. Moore purchased the property from the corporation of citizens who had it in control. In 1900 he erected the north building, which is now used as a dormitory. In his political views Allen Moore, Sr., was an earnest democrat and his religious faith was that of the Society of Friends. He was married August 16, 1883, at Linneus, Missouri, to Miss Emma Dryden, who was there born June 9, 1862, and was reared in Linn county. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Julien and Martha Holland (Russell) Dryden, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. Her father was reared in Linn county, Missouri, became a physician and also engaged in farming. He, too, voted with the democratic party and was a member of the Methodist church, South. His wife was born May 23, 1820, in Virginia, but was reared in Linn county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel J. Dryden had a family of fourteen children, including Emma, who became the wife of Allen Moore, Sr. Of their marriage were born seven children: Vincent D., who was born October 1, 1884, and has passed away; Allen; Ralph LeRoy; Irene M., who was born May 16, 1890, and is the wife of J. R. Townsend, a real estate dealer of Chillicothe; Elizabeth M., who was born November 12, 1892, and is the wife of R. H. Vertrees, a banker of Olustee, Oklahoma; Mabel, who was born August 12, 1895, and is deceased; and George D., born June 6, 1898. The death of the father occurred January 9, 1907, in Chillicothe and the mother passed away July 19, 1908.

Allen Moore spent his youthful days under the parental roof and attended the public schools of Chillicothe, Missouri, and later became a student in the Chillicothe

Normal School, founded by his father, and subsequent to his graduation from that institution he attended the Valparaiso University of Valparaiso, Indiana, until 1906. In the latter year he became the associate of his father in the conduct of his various educational institutions and by the terms of his father's will he and his brother LeRoy succeeded to the ownership of the Chillicothe Normal School, Allen Moore, Jr., becoming the president thereof and also the vice president of the Springfield Business College at Springfield, Missouri. In the fall of 1909 they dropped the normal work from the school, changing the name to the Chillicothe Business College. In 1911 they erected Dryden Hall and in 1918 erected their fifth building, known as Vincent Hall. From its inception the college has grown year by year, its enrollment constantly increasing until they now have an annual enrollment of over two thousand students from all parts of Missouri and from almost every state in the Union. Their course of instruction covers everything in a business line having to do with office and commercial work and also with the telegraph and civil service, with business adminstration, auditing, banking, advertising and court reporting. It has become one of the strongest, best equipped and most efficient business colleges not only of the Mississippi valley but of the entire country. In the conduct of the school LeRoy Moore has continuously been associated with his brother, Allen Moore. He was born in Stanberry, Missouri, August 11, 1887, and on the 5th of October, 1910, was married at Twelve Mile, Indiana, to Miss Maud Maus, a native of that place. The brothers are both democrats in their political affiliation and are members of the Methodist church, South, and also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Their efforts and attention are almost wholly given to the business college by reason of its steady growth, and Chillicothe has indeed benefited by this institution, which has been as well an important feature in the educational activities of the state. The brothers have continuously advanced the standards of the schools, securing the most competent instructors in the various lines and doing everything to meet the requirements of this age of intense and complex business activity.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

William Scott, who is engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis, is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred at Hawick, Scotland, June 2, 1867, his parents being Adam and Elizabeth (Anderson) Scott. The father was also born in the land of hills and heather and in 1870 came to the new world. He established his home at Westmoreland, in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, where he successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. It was in Roxburghshire, Scotland, that he wedded Elizabeth Anderson and they became the parents of nine sons and three daughters, of whom William was the sixth in order of birth. Seven sons of the family are living: Thomas A., Robert, Alexander, Adam, Charles A., John M. and William. The members of the family who have passed away are Agnes, Sybella, Bessie, David and Ebenezer.

William Scott was but three years of age when brought by his parents to the new world, so that his education was acquired in the public schools of Westmoreland, Kansas, and he later attended the Lawrence Business College at Lawrence, Kansas. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm until he had reached the age of twenty-two, when, putting aside the work of the fields, he secured a clerkship in a dry goods store at Wamego, Kansas, there remaining to the age of twenty-five. He next entered the employ of Trout & Leach, who were engaged in the hardware business in the same town, acting as assistant manager for the firm, with which he remained for fifteen years. On the expiration of that period he established business on his own account at Bonner Springs, Kansas, where he continued for a year and a half. He then sold out and removed to St. Louis in 1910 with the purpose of engaging in the real estate business in this city. Here he has since continued and is now with the Olive Street Terrace Realty Company in the capacity of salesman and assistant manager. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with realty conditions in the city and is making steady advancement as a factor in real estate circles here.

In Wamego, Kansas, on the 12th of November, 1895, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Mary Isbell Jacobs, who was an adopted daughter of Henry Isbell, of Scotch

and English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are now parents of a son and three daughters: Emily Marion, the wife of Otto G. Balser, of St. Louis; Frances Isbell; William Douglass; and Alberta Eugenie. The family resides at No. 317 North Boyle avenue in St. Louis.

Mr. Scott is a republican in his political views, having supported the party since becoming a naturalized American citizen. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Wamego Lodge, No. 75, A. F. & A. M., of Wamego, Kansas; Kaw Valley Chapter, No. 53, R. A. M.; and Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M. of St. Louis. He is also identified with the Salesmanship Club and with the Men's Community Club, which is connected with St. George's church of St. Louis. His interests center along those lines through which are promoted the welfare and progress of the community, the uplift of the individual and the advancement of the state, his influence being ever on the side of reform, right and improvement.

WILLIAM B. McGREGOR.

William B. McGregor, secretary of the Brookfield Trust Company, was born upon a farm near St. Catharine, in Linn county, Missouri, January 29, 1876, his parents being Duncan and Rachel Ellen (Dick-Young) McGregor. The father was a native of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, born in 1832, while the mother's birth occurred in Ohio in 1841. He was but a year old when taken by his parents to Scotland and in the land of hills and heather was reared to the age of twenty-one. He then came to the United States and for some time was a resident of Pennsylvania, but afterward removed westward to Missouri, settling at Dry Hill, near St. Louis. There he engaged in mining until 1860, when he again went to Scotland and for five years continued his residence in that country. Once more he came to the United States, with Missouri as his destination, and settled near St. Catharine, in Linn county, where his remaining days were passed. On the 4th of March, 1875, he wedded Rachel Ellen (Dick) Young. Both were keenly interested in everything that pertained to the development, welfare and improvement of their township and county and they were particularly active as members of the Methodist Episcopal church, doing everything in their power to promote its growth and extend its influence. Mr. McGregor was one of the trustees who built the Seeley chapel and in many other ways he contributed to the church work.

William B. McGregor is indebted to the district school system for the early educational opportunities which he enjoyed. He afterward attended the high school at Marceline and later was a pupil in the college at Brookfield. After leaving that institution he secured special training for the profession of teaching as a student in the Kirksville State Normal School. When twenty-one years of age, or in 1897, he began teaching and for three years was thus connected with the rural schools, while later he spent ten years as principal of the Brookfield schools, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge he had acquired, while as principal he carefully directed the labors of the teachers who were under his direction and inspired both teachers and pupils with much of his own zeal and interest in the work. His methods were practical and progressive and results achieved were most satisfactory. In November, 1910, his fellow townsmen manifested their endorsement of his previous public service by electing him to the office of county recorder with a majority of three hundred votes. He discharged his duties so capably in the latter connection that he was reelected in 1914 by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in Linn county on the democratic ticket. He served through the year 1918 and then entered the Brookfield Trust Company as assistant cashier. Later he was chosen secretary and is now filling this position. He is a man of keen discernment and unfaltering enterprise and is proving an active factor in financial circles, just as he did in his educational work. While connected with the schools he won a well deserved reputation as a promoter of manly outdoor sports and athletics and also as a most capable debater.

On the 24th of December, 1900, Mr. McGregor was married to Miss Ida Rose Burch, daughter of D. D. Burch, of Marceline. They have four children: Randolph R., Muriel, Marguerite and Rubert. The eldest son is an expert shorthand reporter and typewriter. When but fourteen years of age he became one of the Four Minute

men and made speeches throughout Linn county in support of government activities and that government propaganda which brought enlightenment to the public concerning the real issues and conditions of the war. He has the distinction of holding a certificate of merit from the government in recognition of the service rendered. Mr. McGregor was the secretary of the county democratic committee and also secretary of the Linn county board of education for several years. He, too, did his full share in public work during the war period and was chairman of the Four Minute men of Linn county, which was regarded as the strongest organization of this character in this part of the state. He is a consistent member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Brookfield, belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and takes an active part in the proceedings of all of these bodies. The story of his life is the story of honest industry and thrift and every day in his career has marked off a full-faithed attempt to know more and to grow more, while throughout his entire career he has united the intensely practical with high ideality.

FREDERICK HERMAN KREISMANN.

Frederick Herman Kreismann, a prominent figure in insurance circles of St. Louis, having devoted many years to this line of business and now conducting a large general agency, is also well known as a leader in republican circles, his opinions carrying weight and influence in the councils of his party. Many tangible evidences of his public spirit can be cited, for St. Louis has profited by his efforts in various directions.

Mr. Kreismann was born in Quincy, Illinois, August 7, 1869, his parents being Frederick and Frances (Bruner) Kreismann. The father was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1849 on a sailing vessel. Making his way across the country, he settled in Illinois and for many years was a merchant of Quincy. He died in St. Louis in 1893 at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife has also passed away. In their family were four children, of whom three are living.

In his early youth Frederick H. Kreismann became a pupil in the public schools of Quincy, Illinois, and with the removal of the family to St. Louis he continued his education there, becoming a pupil in the Central high school. He started in the business world in connection with civil engineering and surveying, being thus employed from 1888 until 1890. In the latter year he made his initial step in insurance fields, becoming a clerk in the office of the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis. From 1891 until 1893 he was special agent and adjuster with the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, for the state of Nebraska, and he then entered upon a local insurance business in St. Louis, becoming senior partner in the firm of Kreismann & Warfield. An extensive clientage was secured by this firm and Mr. Kreismann gave his energies to the further development of the business until called upon to serve as circuit clerk. He made a most excellent record by the prompt and systematic manner in which he discharged the duties of that position. In regard to his political history, a contemporary writer has said: "From the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Kreismann has been a stalwart republican, thoroughly conversant with the vital questions and issues of the day and the intricate political situation of the country. Standing at all times for progress and improvement and believing that his party is best calculated to conserve public interests in this line, he has in more recent years been identified with the movement which is today one of the hopeful signs of the times, a movement common to both parties among men who stand for the highest in citizenship and for the best in public service. It was Mr. Kreismann's position as an advocate of municipal government and the adoption of methods of practical reform, intrenchments in useless expenditures and progressiveness in lines where expenditure would be of substantial and far-reaching benefit, that caused him to be spoken of some months ago as a candidate for mayor. His candidacy, urged by prominent republican leaders, soon attracted a strong following and the people voiced their faith in him in the splendid plurality which they gave to him on the 6th

FREDERICK H. KREISMANN

of April, 1909." His mayoralty record justified the confidence entertained in him by his supporters. Promptness and dispatch characterized his control of municipal interests and he sought to bring about needed reform and improvement, his labors along those lines being splendidly resultant. He gave to the city a most businesslike administration through four years and retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and high regard of the best element in the citizenship of St. Louis. He then resumed active connection with insurance interests and is now the president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, which is conducting a very extensive business.

On the 25th of June, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Frederick H. Kreismann and Mrs. Pauline Whitman, who by her former marriage had two sons, Colden and Paul Whitman. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kreismann are twin daughters, Helma Frances and Ruth Josephine, and to all four children most liberal educational advantages have been accorded. Mrs. Kreismann is a lady of broad culture who has traveled extensively, thus gaining wide information, while she has made herself conversant with the best literature and, moreover, possesses ability as a pianist.

Mr. Kreismann is well known in Masonic circles, having attained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite. He also belongs to the St. Louis, Noonday, Sunset and other clubs of the city and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. George's Episcopal church. His life has been characterized by high ideals and lofty purposes and he has as readily and effectively utilized his opportunities for the advancement of municipal welfare as for the promotion of his individual business interests.

HENRY A. ROSSKOPF.

Henry A. Rosskopf is a member of the St. Louis bar, practicing as junior partner in the firm of Ferris & Rosskopf, but he is also widely known in other connections, being much interested in civic and political matters from the standpoint of public service. Mr. Rosskopf is a native son of St. Louis, born December 31, 1877. His father, John Rosskopf, was born in Germany, September 12, 1847, but was only about six years of age when brought to America by his parents, his boyhood days being passed at Millstadt, Illinois. He became a resident of St. Louis and for thirty-seven years was connected with the St. Louis Republic, winning promotion from the minor position of fly boy until he had become superintendent of the pressrooms. Before entering upon connection with the St. Louis Republic he had served his country as a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting when but fifteen years of age in the Union army, he and his father, Balthazar Rosskopf, serving in the same company. The son remained in the army for two years and afterward did duty with the Home Guard for some time. Following the attainment of his majority he wedded Susan Hiestand, who was born at Highland, Illinois, their marriage being celebrated in 1870. They became the parents of six children: Charles E.; Henry A.; Otto R.; Leah S., the wife of Emil Weunsch; Emma; and Fred W.

Henry A. Rosskopf was the second in order of birth in this family and spent his youthful days in the home of his parents in St. Louis, pursuing his education in the Lyon school to the age of fifteen years, when he accepted a position as office boy at the St. Louis Woodenware Works. His industry and fidelity are best evidenced in the fact that he was retained in the employ of the company for eight years and won successive promotions until he became assistant to the manager and superintendent and was recognized as a most efficient judge of lumber, his duties including the purchase of raw material. Laudable ambition, however, prompted Mr. Rosskopf to prepare for a professional career and while still with the St. Louis Woodenware Works he devoted the hours which are usually termed leisure to the study of law. Severing his connection with the company January 21, 1901, he continued his studies in the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated in the month of June, 1901. About the same time he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the active practice of his profession, being associated with Charles F. Krone in the practice of civil law. In 1905 he was appointed assistant circuit attorney by Arthur N. Sager, who was then filling the office of circuit attorney,

and he made a most excellent record in the position, displaying thorough understanding of legal principles, with a high sense of honor in relation to the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties. He was reappointed to the position December 18, 1908, by S. G. Jones. Since his retirement from office he has entered into a partnership relation under the firm style of Ferris & Rosskopf and is thus practicing at the present writing in 1920. One who has long known him said of him: "He is a man of unimpeachable integrity and industry, perfectly fearless in the performance of duty, direct and straightforward in all his dealings. He has a clear, logical mind, and while modest in respect to his own attainments, is at the same time sure of himself. His professional career is characterized by careful, thoughtful and intelligent preparation of his cases, and his utterances are characterized by clear and logical statement rather than by oratory."

On the 5th of June, 1905, Mr. Rosskopf was married to Mrs. Gussie Rogers (nee Ottesky), of St. Louis. The family consists of three children: Eugenia, Henry A., Jr., and Susan Lea. The religious faith of the family is that of the Evangelical church and for a number of years Mr. Rosskopf was a member of the choir of St. Matthew's Evangelical church. Politically he is a republican. He belongs to various Masonic bodies, holding membership in Magnolia Lodge, No. 626, F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master; St. Louis Chapter No. 8, and St. Aldemar Commandery No. 18. And he is likewise interested in organizations having for their object the promotion of trade relations and the advancement of the business conditions of the city. He belongs to the Tower Grove Heights Improvement Association, of which he has been the president, and he was in 1919-20 the vice president of the St. Louis school board, taking a most active and helpful part in its work. In fact he is a dynamic force in support of the improvement of the schools and existing conditions relative thereto, and spoke nightly in a campaign for the cause to promote educational affairs alike beneficial to teachers and pupils.

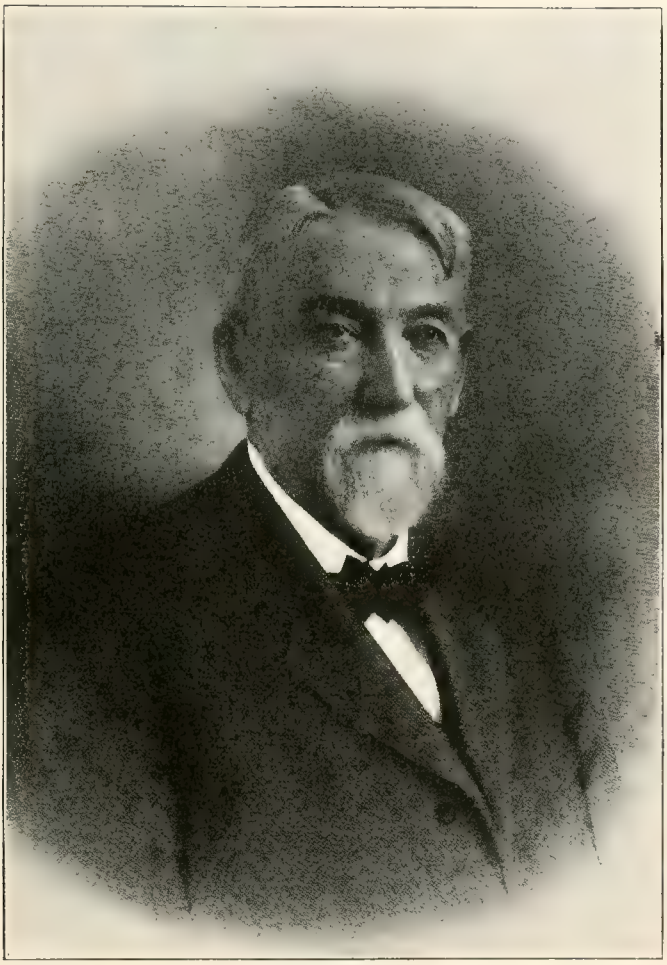
During the World war Mr. Rosskopf was the chairman of the draft board of the thirteenth district of St. Louis. Professionally he is connected with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is keenly interested in all civic and political matters by reason of his earnest desire to uphold the best interests of citizenship, and his opinions concerning questions of vital moment are regarded as most valuable, for his advice is given only after mature deliberation of any question. One of his fellow members on the school board said of him: "He is one of the most lovable persons it has been my good fortune to meet. He is stable and reliable and always seems to do what is exactly right."

ZACHARY T. STANDLY, M. D.

There are certain qualities indispensable to real success in the practice of medicine and surgery. The individual must possess not only broad scientific knowledge but must have as well that humanitarian spirit which finds expression in sympathy, helpfulness and cheer. Possessing in notable measure all these requirements, Dr. Zachary T. Standly was for many years a most prominent, capable and successful representative of the medical profession in Laclede and at the time of his death was the oldest practicing physician of the city. He had carried aid and comfort into so many hundreds of households in his section of the state that the news of his demise brought a sense of personal bereavement to all who knew him and his memory is yet cherished in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact.

Dr. Standly was born near Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, January 13, 1847, his parents being Richard and Catherine (Bullock) Standly, who were natives of eastern Tennessee. The father, whose birth occurred in 1812, became a resident of Edgar county, Illinois, in 1840, establishing his home near Paris, the county seat, where he engaged in farming throughout his remaining days, his death resulting from injuries received in a runaway accident which occurred in October, 1869. His wife had passed away in September of the same year.

Dr. Standly was then a young man of twenty-two years. He had been reared upon his father's farm, having the usual experiences and training of the farm-bred boy. He supplemented his public school education by study in the Edgar Academy at Paris and began preparation for a professional career by reading medicine under the direction of a private tutor. In 1867 he matriculated in the medical department



DR. ZACHARY T. STANDLY

of the University of Michigan and in the following year attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, in which he won his professional degree by graduation with the class of February, 1870.

Dr. Standly located for practice at Laclede and never once did he regret his choice of a location, for he soon developed a good practice that grew with the passing years, and long maintained the position of the foremost physician and surgeon in his part of the state. He always kept abreast with the trend of modern scientific research and investigation and an almost intuitive wisdom in such matters enabled him to select just what was needed in each specific case to further the purposes of his practice. In 1880 he also became a partner in the drug firm of Markham & Company, conducting a store at Laclede. As the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings he likewise broadened the scope of his activity and his investments and became a partner in the Lomax & Standly Bank of Laclede, of which he long served as president, continuing in that position to the time of his demise. He was likewise a director of the Central States Life Insurance Company of St. Louis and the president of the Laclede Electric Light Company. In all of his business affairs he was actuated by a most progressive spirit that sought the betterment and upbuilding of existing conditions and brought added welfare and success to the business circles of his adopted city. Throughout his life, however, he regarded the practice of medicine as his real life work and nothing could swerve him from his duty in that connection. For more than a quarter of a century he was surgeon at Laclede for the Burlington Railroad and he was an active member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 2nd of June, 1872, Dr. Standly was married to Miss Jennie Vance, also a native of Edgar county, Illinois. They had three children, of whom two are living: Catherine V., the wife of Walter Brownlee; and Horace M., of Laclede, Missouri. The wife and mother passed away November 29, 1882, and on the 1st of May, 1895, Dr. Standly was married to Miss Ella B. Griffin, of Glidden, Iowa. They have one son, Harold G., who is a student in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, where he is fitting himself for the banking business as the successor of his father.

Dr. Standly belonged to the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen and was a most devoted and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his religious faith guiding him in every relation of life. He was kindly, genial, courteous—a man whom to know was to esteem and honor, and when he passed away on the 14th of December, 1914, there was not one who knew him but felt that a noble life had been brought to its close.

BIRD HIX McGARVEY.

Bird Hix McGarvey is the president of the State Bank of Kansas City, a position which he has filled since 1911, in which year the bank was organized. He has been most active in directing its policy and shaping the plans which constitute the basic elements of the success which has attended the institution since its inception. He has therefore become well known as a representative of the banking interests of the state and particularly of the city, in which he has made his home since 1888. He arrived here when a young man of eighteen years, his birth having occurred on the 27th of August, 1870, in Lexington, Kentucky. He is a son of Professor John William McGarvey, deceased, for many years an eminent educator, minister and author, who at the time of his death in 1911 was president of the Bible College of the University of Kentucky at Lexington. The family is of Irish lineage. The father of Professor John W. McGarvey was John McGarvey, who came from the Emerald isle to the new world in early life and who married a Miss Thomson, of Kentucky and of Virginian ancestry. The early death of John McGarvey in Christian county, Kentucky, where he had followed merchandising, left his wife with several children to support. She afterward became the wife of Dr. G. F. Saltonstall, the former husband of her deceased sister. The children of their two previous marriages and of their own marriage constituted a household of nineteen. It was in this environment that Professor McGarvey was reared. In 1839 the family removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, and there John McGarvey had the benefit of educational instruction in a private school, while farm labor constituted a source

of splendid physical development. He afterward attended Bethany College of West Virginia, where he proved a painstaking and diligent student, being graduated with first honors July 4, 1850, and delivering the Greek speech. In 1848 he became a member of the Church of Christ and thereafter his life was devoted to the work of teaching from the pulpit, from the lecture platform and in the schoolroom. Following his graduation he established a private school for boys at Fayette, Missouri, and continued his work as a teacher in Fayette and Dover, Missouri, for twelve years.

While in Fayette Mr. McGarvey married Miss Otway Anna Hix in 1853. He had been ordained to the ministry in 1851 and was pastor of the Christian church at Fayette until 1853. For several years he successfully conducted a school at Dover and much of his time was devoted to teaching, yet he continued his work in the ministry. In 1862 he accepted a call from the Main Street Christian church at Lexington, Ky., where he resided until October 6, 1911, remaining as pastor of the Main Street church until 1869, when he became the minister of the newly organized Broadway Christian church, with which he continued until 1881, when he resigned owing to the fact that he could not meet the demands of the full professorship in the College of the Bible and his ministerial duties. For seventeen years longer, however, he continued to preach regularly for large country churches, always preparing his sermons most carefully, and he was again and again called to fill the pulpits of the leading churches of his denomination throughout the country. For more than forty years he was a member of the Kentucky Christian missionary board and for an extended period its chairman. Through most of his college life he was an officer of the Kentucky Christian Education Society, which furnished the financial assistance necessary for the education of hundreds of men for the ministry. His efforts were a vital force in the upbuilding of Hamilton College and he was also president of the Claude Garth Educational Society. He was ever a conspicuous figure in the conventions of the church, particularly in the centennial convention at Pittsburgh in 1909. His executive powers were manifested most strongly in connection with the management of the College of the Bible and the upbuilding of the institution is attributable largely to his efforts, his labors making it a most potent force in the educational circles of the Christian church. In 1895 he succeeded Robert Graham as president of the College of the Bible and filled that office until October 6, 1911. His executive labors were discharged with remarkable promptness, wisdom, zeal and tact.

Professor McGarvey was equally widely known as a writer. He was one of the editors of the Apostolic Times, published for years in Lexington, and he wrote constantly for the periodical literature of the church. His books, of which there were many, were without exception devoted to the explanation and defense of the Scriptures. When he became a professor in the College of the Bible he prepared four volumes of Class Notes, embracing all the historical materials contained in the Bible. In 1864 his Commentary on Acts was published. This he revised twenty-nine years later and the sale of the work continued for forty-eight years. His most popular work was Lands of the Bible, which was pronounced "the best single volume in print on Palestine." Professor McGarvey always felt that his greatest work was done in the field of Biblical criticism. "His religious life," according to one of his biographers, "was beautiful, childlike in its faith and enriched by constant devotional study of the Bible and of Christian hymns." When Professor McGarvey passed away many tributes were paid to his memory, including the following from Professor S. M. Jefferson. "Great as he was as champion of the truth, he was greater still as its embodiment and the living exemplification of its blessedness and beauty in his own character and conduct. He realized that not warfare but work is the ultimate condition of all true progress and prosperity, and that having earned the right and room to live, the real worth of the victory is measured by the life achieved in peace. And so he grew in his superior greatness by daily nourishing his soul with the word of life by fellowship with Jesus Christ and by communion with God and with the Holy Spirit. Those who knew him intimately recognized and rejoiced in this spiritual greatness most of all. His family, his college faculty and his personal friends found in him in abundance 'the fruit of the Spirit, love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control.' Not as a polemic or controversialist, but as an eminent and inspiring example of Christian manhood in its strength and beauty will his most intimate friends revere his memory and mourn his loss." Rev. C. S. Medbury,

minister of the great University Place church of Des Moines, Iowa, said: "How one is moved to think of the influences of this strong man of God! In every part of the earth today there are men and women preaching the Gospel, teaching in Bible schools, and in the every day run of life's activities, whose lives reveal the influences of this fallen saint within our Israel. And how rugged the type of those who have come under the spell of his life and teaching! They have stood for things! They have counted! They have been back of work that will abide! And great hosts of us, who never knew his class room privileges, have yet been blessed by the ministry of his years. Personally I have read and reread every book from his hand and almost numberless articles from his pen. How much I owe him cannot be told. Surely it is wonderful so to live that when at the end of a long journey the work is laid aside, both God and men can unite in saying, 'Well done.' " Perhaps there is no better indication of the character of the man in his relation to the young and especially to his students than the lines written by one of them:

"Our father is gone, boys; McGarvey is gone;
No more will he lead us so smilingly on,
Nor bid us, with laughter in the light of his eye,
To rest in green pastures, the still waters by,
While he tells us a story from the Wonderful Book,
As he leans on his staff, boys, as he rests on his crook.
Our shepherd is gone, boys, our shepherd is gone:
No more will he lead us so tenderly on
Through the lands o' the Bible away over there,
Lead ever so gently, with such loving care.
But we'll see him again boys, we'll see him again,
And many more stories he'll have for us then;
For he's in the Lands o' the Bible—he's over there now
With his cane and ear trumpet and quaint little bow.
Neither cane nor ear trumpet does he need over there;
But he keeps them for us, boys, and keeps them with care;
For he is our shepherd and the cane is his crook,
And he remembers the flock that he left by the brook;
And the trumpet, why that he will use just for fun,
A happy surprise for what the Saviour has done.
He knows now the story of Jonah was true,
And rejoices to know that he told it to you.
Together they walk through the beautiful Land,
And he learns what the Saviour once wrote in the sand.
He remembers us all, boys, he remembers us all,
And oft 'cross that River he'll send one a call
To come o'er the River and join in the class
Of those who once lay with us here on the grass.
We'll see him again, boys, how inspiring the thought
That all of the boys in the Bible he taught
Through the Lands o' the Bible, the New Jerusalem,
Once more will be smilingly guided by him."

Mrs. McGarvey, who was a fitting helpmate of her honored husband, survived him but a few months. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living.

Bird Hix McGarvey of this family, reared amid the most refining home influences, was educated in the public schools of Lexington, Kentucky, and in the Kentucky University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890. In the meantime, however, he had initiated his business career by entering the employ of the Graham Paper Company, a large wholesale concern of Kansas City, with which he remained for two years. He then entered banking circles as an employe of the Union National Bank, with which he continued for fifteen years, serving in various capacities and ultimately reaching the position of receiving teller. He was next connected with the Pioneer Trust Company in the office of assistant treasurer and was afterward elected treasurer, his connection with the company covering a period of seven years. In 1911 he entered actively into the work of organizing the State Bank of Kansas City in association with David Thornton, who is chairman

of the board of the bank, while from the inception of the institution Mr. McGarvey has remained the president, and to his executive ability and administrative powers the success of the bank is largely attributable. He has ever recognized the fact that the bank is most worthy of support that most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors.

In 1901 Mr. McGarvey was married to Miss Evans Ross, a daughter of Judge James E. Ross, of Mexico, Missouri, and they have become the parents of two children, J. W. and Miriam, aged respectively thirteen and ten years. The parents are members of the Independence Boulevard Christian church, in the work of which Mr. McGarvey is actively interested. While he has been an extremely busy man, he has always found time to aid his fellows, prompted by a humanitarian spirit that has caused him to reach out a helping hand to many a fellow traveler upon life's journey. He is now treasurer of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, is the treasurer of the Provident Association and is connected with many organized and private charities. He has always been a great reader and in fact is a student of history, science, finance and other subjects. Nor is he unappreciative of the social amenities of life; on the contrary he is well known in club circles, belonging to the Kansas City Country Club, the University Club, the Rotary Club, and the Blue Hills Country Club, and his interest in public and civic affairs is manifest in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce.

CHARLES WOODSON BATES.

Charles Woodson Bates, member of the St. Louis bar, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, January 23, 1864, and is a son of the late Richard Bates, also a native of Missouri, and a grandson of Edward Bates, who was born in Virginia and became one of the pioneer settlers of St. Louis. The family is of English lineage, but was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which some of the name participated. The grandfather, Edward Bates, became the first attorney general under Lincoln and at the time the republican national convention of 1860 was held he was also a candidate for the presidential nomination. Richard Bates, the father of Charles W. Bates, was a lawyer by profession and during the Civil war served in the United States navy. He married Ellen Woodson, who was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, a daughter of Charles F. and Ann (Wilson) Woodson, who became early settlers of St. Charles county, there taking up their abode in 1840. The Woodson family is also of English lineage. Mrs. Bates is still living and yet makes her home in St. Charles county. She has two children, the daughter being Mrs. Ann Hersnan, a resident of St. Louis.

The son, Charles Woodson Bates, was educated in the public schools of St. Charles county and also of St. Louis, after which he attended Westminster College, being graduated therefrom in 1883 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He later became a law student in Washington University and afterward read law in the office and under the direction of Judge J. L. D. Dryden, being admitted to practice in 1885. With the exception of three years, from 1888 until 1890 inclusive, spent in Colorado, he has continuously been a member of the St. Louis bar, concentrating his efforts and attention upon general civil practice. From the beginning his career has been unusually prosperous in every respect. The success which he has attained is due to his own efforts and merit. The possession of advantages is no guarantee whatever of professional advancement. This comes not of itself nor can it be secured without integrity, ability and industry. These qualities Mr. Bates possesses to an eminent degree and he is faithful to every interest committed to his charge. Throughout his whole life, whatsoever his hand finds to do, whether in his profession or in other relations, he does with his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation. He belongs to the St. Louis, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations and enjoys the high confidence and goodwill of his professional colleagues and contemporaries. He served as city counselor of St. Louis from 1902 until 1909, being appointed to the office by Mayor Rolla Wells.

On the 8th of June, 1916, Mr. Bates was married in St. Louis to Miss Binda E. Porter, a native of Randolph county, Missouri, and a daughter of I. B. and Elizabeth (Gillman) Porter.

CHARLES W. BATES

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Mr. Bates belongs to Beta Theta Pi and to Phi Delta Phi. He also has membership in the University Club, St. Louis Club, Missouri Athletic Association, Sunset Hill Club and Century Boat Club, and his religious faith is evidenced by attending the Westminster Presbyterian church. During the period of the World war he served on the legal advisory board in St. Louis. He has long been accorded a position of prominence at the bar of this city and his record is in harmony with that of an honored and honorable ancestry.

B. DENNY DAVIS.

It has often been said that the law is a jealous mistress—that she demands the full attention of her devotees, else she crowns not their efforts with success. Recognizing the fact that industry, close application and perseverance are just as essential in law practice as in the conduct of industrial or commercial interests, B. Denny Davis has always cultivated these qualities and has made for himself a creditable position among the younger representatives of the bar of Kansas City. He was born at Weston, Platte county, Missouri, February 17, 1884, and is a son of Thomas J. and Rachel S. (Doyle) Davis, the former a native of Missouri, while the latter was born in Iowa. The father devoted his life to the occupation of farming and was also much interested in public affairs, particularly in matters pertaining to the educational system of the state. For many years he served as chairman of the school board of the district of Platte county, Missouri, did everything in his power to promote the interests of the schools, and gave to his large family of children good educational opportunities.

B. Denny Davis attended the schools of Weston and of Platte county and for two years was a pupil in St. Benedict's Catholic College at Atchison, Kansas, while for two years he attended the normal school at Chillicothe, where he pursued literary and commercial courses. He likewise spent a year in the Northwest Missouri College at Albany, Missouri, and for three years was a law student in the Missouri State University at Columbia, being there graduated in 1908 with the LL. B. degree. In June of the same year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the general practice of law in Kansas City on the 13th of July of that year. In the intervening period he has gained a very gratifying clientage and has been connected with considerable important litigation. The thoroughness and care with which he prepares his cases, his clearness in reasoning and his logic in argument are strong factors in his growing success. While he has never become interested in politics as an office seeker, he is a close student of political issues and a keen observer of political conditions. He stands at all times for the highest standards of citizenship and cooperates heartily in any project for the public good.

On the 28th of June, 1915, at Independence, Missouri, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louise Nagel, whose parents are Charles A. and Minnie A. Nagel, of Independence, Missouri, the former one of the leading merchants of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis has been born a son, Carl Denny. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Methodist church, South, and Mr. Davis belongs to Ivanhoe Lodge No. 446, A. F. & A. M., and has also taken the degrees of Kansas City chapter, R. A. M., and Kansas City Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a loyal and worthy follower of the craft, exemplifying in his life its teachings concerning the brotherhood of man and the obligations thereby imposed.

MARK D. EAGLETON.

This is preeminently an age of specialization. Every line of business has been so systematized and divided that individuals concentrate along a single branch, thereby developing efficiency that could otherwise not be attained. This is true in connection with the legal profession, as it is in relation to industrial and commercial pursuits. There are comparatively few lawyers who continue in the broad field of general practice, and Mark D. Eagleton is an illustration. He was admitted to the bar about 1915 and since taking up practice alone has largely specialized in

damage and insurance law and has become recognized as a most capable representative of this branch.

Mr. Eagleton is one of the native sons of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred January 8, 1894, his parents being Thomas F. and Mary T. (Hennelly) Eagleton, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father is a highly educated man who came to the new world when twenty-one years of age, making his way to St. Louis, where he is now connected with the Laclede Gas Company as one of its superintendents. He was educated on the Emerald isle with the intention of entering the priesthood. He studied in both Ireland and France, but owing to the fact that his brother was not able physically to do hard work, Thomas Eagleton gave way to him, as his parents were not in a financial position to allow both of them to pursue the necessary training that would qualify them for priestly offices. The brother, Mark Eagleton, therefore, was given the opportunity and became a priest of prominence in Ireland, being very active in connection with the work of winning freedom for the country and exercising much influence in Irish national affairs.

Mark D. Eagleton was a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis and in the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1915 with the LL. B. degree. In the same year he was admitted to the bar. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law, beginning his reading in the office of Kelley & Starke, with whom he remained for about three years as a law student and for about a year after he began practice. Since that time he has been alone and has specialized in damage and insurance, being thoroughly familiar with the law applicable to both lines of practice.

Mr. Eagleton is a young man of broad culture and natural refinement. He holds membership in the Catholic church and also with the Knights of Columbus and the Friends of Irish Freedom. He belongs as well to the Missouri Athletic Association and is very fond of outdoor sports, particularly baseball and football, having made a good record in the latter connection. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and a most important chapter in his life record covers his service as a soldier of the World war, for in 1918 he joined the Marines, becoming a member of the Eleventh Regiment, and with that command went to France.

THOMAS R. SHIELDS.

Thomas R. Shields, engaged in the investment business and prominently known as the president of the Sterling State Bank of Kansas City, was born upon a farm in Halifax county, Missouri, October 3, 1868, his parents being William and Lucy (Rees) Shields, the father a native of Halifax, while the latter was born in Buckingham. The father was a farmer by occupation, devoting his attention to the production of fine tobacco. On crossing the country to Missouri he established his home in Independence, where he followed the occupation of farming, but died in young manhood. His political endorsement was given to the democratic party.

Thomas R. Shields acquired his education in the public schools of Independence, Missouri, pursuing his studies to the age of thirteen years, and then started out to provide for his own support. He concentrated his efforts and attention upon farming and market gardening and thus made his initial step in the business world. In 1898 he removed to Kansas City, and became a salesman for the Fish, Tower & Doyle Commission Company as dealers in live stock. In 1899 he turned his attention to the grain business in connection with the firm of H. S. Hartley & Company, and was in charge of the stock yard office for ten years, becoming very popular in the stock exchange. Gradually he formulated his plans for the conduct of important financial interests, and in 1900 organized the T. R. Shields Investment Company, for the conduct of a real estate business. Through the intervening period he has developed one of the important enterprises of this character in Kansas City, being today prominently known as an operator in real estate and investments. He belongs to the real estate board and is most widely and favorably known among those who are engaged in a similar line of business. Mr. Shields, however, has not confined his efforts solely to the direction of the affairs of the T. R. Shields Investment Company, of which he is the president, for in February, 1920, he organized and became the president of the Sterling State Bank, which has

enjoyed unusual growth for the short period which it has been in existence. The bank is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, already has surplus and profits of thirteen thousand dollars and its deposits amount to three hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. Its board of directors is composed of men of well known business standing and stability, and in connection with Mr. Shields, serving as its officers are A. J. Stephens, vice president, B. A. Plummer, cashier, and R. L. Fish, assistant cashier.

Mr. Shields was united in marriage to Miss Fannie R. Jones and they have become the parents of three children: Gertrude E., who is attending the Roanoke College at Roanoke, Virginia; Francis R., and Lucille Margaret. In politics Mr. Shields is a democrat and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire political office. He belongs to the First Baptist church of Independence, Missouri, in which he served as a trustee for three terms. He has been treasurer of the Kansas City Automobile Club, also belongs to the Kansas City Club, and is a well known Mason, connected with McDonald Lodge No. 324, A. F. & A. M. He is likewise identified with the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine in Kansas City, and in the latter has a life membership. He is ever a loyal and faithful follower of the craft and exemplifies in his life its beneficent teachings concerning the brotherhood of man and the obligations thereby imposed. In business affairs he has made for himself a notable place, and has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. He possesses keen discernment and broad vision and is a firm believer in Kansas City and its opportunities.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH.

The Immaculate Conception church of Hannibal was established in 1856 by Father Murphy, who built the chapel, which was the first house of worship owned by the parish, but previous to this time Bishop Hogan had held services in Hannibal. The church edifice was erected in 1881 by Father Kennedy and the St. Joseph Academy was established in 1867 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of St. Louis. The parish now numbers about three hundred and fifty families and there are more than three hundred pupils in attendance at the school.

Rev. D. F. Sullivan came to this parish sixteen years ago, or in February, 1904. He was born in Ireland in 1862 and acquired his education there in Holy Cross College of Dublin and also in the Carlow Seminary. In 1886 he came to Missouri, going first to St. Louis, and for two years was connected with St. Patrick's parish. He was then transferred to Monroe City, where he was given charge of the Holy Rosary parish and there remained until 1904, when he came to Hannibal, where he has since labored, doing much for the benefit of the church and the extension of its work.

KINGSLEY F. NIEMOELLER.

Kingsley F. Niemoeller, business manager with the Associated Retailers of St. Louis, is a man of keen business discernment and recognized ability in handling important interests. Sound judgment has characterized all of his activities in connection with the commercial world and he has made steady progress, but has never allowed his activities in this direction in any way to warp his kindly spirit nor dwarf his activities for the benefit of others. On the contrary he has done much good in connection with benevolent and public interests and St. Louis numbers him among her valued citizens. He is a native son of Indiana, his birth having occurred at Huntingburg on the 12th of January, 1874. His father, J. Frederick Niemoeller, was also a native of that state, where he successfully followed farming for many years, his father having come to the new world from Germany. J. Frederick Niemoeller was married to Miss Eva Knell, a daughter of John Knell, who was a native of Germany and came with his family to the United States when his daughter was a maiden of sixteen summers. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Niemoeller was celebrated in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1871,

and to them were born six children, five sons and a daughter, of whom three sons died in infancy. The others are: Ella, who is living with her father; Roscoe, who married Lydia Howard and is a farmer of Kansas; and Kingsley F., of this review.

The last named acquired a grammar school education in Huntingburg, Indiana, and also attended high school for a year. When a youth of seventeen he became ticket agent for the Southern Railway Company at Huntingburg, Indiana, where he continued for a year and then removed to St. Louis, where he secured a clerkship in the freight office of the Southern Railroad. He then entered the service of the Wabash in the accounting department, advancing from that position step by step until he reached the place of assistant chief clerk in the accounting department in 1907. His identification with the Associated Retailers dates from 1909. He acted as office manager until 1912 and was then made business manager of the association, capably filling this position for eight years. The purpose of the organization is the cultivation of cooperation and recognition of business ethics for the promotion of the St. Louis trade. The organization is making steady progress toward its goal and the results achieved have been largely accomplished through the efforts, discernment and executive ability of Mr. Niemoeller.

In St. Louis, on the 28th of August, 1895, Mr. Niemoeller was married to Miss Lucille Suits, a daughter of James H. and Margaret Suits. They are now parents of two sons: Hugh Martin, seventeen years of age, who is a student in the Soldan high school and is planning to pursue a course in commerce and finance in the Chicago University; and Ralph Kingsley, sixteen years of age, also a high school pupil. The family residence is at No. 5554 Maple avenue.

Mr. Niemoeller is a member of Tuscan Lodge No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce and to the City Club. His political belief is that of the republican party and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Fourth Church of Christ Scientist. He is a director of the St. Louis Tuberculosis Society and is a member of the board of managers of the Zoological Society of St. Louis. His cooperation has been sought and freely given in many measures and plans for the general good, for the uplift of the individual, for the amelioration of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and for the advancement of all those activities which make for progress, for improvement and for the adoption of higher ideals.

DAVID ANTONIO FRANK.

David Antonio Frank, recognized as a lawyer of unusual ability, who since January, 1908, has been connected with the legal department of telephone interests, was made general counsel of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in April, 1916, and through the intervening period has made his home in St. Louis. He was born at Willis, Texas, December 15, 1875, his parents being Antoine and Emma Louise (Boykin) Frank. The father was born in Bordeaux, France, and on coming to America in 1858 settled in New Orleans but afterward removed to Mobile, Alabama, and in 1875 took up his abode at Willis, Texas, where during the later years of his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a Civil war veteran, having served as a private in a Louisiana company of the Confederate army. He passed away in 1908, at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife died at Willis, Texas, in 1893, at the age of forty. She was born in Mobile, Alabama, and was a representative of an old South Carolina family of English descent. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom seven are living.

David A. Frank, the eldest of the family, after attending the public schools of Willis, Texas, continued his education in the University of Texas, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905 and with the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1903. He served for two years as quiz master in the law department of the University of Texas, from 1903 until 1905. Previous to this he was editor of the Texas Tobacco Plant, which was published at Willis, Texas, and for nine years he was a teacher in the schools of Texas, spending the last two years of that period as principal of the high school at Conroe, Texas. After preparing for the bar he entered upon the practice of law in the office of the general attorney of the South-

DAVID A. FRANK

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western Bell Telephone Company at Dallas and there continued from 1905 until September, 1914, and during the last six years of that period was assistant general attorney. He then became assistant in the general counsel's office of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in New York, where he continued until September, 1916. In April of the same year, however, he became general counsel of the Southwestern Bell Telephone System at St. Louis and has since occupied this position. He was also president and assistant general attorney of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Texas until 1914, when he removed to New York, and he is now the vice president of the Grand Prairie & Northern Railroad of Texas. He is well grounded and able in all branches of the law but excels in that branch of corporation law relating to the regulation of public utilities. He has always been a forceful speaker and was class orator at the time of his graduation from the University of Texas in 1905. He has always been regarded as an able debater, becoming well known in this connection during his college days, and he has likewise been keenly interested in college athletics, having established several prizes for excellence in athletics in the University of Texas. He also established a prize for the best poem and for the best novel written by a student in the University of Texas, thus contributing a stimulating element for literary production as well as athletic excellence in the university.

While in Dallas, Texas, Mr. Frank was married June 12, 1906, to Nora Warrena Finley, a native of the Lone Star state and a daughter of Judge N. W. and Minnie Lee (Simms) Finley, the latter a daughter of Captain Simms, a Confederate war veteran, while Judge Finley was a grandson of Dr. Finley, a pioneer Methodist minister widely known throughout the south. Judge Finley served for years as chief justice of the court of civil appeals for the fifth supreme judicial district of Texas and was a most eminent jurist and prominent citizen of the south, passing away in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Frank had three children: Minnie Warrena, who was born in Dallas, Texas, March 17, 1907; David A., Jr., whose birth occurred in Dallas, Texas, September 6, 1910; and Katherine Louise, born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 11th of June, 1916. The wife and mother died October 22, 1918, at the age of thirty-one years, her birth having occurred August 8, 1887.

Mr. Frank won the Phi Beta Kappa upon his graduation from college. His military record covered service as corporal of Company D, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. Fraternally he is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis, and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Lakewood Golf and Country Club of Dallas, the Sunset Country Club of St. Louis, the St. Louis Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Missouri Athletic Association, the City Club, the Civic League and the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs also to the City Club of Dallas, the Southern Society of New York and the Railroad Club of New York City. He is keenly and helpfully interested in the work of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, is serving on its official board and as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Along professional lines he is connected with the Dallas, St. Louis, Texas State, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. The interests of his life are broad and varied and his aid and influence have always been given on the side of progress, improvement, right and reform. He is a man of philanthropic disposition who gives generously to charity. Polite, courteous, public spirited, patriotic and democratic in spirit, he has always been very popular. He is a thorough scholar, a convincing speaker and with splendid command of English. In a word he was well endowed by nature and he has used his talents most wisely, not only for his own advancement but for the benefit of his fellowmen, and he finds one of his chief interests in life in putting before the young those opportunities which shall give them encouragement and lend them assistance in meeting life's responsibilities and duties.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN.

John J. O'Brien, member of the St. Louis bar, was born June 26, 1867, in the city which is still his home. His father, Patrick O'Brien, was a native of Ireland and came from that country to St. Louis in 1850, here residing until his death, which occurred in 1884, when he was sixty years of age. He was a teamster and met with a moderate degree of success. He married Alice Hanrahan, who was

also born on the Emerald isle and who came to the United States alone in early girlhood, arriving in 1860. In St. Louis she became the wife of Patrick O'Brien and she passed away in this city in 1906, at the age of seventy years.

John J. O'Brien was the fourth in order of birth in a family of five sons. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of St. Louis and from 1884 until 1890 was engaged in the teaming business, while later he turned his attention to the coal and ice trade, conducting business on his own account. Later he extended the scope of his activities to include the sale of hay and grain. He is still interested in the coal and ice trade, having established the business in 1887, since which time he has enjoyed a liberal patronage along that line. However, he determined to turn his attention to professional interests and entered the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1908 and in the same year was admitted to practice. He has since successfully followed his profession, continuing in the general practice of law, trying all kinds of cases and trying them well. He made his own way through college, meeting the expenses of his course from his previous earnings, and his success is attributable entirely to his own efforts, his laudable ambition and his steady determination.

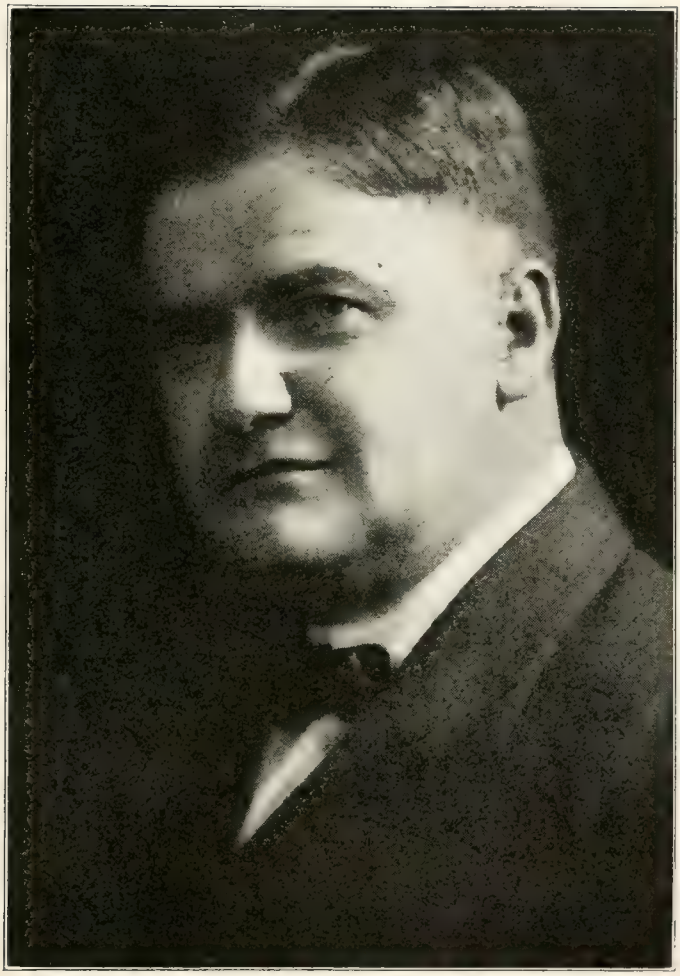
In politics Mr. O'Brien is a democrat. He was the nominee for circuit judge in 1914 and he was speaker of the house of delegates from 1905 to 1907. He is known as the author of the bill for the purchase of the playground known as Yateman Square, the first park which had been purchased by the city in thirty years. He continued a member of the house of delegates for six years, or three terms, representing the former twentieth ward. He belongs to St. Leo's Roman Catholic church, is identified with the Knights of Columbus and with the Father Mathew Society. He is also connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, and along strictly professional lines with the St. Louis and American Bar Associations.

During the war he served as associate member of the legal advisory board for the nineteenth division of the city of St. Louis, also as a member of Company E of the Third Regiment of Missouri Home Guards as a private.

HOWARD J. VROOMAN.

Wise planning and energetic prosecution of his plans tells the story of the success of Howard J. Vrooman as a builder and real estate operator. He is now classed with the leading business men of Kansas City and is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred in St. Louis, November 15, 1875, his father being Jacob A. Voorman. He was educated in a high school of Kansas City, to which place he removed with his parents in his youthful days, and in the Washington University of St. Louis, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1898. Returning to Kansas City, he engaged in the real estate business in a small way and through the intervening period has been the architect of his own fortunes. He is a man of great energy, and strict attention to his business combined with a forceful personality and a remarkable shrewdness or business intuition, has enabled him to win success, so that he is now the possessor of a large amount of property, although he started out in the business world empty-handed. He has not only been the architect and builder of his own fortunes but has promoted, financed and erected many of the largest hotels and apartment buildings in Kansas City, including the St. Regis Hotel. His thorough understanding of business conditions, his keen sagacity and enterprise enabled him to succeed where many a man of less resolute spirit would have failed. In planning out a business project it seems that not a single point, minor or important, is overlooked in the slightest degree. He readily recognizes the value of any situation or opportunity and he is regarded as a dynamic force in the business life of Kansas City and the state. He is widely known as the president of the Jefferson Real Estate & Brokerage Company and as a director and officer in numerous banks and financial and commercial enterprises.

It would be to give an impartial and one-sided view of Mr.Vrooman to speak of him, however, only as a successful business man. He is keenly interested in all those affairs which are a matter of public concern, and during the war period gave most liberally of his time and efforts for the public good. He was extremely



HOWARD J. VROOMAN

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active in Red Cross and war work and personally sold Liberty bonds to the sum of one million seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars. He is a trustee and superintendent of the Thomas Spofford Receiving Home for Children and he is a prominent and valued member of the Melrose Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the work of which he takes a most helpful interest, serving now as superintendent of the Sunday school.

In 1904 Mr. Vrooman was united in marriage to Miss Laura Ault, daughter of A. F. Ault, a very prominent resident of Kansas City. They have three children, Howard Jess, Claude Elliott and Frances, aged respectively sixteen, thirteen and ten years. Mr. Vrooman is most devoted to his family and counts no personal sacrifice or effort on his part too great if it will promote the happiness of the members of his own household. Much of his time outside of business hours is devoted to the care of his home and its surroundings, and he is too good a husband and father to care much for diversion, yet he is a valued member of the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Knife and Fork Club, the Noonday Club and the Commercial Club. He is also a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner. He turns for recreation to golf when leisure permits and he greatly enjoys horticultural pursuits. The interests of his life are thus broad and varied, making his a well rounded character, and such are his marked characteristics that all who know him are proud to call him friend.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

A most orderly progression has characterized the growth and development of the National Bank of Commerce, resulting from the utilization of every opportunity presented, combined with a keen understanding on the part of the officials of every phase of the banking business. It was in April, 1865, that the present institution had its inception in the organization of the Kansas City Savings Association, which was established with a capital of ten thousand dollars and opened its doors for business on Main street, between Second and Third streets. Its president was General John W. Reid, a former member of congress, widely known for his courtly manners, while the cashier was Church J. White, who removed from Liberty, Missouri, to Kansas City. In 1873 Dr. James Buchanan Bell, previously identified with the banking business in Chillicothe, Missouri, took over the interests of General Reid and succeeded to the presidency, while Henry C. Schwitzgebel, now vice president of the Commerce Trust Company, became the bookkeeper for the developing institution. Dr. Bell's interest was later acquired by W. A. Powell, who then became head of the association, and he in turn sold out in 1881 to Dr. W. S. Woods, who had formerly been associated with W. B. Grimes in the dry goods business. Dr. Woods at that time became the president of the bank, which in the interval had several times increased its capital, which had now reached one hundred thousand dollars, the limit fixed by its charter.

As the growth of the bank was assured it seemed necessary to secure a new charter, as its name did not express the commercial character of the bank, nor did the old charter provide for sufficient capital to meet the requirements of the growing business. Accordingly a reorganization was effected in 1882, under the name of the Bank of Commerce, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars fully paid, which absorbed the business of the Savings Association, under the management of the same officers with the addition of Luke F. Wilson as vice president. The capable management of Dr. Woods and Mr. White, the cashier of the bank, led to such an increase in the business that enlarged quarters were demanded and in 1885 the company erected a unique and attractive building near the corner of Sixth street, on Delaware, and removed thereto. The business of the bank continued to increase rapidly and the next step in its development was nationalizing the institution under the name of the National Bank of Commerce and increasing its capital to two million dollars. This was accomplished in the summer of 1887, at which time W. A. Rule became chief clerk of the bank and the following year was made second assistant cashier, while upon the retirement of Mr. White from the cashiership in 1895, Mr. Rule was chosen his successor. Later it was found that conditions did not justify a two-million-dollar capital and the capitalization was therefore reduced to one million. The combined capital, surplus and undivided

profits of all Kansas City banks on the 1st of June, 1886, was five million three hundred twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars, while the combined deposits did not exceed fourteen million dollars.

On the 1st of January, 1889, the Midland National Bank was opened for business and took over the Armour Banking Company in November, 1890, the Metropolitan National Bank was established and into this was merged the German-American National Bank and the Mercantile Bank, while in November, 1891, the Metropolitan also bought the Merchants National Bank. In May, 1897, the National Bank of Commerce purchased the Metropolitan National and moved into its quarters in the New York Life building, and in the following July the Commerce took over the Midland National by purchase. In 1898 the National Bank of Commerce purchased the old Journal building on the northwest corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, remodeled it for banking purposes and thus opened the first large bank south of Ninth street, where the business continued to grow and develop until it became the largest bank west of Chicago with one exception, its deposits reaching thirty-six million.

It is said that no other banking institution has equaled the National Bank of Commerce for building up and developing the industrial interests of Kansas City. Many large and prosperous establishments of the city and surrounding country owe their existence in large part to the substantial financial aid extended them by the bank, enabling them to expand rapidly and develop their trade. The country bankers, too, of the surrounding district have from time to time received substantial aid from the National Bank of Commerce, tiding them over critical periods. The Commerce itself faced a crisis in 1907 and 1908 and liquidated nineteen million five hundred thousand dollars of its desposits in six weeks, putting up an unprecedented fight under its forceful and resourceful director general, Dr. W. S. Woods, and his associates, and winning the victory.

On the 30th of March, 1908, Dr. Woods was succeeded in the presidency by W. B. Ridgley, while George T. Cutts became vice president and Edward Ridgley was elected cashier. At this time the deposits of the bank amounted to about twelve million dollars and the capital stock was again increased to two million. In November, 1908, the three mentioned officers retired and Dr. W. S. Woods was made chairman of the board, while David T. Beals became president, with W. T. Kemper as active vice president, James T. Bradley cashier and W. H. Glaskin assistant cashier. The expansion of the National Bank of Commerce was continued through the purchase of the Union National Bank on the 21st of November, 1908. The Union had been organized in 1887, with David T. Beals as president, and was the successor of the First Traders Bank, which was established in 1883. In April, 1909, Mr. Beals resigned the presidency of the National Bank of Commerce and J. W. Perry, then vice president of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, was elected his successor, while the vice presidency was filled by W. L. Buechle, who was then national bank examiner for Missouri. In July, 1912, by the most diplomatic and skillful management on the part of Mr. Perry for the Commerce and F. P. Neal for the Southwest National Bank, a most successful consolidation was effected, bringing together these institutions under a union of names as well as of business, goodwill and the personality of both, resulting in the Southwest National Bank of Commerce, with a capitalization of three million dollars, surplus and undivided profits of one million two hundred thousand dollars and deposits of over thirty million dollars, while its earning power was greater than any other financial institution in Kansas City. In 1918 the word "Southwest" was dropped, the name of the National Bank of Commerce being retained, at which time the capitalization was increased to four million dollars and W. T. Kemper became chairman of the board, with J. W. Perry as president, R. P. Brewer, Albert Newman, James T. Bradley, C. M. Vining and H. Y. Lemon as vice presidents, E. P. Wheat as cashier, W. H. Glaskin, A. B. Elsenhower and A. W. Kennedy as assistant cashiers. Later additions to the official staff were F. C. Marqua as assistant cashier and manager of the new business department and F. B. Brady and S. A. Kelley as assistant cashiers.

To meet the needs and growth of Kansas City, the Commerce Trust Company was organized in October, 1906, with a capital of one million dollars, Dr. W. S. Woods becoming the president, with W. T. Kemper as vice president and Henry C. Schwitzgebel as secretary and treasurer. With the retirement of Dr. Woods in 1908, he was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Kemper, while J. Z. Miller, Sr.,

became vice president. Mr. Schwitzgebel was elected secretary and R. C. Menefee was chosen treasurer. In 1914 Mr. Miller resigned to become governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, at Kansas City.

The safe deposit vault of the Commerce Trust Company is the finest in the west, being complete in every detail, and under able and courteous management it has deservedly won the unqualified approval of its patrons for its service and efficiency. In 1915 W. S. McLucas was elected to the vice presidency, together with Richard C. Menefee and Townley Culbertson, while Jo Zack Miller (III) became treasurer. In 1917 Mr. Kemper was elected chairman of the board, while W. S. McLucas became president and H. C. Schwitzgebel vice president. Following the original plan, all of the stock of the Trust Company was purchased by the National Bank of Commerce and Mr. Kemper became chairman of the boards of both institutions, while the officers chosen for the Trust Company were: W. S. McLucas, president; Richard C. Menefee, Townley Culbertson, H. C. Schwitzgebel, Gerald Parker and Jo Zack Miller (III), vice presidents; George W. Dillon, secretary; J. M. Kemper, treasurer; W. M. Dyer, assistant vice president; and F. W. Harper, W. H. Potts, Charles A. Brower and William E. Graves, assistant secretaries. B. C. Howard was chosen trust officer, with Ralph L. Adams as assistant trust officer, and F. M. Staker was made manager of the publicity department and W. H. Winants manager of the safe deposit vaults. Upon the death of Mr. Winants in 1920, C. R. Scheppe became manager of the vaults.

The growth of the Commerce Trust Company has been phenomenal, with its capital of one million dollars, surplus and undivided profits of over one million one hundred thousand dollars and deposits of over thirty-six million dollars, with resources of over forty-six millions. To meet the requirement of the tremendous growth of business of the National Bank of Commerce and the Commerce Trust Company, the erection of a splendid building was begun in 1907 and completed the following year, being now occupied as the permanent home of the bank and trust company and standing as a monument to the untiring life work of the men who have given their best efforts to make Kansas City the great financial center west of Chicago. Two states distant on the south lies the Gulf, two states to the north brings one to the Canadian border, five states eastward is the Atlantic and by the same count of commonwealths westward the Pacific is reached, constituting Missouri the center state of the United States, while Kansas City has become the great financial center west of Chicago. In 1870 there was a population of thirty-two thousand and the city numbered ten banks with a combined capital of four hundred thousand dollars, while its annual banking business reached eighty million dollars, as compared with eleven billions in 1919; thus placing Kansas City in the fifth place in the banking business of the United States, with only New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston leading. This result is attributable in no small measure to the efforts of the men who have been back of the National Bank of Commerce and the Commerce Trust Company.

MARCUS B. FETTY.

Marcus B. Fetty is the secretary and treasurer of the Superior Hay Stacker Manufacturing Company of Linneus, which is one of the most extensive and important productive interests of this section of the state, the business having been developed to large proportions. Mr. Fetty is therefore occupying a leading position in manufacturing circles and also has other important business interests. He was born in Linn county in 1868 and is a son of Judge Edward G. and Sarah C. (Schrock) Fetty, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work.

He was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools of Linn county, after which he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years. He then became associated with his father in the hardware business and was so engaged until 1903, when he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Superior Hay Stacker Manufacturing Company of Linneus, which was organized in 1900 and incorporated in 1903. The business has steadily grown and developed and their output is now used in nearly all of the states west of the Mississippi. They manufacture stackers of all kinds for hay, for alfalfa and wagon stackers and their output also includes a rigid tongue rake with side hitch, a loose

tongue rake with side hitch in three different sizes, and a power lift push rake. The hay stackers and rakes manufactured by this company have been in constant use for the past nineteen years in practically all of the hay territory of the country, and their advantageous features, exclusively used by this company, entitle them to their name, Superior. Since the organization of the present company in 1900 larger buildings have been erected from time to time and new machinery added to the equipment and the foundry is today in splendid shape to turn out the higher class work. They use the finest grades of lumber, paint and steel in all their manufactured products. Their foundry is under the management of an expert molder, and in addition to their rakes and their hay stackers they have recently put upon the market an automatic corn cutting machine which meets a long felt need and which cuts two rows of corn at a time, is operated by one horse, holds the corn in a compact upright position and does the work neatly and with dispatch, while all danger from accident is eliminated. At the head of the Superior Hay Stacker Manufacturing Company are three most efficient business men, O. P. Vroom being president, J. P. Fell vice president and M. B. Fetty secretary and treasurer. The business of the company is steadily growing through recognition of the value of the machines sent out and their extensive business is proof of the fact that satisfied customers are the best advertisement. In addition to his interest in the Superior Hay Stacker Manufacturing Company Mr. Fetty is vice president and director of the Citizens Bank and is also interested in a large farm, which is operated under his supervision.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Marcus B. Fetty and Miss C. Eva Willhite, of Grant City, Missouri, and they have one daughter, Viola. The wife and mother died in August, 1894, and in September, 1897, Mr. Fetty wedded Miss Nellie V. Stephens, a daughter of Colonel George W. Stephens, of Linneus, who was a captain in the Mexican war, while his father was a soldier of the War of 1812. Colonel Stephens became a prominent attorney of Missouri and filled several important offices in Linn county, including that of probate judge. He was also president of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad and contributed extensively toward its construction. He was born in Orange county, Virginia, February 22, 1826, came to Linneus on the 11th of July, 1856, and thereafter throughout his remaining days contributed in substantial measure to the growth and upbuilding of the district in which he lived. His daughter Mrs. Fetty is an active member and one of the chairmen of the Civics Club, and she was most earnestly and zealously interested in Red Cross work during the war. Mr. Fetty has served as president of the school board, doing effective work for the cause of education, and his aid and cooperation can be counted upon at all times to further plans and measures for the general good.

CHRIS J. MUCKERMANN.

Chris J. Muckermann, who is at the head of the Chris J. Muckermann Insurance Agency of St. Louis, established in 1913, was born October 27, 1891, in the city in which he still resides. His father, John C. Muckermann, is also a native of St. Louis, where for many years he has been prominent in business circles, his present connection being that of vice president of the Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Company. He married Pauline Leber, who was born in St. Louis and is also living. Their family numbered three sons and four daughters.

Chris J. Muckermann was accorded liberal educational opportunities. He attended St. Mary's College, Kansas, and the St. Louis University and from the latter was graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thus well qualified by educational training for life's practical and responsible duties, he established an insurance agency in St. Louis on the 9th of September, 1913, and has since carried on the business under the style of the Chris J. Muckermann Insurance Agency. He was first connected with the Travelers Insurance Company and now handles a general line of insurance, representing the Iowa Bonding & Casualty Company, the Missouri State Life Insurance Company of Topeka, Kansas, and various others. He now employs a number of agents, including E. J. Lynch, W. C. Woods, Charles F. Quinn, Joseph A. Lynch, E. G. Monnig, Orr C. Frazer, J. Adam, L. A. Loftus, J. G. Meyer, Jerome G. Meyer, Randolph S. Lyon and W. A. Patteson. The business is

CHRIS J. MUCKERMANN

developing rapidly under his careful guidance and he is thoroughly conversant with every phase of insurance.

On the 21st of April, 1915, Mr. Muckermann was married to Miss Marie Stella Lynch, of St. Louis, and their children are three in number: Marie Stella, John C. and Nancy Jeanne. Mr. Muckermann and his family are members of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church and he is identified with the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the organization finds in him a stalwart follower of its leadership in relation to every project for the general good. He belongs to the Glen Echo Country Club and to the Liederkranz and is partcularly interested in golf as a source of recreation. He is likewise identified with the Missouri Athletic Association. He is yet a young man—one who, actuated by a laudable ambition, has made steady progress until he has won a creditable place in insurance circles, and the qualities that he has already displayed indicate that his will be a successful future.

GEORGE H. EDWARDS.

George H. Edwards, of Kansas City, is a prominent man in the jewelry trade of the country, having twice been honored by election to the presidency of the National Jewelers Association, while locally he is well known as the president of the Edwards-Ludwig-Fuller Jewelry Company, owners of one of the largest and finest jewelry houses of the middle west. He has also figured in banking circles and through his various activities has contributed to the substantial growth and business development of his native state. He was born in St. Louis, May 25, 1860, his parents being Richard and Betsy J. (Samson) Edwards. The latter was a native of Massachusetts and a direct descendant of Miles Standish. The father was a native of Wales and when a youth of fourteen came to the United States. He attained prominence in educational circles, was president of the Illinois State University and also state superintendent of instruction of Illinois.

George H. Edwards acquired his education in the public and high schools of Princeton, Illinois, and in the Illinois State Normal University at Normal but did not graduate from the latter. He made his initial step in commercial circles in 1878 by entering the jewelry business at Princeton, Illinois, where he remained until 1880 and then went to Chicago, after which he traveled for a New York and Chicago house until 1889. In the latter year he came to Kansas City and purchased an interest in the S. D. Mills Jewelry Company, which afterward was reorganized under the name of the Edwards-Ludwig-Fuller Jewelry Company, of which Mr. Edwards is now the president. His close application, his broad business vision and his unfaltering enterprise have been dominant factors in the development and upbuilding of one of the fine jewelry establishments of the west, and at all times he has kept in the vanguard of the trade. His high position in mercantile circles is manifest in the fact that in 1912 he was elected to the presidency of the National Jewelers Association and his excellent service during that term led to his reelection in 1913. He was also at one time president of the Mercantile National Bank, which was taken over by the National Bank of Commerce, of which he is now one of the directors.

In 1889 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage in Lawrence, Kansas, to Miss Isabelle Dix, a daughter of Ralph and Jetta (Graham) Dix, the former a native of Connecticut, while the latter was born in Ireland. The father, who was a wagon maker by trade, was killed in the raid on Lawrence, Kansas, August 1, 1863, this constituting one of the horrors of the Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were born seven children, of whom the eldest, Alice Louise, died in infancy. George H., Jr., the second of the family, was a captain in the Quartermasters Corps during the World war and died at Trieste, Italy, February 14, 1919. After the armistice he served with the United States food administration at Trieste, volunteering for this work although he had already received orders to return to the United States. He was the first to report at Camp Funston upon its organization. In fact he went there before the camp was completed and assisted in organizing it. He was commissioned a second lieutenant while at that camp and made such a good record at Funston that he was transferred to Washington, D. C., in the Quartermaster General's Department. From there he was sent to France in July, 1918, and ad-

vanced to a first lieutenancy. His appointment as captain was approved on the 13th of February, 1919, the day before he died. The third member of the family is Lucile B., who is at the head of the physical culture department of Stephens College at Columbia, Missouri. Richard Dix was a second lieutenant in the Aviation Corps during the World war and was made a flying instructor at Sacramento, California. Bessie J. is a teacher in the kindergarten department of the Kansas City schools. Gertrude M. and Grace E. complete the family.

Mr. Edwards has always been keenly interested in public affairs and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the republican party in Kansas City. He served for two terms of four years each as a member of the upper house of the city council and in April, 1916, was elected mayor of Kansas City, occupying the office for one term, during which he gave to the city a businesslike and progressive administration, bringing to bear upon municipal problems the same thoroughness and sagacity that have characterized his business interests. His family is identified with the Congregational and Christian Science churches. Fraternally Mr. Edwards is a Scottish Rite Mason and also belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all of the efforts and projects of that organization for the benefit of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the upbuilding of its civic standards. He has membership with the City Club and that he is appreciative of the social amenities of life is further indicated in his connection with the Hillcrest Country Club, the Mid-Day Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He is fond of golf and finds great interest and recreation in a game on the links. He recognizes the fact that the well balanced man is the one who not only works well but who also plays well, and his is a carefully regulated life as to leisure and industry. That he has displayed sound judgment and keen discrimination in his business life is manifest in the high measure of success which has come to him, placing him with the foremost merchants of his adopted city. During the period of the World war he was appointed by Governor Gardner as a member of the Missouri Council of Defense and also served as food administrator for Jackson county, Missouri.

OWEN STANARD TILTON.

Owen Stanard Tilton, secretary of the Stanard Tilton Milling Company of St. Louis, in which city he was born October 12, 1885, is the eldest of the four children of Edgar T. and Cora (Stanard) Tilton. The father, who passed away in April, 1917, was born in Ohio and was a representative of one of the old families of that state, the town of Tiltonville having been named in honor of his father, and the land upon which this town stands was originally deeded by John Adams to ancestors of Mr. Tilton of this review, when John Adams was serving as the second president of the United States. The ancestral line in America can be traced back through five generations. Edgar T. Tilton was reared in Ohio and became an active factor in the business circles of St. Louis, where he was vice president and general manager of the Stanard Tilton Milling Company at the time of his death. His wife was a daughter of E. O. Stanard, also a member of one of the old American families. They were married in St. Louis in 1883 and to them were born three sons and a daughter: Owen S.; Edgar, who is now living in New York; Webster, who is with Lorenzo E. Anderson in the stocks and bonds business in St. Louis; and Esther T., the wife of Henry Meyer Wheaton, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Owen S. Tilton was educated in Smith Academy at St. Louis and in the St. Paul School of Concord, New Hampshire. He entered Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1904, there pursuing the classical course to the time of his graduation in 1908. In that year he became connected with the Stanard Tilton Milling Company as a general clerk and thus served for two years. He afterward traveled for the company for four years and for two years occupied the position of treasurer, while in 1917 he was elected secretary and is still thus officially connected with what is today one of the important productive industries of the city. During the World war period his firm made considerable flour for the government. Mr. Tilton also took an active part in promoting the drives to finance the war and to promote all of the interests and welfare of the soldiers in camp and field.

In Chicago, on the 3d of July, 1915, Mr. Tilton was married to Miss Ellen

McNellis, a daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Childs, of Indianapolis, Indiana. They reside at No. 6843 Waterman avenue. Mr. Tilton belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Merchants Exchange and is interested in all those forces which make for the progress and upbuilding of the city and the development of its business connections. In politics he is a republican and religiously is connected with Grace Methodist church of St. Louis. He is also well known in club circles, belonging to the University, St. Louis, Algonquin Golf and Sunset Hill Country Clubs, and his social qualities make for popularity wherever he is known. His labors have at all times been carefully and intelligently directed, whether for the benefit of his own fortunes or as a factor in public good, and he has used his opportunities along the latter line just as eagerly and just as effectively as in the promotion of his individual interests.

REV. P. ARENSBERG.

Rev. P. Arensberg, pastor of St. Columban's Catholic church at Chillicothe, was born in Holland in 1880, a son of William and Aldegund (Muskens) Arensberg, who came to the United States in 1885, settling in Kansas. Their son began his education in the parochial school at Atchison and afterward attended St. Benedict's College. He completed his course in Kenrick Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri, and was ordained to the priesthood in May, 1906. His first appointment was to St. Joseph's cathedral of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he labored for six years and was then made pastor of the Catholic church at Brookfield, Missouri, where he continued for a year. He also spent a year at Weston, Missouri, and at Carrollton, whence he removed to Chillicothe, where he has since labored as pastor of St. Columban's church.

The first and present church of this parish was built in 1879, the corner stone being laid by Father Hogan. The founder of the first Catholic church in Chillicothe was Rev. Hogan, who came to Chillicothe in 1857, and the first house of worship was built in 1858. Father Hogan remained as pastor until 1868. The Franciscan fathers took charge in 1878 and so continued until 1914, when the church was given over to the diocesan clergy. The first pastor appointed was Rev. A. A. Schaefer, who was succeeded by Rev. P. Arensberg in May, 1915. The first parish school was built by Father Hogan in 1861, being the only Catholic school in the county at that time. The Academy of St. Joseph was opened in 1872 and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The present parochial school was built in 1913 at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars and now has an attendance of one hundred and ten children. The academy gives instruction in two courses—a high school course and a commercial course, and has about thirty boarders and fifty day pupils. There are one hundred and thirty families in the parish, numbering about seven hundred people. The first church was built in 1858, on the same block on which St. Joseph's church is now located, in the southern part of the city, and in 1879 was moved to the northern part of the city, when the present church and Jackson street, and the second church in that parish was built the same year. Since taking charge in 1915, Rev. Arensberg has done splendid work for St. Columban's, residence was built. In 1895 Rt. Rev. Bishop Burke divided the parish and formed a new congregation out of the southern part of the city, the dividing line being thoroughly organizing the work of the different societies and greatly promoting the spirital growth of the community.

DUDLEY KINCADE.

Dudley Kincade has for seven years been the manager at St. Louis for the firm of T. H. Mastin & Company, attorneys, and in this connection is engaged in what is known as reciprocal insurance. He was born at Fort Scott, Kansas, in January, 1892, and is a son of George Percy and Emma (Crow) Kincade. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to John Knox. The father removed from Ohio to Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1865, and in 1899 became a resident of Kansas City, where he engaged in the real estate and investment business. While not a politician

he is very active in all public matters, especially in welfare work, and his labors were most effective in connection with the Red Cross work during the World war and in support of all the Liberty Loan drives and other agencies which made possible the successful prosecution of the war with Germany. He married Emma Crow, a native of Kansas, her father being prominent in the public affairs of that state, where he served as sheriff of his county and otherwise filled public offices.

Dudley Kincade obtained his early education in the public schools of St. Joseph and of Kansas City, Missouri, and attended the University of Illinois in 1912, pursuing a course in architecture. After entering business circles he took up reciprocal insurance in connection with the firm of T. H. Mastin & Company, attorneys. This is something new in automobile insurance and for seven years Mr. Kincade has been with the company as manager of their interests in St. Louis. Early in 1908 Kansas City motorists refused to let the stock insurance companies dictate the cost of automobile insurance. They prevailed upon T. H. Mastin & Company to organize a reciprocal company to write insurance on automobiles. The enterprise was a success from the beginning and the saving to the motorists so substantial that today over one-half of the privately owned automobiles of Kansas City are "absolutely protected at actual cost" by the Consolidated Underwriters. These underwriters refuse to consider anything but an absolutely preferred risk, both as to car and owner. By this conservative plan of eliminating all moral hazard, the losses drop to such a minimum as the stock companies, dealing through agents and accepting all kinds of risks, can never hope to reach. By accepting only the better class of business in the larger cities, the Consolidated Underwriters have built up, in the last nine years, the largest and strongest organization of its kind in the country. It is this kind of business which is handled by the firm of T. H. Mastin & Company, attorneys, and through the seven years of his connection with the business as manager in St. Louis, Mr. Kincade has secured a very extensive patronage for the firm.

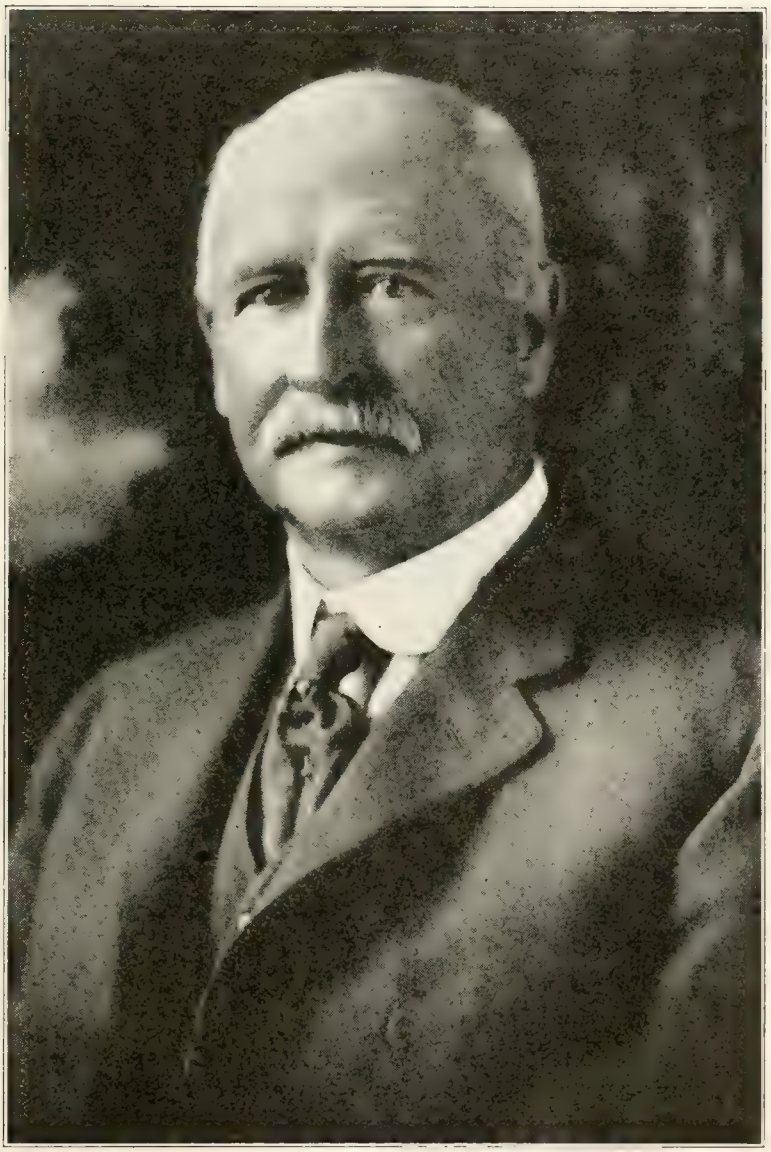
At America's entrance into the World war Mr. Kincade enlisted in the United States navy and was appointed ensign on the Pennsylvania, the flagship of the Atlantic fleet, which ship directed the movements of all ships in the service from the bases Nos. 1, 2 and 3. He was on the sea all of the time for nineteen months and rendered valuable aid in this connection. He belongs to the Sigma Chi, a college fraternity, and is fond of all kinds of manly outdoor sports and athletics, particularly golf.

In June, 1917, Mr. Kincade was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Helen Bryars, daughter of Robert and Katherine (Huttig) Bryars. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kincade have a wide acquaintance in St. Louis and the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city is cordially extended to them.

ROBERT W. WADDELL.

Robert W. Waddell, who is the city engineer of Kansas City and who has successfully practiced his profession independently, was born at Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, October 31, 1859, his parents being Robert Needham and Angeline Ester (Jones) Waddell, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in New York city. The father crossed the Atlantic to Canada in 1827 and there spent the greater part of his life. For many years he was a merchant in Port Hope and following his appointment to the life position of high sheriff he removed to Cobourg, Ontario, where he remained until he resigned the office. About 1887 he went to Denver, Colorado, where his son was then living, and there passed away in 1889.

Robert W. Waddell largely acquired his education in the public schools of Cobourg and in boarding schools near by, prior to entering McGill University at Montreal, Canada, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After leaving McGill he went to Omaha, Nebraska, as assistant engineer on waterworks and filled that position for about four months, at the end of which time he resigned and removed to Denver, Colorado, where he conducted a general engineering business, locating railroads and doing construction work in connection therewith. He also did engineering work in connection with the building of waterworks and all kinds of municipal bridge work and dams. He was the engineer who had entire charge of the construction of Castlewood dam, the first big dam to be



ROBERT W. WADDELL

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built in the state of Colorado. This was in 1886. In 1895 Mr. Waddell came to Kansas City, where he established himself as an engineer, his labors covering field engineering, as in Denver. In 1900 he was appointed city engineer of Kansas City and filled that position until 1903, at which time he again took up the work of field engineering, together with contracting. In 1918 he was once more called to the office of city engineer, which position he is now filling.

On the 24th of November, 1897, in Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Waddell was married to Miss Sarah E. Vair, who father was a Scotchman, while her mother was of Canadian birth. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell have become the parents of two sons: Gerald Needham, born September 21, 1898; and Robert D., born September 10, 1901. They are both students in the State University at Columbia, Missouri.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church and fraternally Mr. Waddell is connected with the Masonic lodge. Politically he is a democrat but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. His entire life has been characterized by devotion to his profession and his family, by a love of books, by thoughtful consideration of others and by allegiance to the highest ideals.

MANSFIELD CANFILL BAY.

The steps of an orderly progression in his business career have led Mansfield Canfill Bay through government service and railroad activities into close connection with the lumber industry as president of the Bay Brothers Lumber Company of St. Louis. He was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, April 23, 1878, and is a son of Joseph L. Bay, who passed away in 1908. The grandfather, Samuel Mansfield Bay, was the author of Bay's Reports, regarded by many as authority on legal points, and he was a brother-in-law of M. V. McClelland, who was one of the founders of the present large department store of St. Louis now conducted under the name of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney. Joseph L. Bay was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Cantrell, a daughter of William A. Cantrell, of Little Rock, Arkansas, the wedding being celebrated in Little Rock, in 1875. Their family numbered two sons and four daughters, of whom one daughter died in infancy, while the others are living.

Mansfield C. Bay was the second in order of birth and was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Smith Academy, which he attended for two years. Between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one he was in the government service in the quartermaster's department, engaged in the work of constructing roads in Yellowstone Park. He next entered upon railroad work as a representative of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Company in the accounting department, and his identification wih the lumber business dates from 1904, at which time he became assistant manager of the Haywood Lumber Company in Texas and thus continued for six years. In 1910 he organized the Bay Brothers Lumber Company, of which he is president and general manager. They have operated successfully through the past decade, conducting an extensive wholesale lumber business which extends to the western coast and throughout the south, with headquarters in the Arcade building, St. Louis, and offices in Chicago, and Portland, Oregon. Their patronage is now extensive and their business is today one of very gratifying and substantial proportions. Mr. Bay has always displayed excellent powers of organization and strong executive ability, and his enterprise and energy have overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path, enabling him to accomplish his purpose in the attainment of success.

Mr. Bay was united in marriage in St. Louis on the 22d of November, 1905, to Miss Maude M. Hubbell, a daughter of Louis Hubbell, who was a carriage manufacturer of St. Louis, conducting business under the name of Hubbell & Waterhouse. Her parents were born in Connecticut and represented old New England families. To Mr. and Mrs. Bay have been born three daughters: Barbara H., Betty C. and Virginia M.

While America was at war with Germany, Mr. Bay was one of the Four Minute men and made many public speeches in the effort to enlighten the public regarding the real issues and conditions and also in support of the Liberty loan, doing effective work in securing subscriptions thereto. In politics he has always maintained an independent course. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and

fraternally he is connected with Rosehill Lodge No. 550, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised in 1910. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, while along the more strictly social connections he is identified with the Missouri Athletic Association, Bellerive Country Club, and the Sunset Hill Country Club. Practically his entire life has been passed in St. Louis and the many sterling qualities which he has displayed have gained for him warm friendship and high regard, while in business he has established himself in a most creditable position, and the salient characteristics of his career have been such as have won to him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

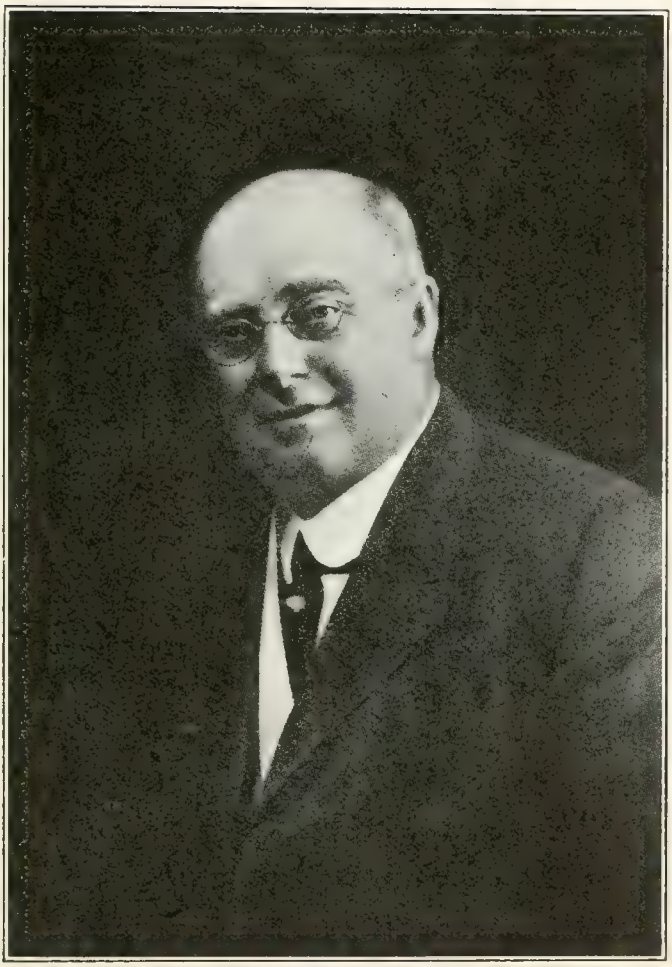
HERBERT P. WRIGHT.

Herbert P. Wright, investment banker and man of affairs of Kansas City, is one who holds to high ideals in business and is jealous of his well earned reputation. He possesses a genius for organization of business enterprises and his greatest success has been in aiding corporations in developing their interests and in the organization and financing of large commercial concerns, in which connection he is known throughout the country. A native of Illinois, he was born at Stockton, June 24, 1865, and is a son of Burton Wright, whose birth occurred in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in 1828. The father still survives and now makes his home at Woodstock, Illinois, where for a long period he was a prosperous farmer, taking up his abode there in pioneer times. He was also active in civic affairs, supporting all those interests which constitute features of public progress and improvement, and his life has been actuated by his belief as a member of the Congregational church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hulda Coon, was born in Ohio and is also living. The family numbered two children, Herbert P. and his brother, Charles B., who is now with the firm of Spencer Trask & Company of Chicago.

Herbert P. Wright was educated in the high school at Woodstock, Illinois, and in Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the Bachelor of Science degree, while in 1890 he won the Master of Science degree. He was elected to membership on the board of trustees of Northwestern University in June, 1920. In 1887 he came to Kansas City and through the intervening period has largely been identified with the banking business. The firm of the H. P. Wright Investment Company occupies large ground floor offices at No. 923 Baltimore street. They deal extensively in municipal and corporation bonds. The business was founded in 1885. In 1889 Mr. Wright acquired an interest in the firm and changed the name to H. P. Wright & Company. In 1904 the business was incorporated as The H. P. Wright Investment Company of which he has been the president since its incorporation. In the conduct of the business the company specializes in Missouri and Kansas municipal bonds, also handles government and corporation bonds. Mr. Wright, as the executive head of the company, has largely directed its policy and its activities yet has not confined his attention alone to this line, for he is the president of the Kansas Gas & Electric Company, which is the largest public utilities company of Kansas. He is likewise the president of the Home Light, Heat & Power Company of Pittsburg, Kansas, a director of the American Power & Light Company of New York and one of its incorporators, and was one of the organizers of the great Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, which was formed in 1912 and is one of the foremost concerns of the kind in the United States. He is likewise one of the incorporators of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, of which he is a director, and in 1915 he organized the Sinclair Oil Company of New York, which ranks second in its volume of business to the Standard Oil Company.

In 1890 Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Haw, of Ottumwa, Iowa, a daughter of George Haw, a prominent citizen and pioneer banker and wholesale hardware merchant of that place, connected with the First National Bank, which is the oldest banking institution of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been born two children: Herbert E., who was drowned while a junior at the University of Wisconsin; and Lillian, twenty-one years of age, now a student in Northwestern University of Illinois.

Mr. Wright is a member of the Sigma Chi, a national college fraternity. He was one of the organizers of the Investment Bankers Association of America and has been a member of its board of governors and its vice president from the beginning



HERBERT P. WRIGHT

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until 1918, when according to the terms of the by-laws he was no longer eligible for office. He also belongs to the American Bankers Association. During the war period he served on the executive committee for the local loan drives and there was no phase of war activity which sought his aid in vain. He was a member of the capital issues board of the tenth federal reserve district. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and he is thoroughly in touch with the vital questions and problems of the day. For thirty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, guiding his life according to its teachings. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, the University Club, the Blue Hills and Mission Hills Country Clubs, the Hillcrest Country Club and various hunting and fishing clubs. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, with the Union League Club of Chicago and the Bankers Club of New York city. He finds recreation in golf and he is a man who takes keen delight in the solution of business problems. In this connection he displays notable ability in coordinating and relating seemingly diverse elements, which he combines into a unified and harmonious whole. With notable prescience he seems to grasp the main features and opportunities of a business situation and so utilizes each that the most desired results are accomplished, while at all times he holds to the highest ideals of business.

JOHN A. KNOTT.

John A. Knott, journalist and public official, who at the time of his death was serving as land reclamation commissioner of Missouri, with headquarters at Hannibal, was born at Millersburg, Callaway county, Missouri, in 1852, his parents being William B. and Martha (McClelland) Knott. His father, who was a native of Maryland, died during the early infancy of the son, who after acquiring a very limited education in the public schools began to earn his own living when a lad of eight years. He was employed in a country store and continued to engage in clerking until his eighteenth year, when he turned his attention to newspaper interests, becoming the owner of the Chamois (Mo.) Leader. For a long period thereafter he was prominently connected with journalistic interests in Missouri. In 1878, he and his brother, William J. Knott, founded the Free Press of Troy, Missouri, which he continued to publish until 1885, when he removed to Hannibal and thereafter was editor and part owner of the Morning Journal until death terminated his labors. He became widely known in this connection throughout the state, maintaining a most progressive attitude in everything relating to the publication of his paper.

Mr. Knott was equally widely known as a supporter of the democratic party and his opinions carried weight not only in the local but state councils of the democratic organization. He was a delegate to almost every state convention from 1885, and in 1896 he was one of the active committeemen in support of Richard Bland. It was in 1896, at the democratic national convention in Chicago, that he worked untiringly for the nomination of Mr. Bland. In 1900 he supported William Jennings Bryan in the national convention at Kansas City and as the years passed he became personally known to many of the leaders of the party throughout the country. He was placed on the staff of Governor Dockery in 1900 with the rank of lieutenant colonel and in 1902 was elected state railroad and warehouse commissioner, receiving a majority of more than forty thousand and continuing to occupy the position until the abolishment of the office in 1913. In that year Governor Major appointed him state oil inspector and a short time prior to his demise he was made land reclamation commissioner for Missouri. Thus he remained for many years a prominent factor in democratic politics in his native state and of him it has been written: "He was recognized as among the foremost leaders of his party in Missouri and he gave freely of money, time, labor and newspaper space towards upbuilding it. During campaigns he was always found fighting in the front rank for his party, and to him belonged no small amount of credit for continued democratic success in Missouri. During the campaign of 1916 he was in charge of the publicity bureau of the democratic state committee, and spent weeks in St. Louis directing this phase of Governor Gardner's campaign."

On the 9th of June, 1880, at Troy, Missouri, Mr. Knott was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Breckenridge, a daughter of Major Thomas E. Breckenridge, one

of the pioneers of the west who served with General John C. Fremont in a number of Indian campaigns on the frontier. Mr. and Mrs. Knott became the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Harold A. Stillwell, of Hannibal. The death of John A. Knott occurred at Hannibal, July 27, 1917, and in his passing the state mourned the loss of a citizen who held to the highest ideals of life in every relation, who never occupied an equivocal position and who in fighting for what he believed to be right always fought in the open. Of him it has been written: "He was a strong man among strong men. Through all the years his editorial columns stood for the courage of his convictions. Although he may have defied conventions at times, waived aside custom and special privileges, yet he feared no man and he spoke his convictions with the courage of a virile mind. He stood aside for no man. What he believed to be right he advocated and what he believed to be wrong he thoroughly condemned, and he did both in a manner that left no doubt as to where he stood on any question. The columns of his newspaper offer the highest eulogy to his character and principles that can be uttered, and his written words, read by so many thousands, pay their own high tribute to his life work."

Mr. Knott belonged to the Missouri Editorial Association, the Northeast Missouri Press Association and the Missouri Associated Democratic Clubs, of all of which he was at one time president. He was likewise president of the Country Club of Hannibal in 1915 and 1916. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias and to the Modern Woodmen of America and was a loyal member of the First Christian church of Hannibal. His city at all times benefited by his efforts for her progress and upbuilding. He was for two terms a director of the Chamber of Commerce and did some most important committee work for that organization. He used the columns of his paper for the advancement of civic interests and was a member of the publicity committees of the Hannibal Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. A wage earner at the age of eight, he long occupied a central place on the stage of action in Missouri and his labors found culmination in the shaping of public opinion and in the development of public activity leading to substantial progress. The high ideals which he cherished ever found embodiment in practical effort for their adoption and his labors were at all times far-reaching and resultant.

HARRY WILLIAM BREWER.

Harry William Brewer is the president of the Standard Pencil Company of St. Louis, and in the conduct of the business has inaugurated an enterprise which has no competitor in the entire state, being the only business of the kind in Missouri. The trade has since developed to extensive proportions through the wise management and constructive methods of Mr. Brewer, who is a most progressive business man. He was born in Madison, Indiana, August 31, 1873, his parents being Samuel E. and Julia P. (Baird) Brewer. The father is one of the old-time residents of Coldwater, Michigan. The mother was a representative of a well known family in Louisville, Kentucky, and passed away in 1889. They were the parents of three children: Nancy, who is with her father in Coldwater, Michigan; Charlotte, the wife of Thos. J. Church, of Seattle, Washington; and Harry W. of this review.

The last named spent his youthful days under the parental roof and attended the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky. He later became a student in Hanover College of Indiana, where he pursued his studies to the year of 1888. He started out in business in connection with his father at Huron, South Dakota, and was also identified with the printing business in Kansas City, Missouri. Later he turned his attention to his present line, becoming the president of the Standard Pencil Company, with plants at 1822 to 1828 Locust street. This is the only lead pencil manufacturing concern in St. Louis or the west. The firm was incorporated in April, 1911, for a small amount and rapidly increased until in 1920 it reached $250,000.00. The business has grown from a very small concern that was started at Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1910, but early in 1911 was removed to St. Louis. The firm employs one hundred and seventy people at the St. Louis plant and also operates a sawmill for the cutting of the wood, at Cotter, Arkansas. As the years have passed, a large trade has been developed. In 1920 the company acquired a fifteen acre tract of land in Brentwood, and has erected a new plant with every improvement in ma-

chinery known to its industry. It will also install every comfort for the employes, including cafeteria, etc. Their patronage comes from long distances and they enjoy not only a large business in the United States, but are doing an extensive export business which is constantly growing. They make large shipments to Australia, China, South America, England and France, in addition to their extensive sales throughout the United States.

Mr. Brewer was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Eyman, a daughter of Julius Eyman, of Warsaw, Illinois, the wedding being celebrated in Kansas City, Missouri, December 22, 1903, and they have become the parents of four children: Marian; Mildred Grace; Harry W., and Dean. Mrs. Brewer is a native of Missouri and is well known in this state. She is a member of Grace church at University City, and Mr. Brewer belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and the Sunset Hill Country Club. In politics he is a republican. He turns to golf for recreation when time permits but the major part of his attention is concentrated on his business affairs, which have been gradually developed along constructive lines. He is an excellent manager, thoroughly reliable and his manner is at all times affable and genial. He greatly enjoys the best literature and at all times is an earnest champion of the cause of public education and of every measure that tends to promote intellectual progress.

WILLIAM MAGRAW REID.

William Magraw Reid, engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, where his birth occurred July 15, 1866, displays those qualities which show him to be thoroughly conversant with modern-day business conditions and demands. He is actuated by a spirit of enterprise and progressiveness that accomplishes results and success is attending his well defined efforts. His father, John W. Reid, is mentioned on another page of this work. William obtained his early education in the public schools, pursued a course in the Central high school of Kansas City and then entered the Washington and Lee University of Virginia as a member of the class of 1887. He completed his course there and thus by liberal educational training was well fitted for life's practical duties and responsibilities. Turning his attention to real estate, he has controlled many important property interests and is now manager of the large estate left by his father. This embraces some very attractive and valuable property in Kansas City and in its management the son displays excellent business ability and keen discernment.

In 1889 Mr. Reid was married to Miss Alice Moore, a daughter of L. R. Moore, of Kansas City. They have become the parents of a daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Reid is well known in the club circles of the city, belonging to the University Club and many other leading social organizations here, his genial qualities making him a favorite wherever he is known. He is also a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a vestryman. His entire life having been passed in Kansas City, he has a very wide acquaintance here, his business and social position being one of prominence by reason of personal qualifications as well as family connections.

CLAY C. BIGGER.

Clay C. Bigger, engaged in the practice of law at Laclede, was born August 17, 1855, on a farm near the city in which he now makes his home. He is a son of Harrison E. and Clarinda C. (Gillispie) Bigger. The father was born in Marion county, Kentucky, in 1812, while the mother was a native of Tazewell county, Virginia. The former came to Missouri in 1840 and settled three miles north of Laclede, while Mrs. Bigger arrived in this state in 1836. Throughout his entire life Harrison E. Bigger followed the occupation of farming and he also served as judge of the county court of Linn county for a period of twelve years, having been first elected in 1866. He died in the year 1885, having for about six years survived his wife, who passed away in 1879.

Clay C. Bigger was reared upon the old homestead farm and early began

assisting in the work of the fields. In the winter months he attended the district schools and afterward continued his education in the high school at Laclede and in the Kirksville State Normal School, which he attended for three years. In 1878 he took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for a period of four years, but it was his earnest desire to enter upon a professional career and he began the study of law, which he pursued with thoroughness, being admitted to the bar upon examination before Judge Burgess in 1883. He then opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession at Laclede, where he has since remained, and through the intervening period of thirty-seven years has made steady progress, his developing powers winning him place as one of the leading lawyers of his section of the state. For one term he served as prosecuting attorney of Linn county but has usually confined his attention to the private practice of law and has enjoyed a good clientage.

In 1881 Mr. Bigger was married to Miss Mary E. Means, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Means, of Linn county, Missouri, and they have one son, Birne E., who is an attorney of Hannibal, Missouri, and now serving as probate judge of his county.

Mr. Bigger gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and his fraternal support to the Masonic order. In the latter he is very active and prominent and in 1910 was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Masons of Missouri. He is now serving on the board of the Masonic Home at St. Louis. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and his life has been actuated by high and honorable principles, while in his career at the bar he has ever been careful to conform his practice to the highest professional ethics and standards.

WILLIAM EDWARD BECKMANN.

William Edward Beckmann is the president of the William E. Beckmann Bakers' & Confectioners' Supply Company, in which connection he has developed a business of very pleasing proportions. He has always lived in St. Louis, where his birth occurred January 13, 1854. His parents were William C. and Eliza (Freihaut) Beckmann, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father's birth occurring in Amelunxen, Minden, Hanover, Germany. He came to America in 1850, making his way direct to St. Louis, where he successfully engaged in the wholesale grocery business for a number of years. Loyal to the interests and welfare of his adopted country, he served as a private for eight months in the Union army during the Civil war. His wife was born in Biblis, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and they were married in St. Louis in 1853. They became the parents of six children, of whom William E. is the eldest. The others are: H. C., who is president of the Progressive Brick Company, of St. Louis, and who married Anna Slocke; C. H., a retail grocer, who wedded Clara Kuhs; Louisa, the wife of Fred Kraushaar; Augusta, the wife of William Blaufuss; and Emma, who is the widow of Henry Rehbein.

William Edward Beckmann pursued his education in the German Institute and in the City University and in 1870 started out in the business world as a clerk with the firm of Husbands Brothers of St. Louis, with whom he continued until 1871. He then accepted a clerkship in the retail grocery store of L. Schnell, with whom he continued for one year, and in 1872 he began working for the Goodwin-Behr Soap and Candle Manufacturing Company as a clerk and salesman. On the 26th of September, 1874, he established a retail grocery business on his own account at No. 708 South Fourth street, conducting the business until 1882, when he sold to his brother, H. C. He then turned his attention to the commission business, in which he engaged until 1884, when he established a baker and confectionery supply business. In this he has continued successfully to the present time, covering a period of thirty-six years, and has steadily promoted his interests until he now has one of the leading supply houses of this kind in St. Louis, caring for a high-class trade among the bakers and confectioners all over the southern and southwestern states. He furnishes them with the tools and machinery needed in the conduct of their business, as well as with food supplies, and he is most widely known to the trade, his enterprising and progressive business methods and his thorough reliability securing to him a liberal patronage.

On the 26th of December, 1876, Mr. Beckmann was married to Miss Louisa

WILLIAM E. BECKMANN

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Emily Seidel, a daughter of Louis Seidel, who was a cabinetmaker with the firm of Seidel & Winkler. To Mr. and Mrs. Beckmann have been born three daughters: Oliva, who is now the wife of Louis Alewel, who is secretary for the company; Louisa, the wife of Albert Albrecht, a machinist; and Augusta, who is the wife of Dr. F. H. Albrecht, of this city.

Mr. Beckmann belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Merchants Exchange, while his political position is that of an independent republican. He is a Protestant in religious faith. For eight years he served as a member of the German Protestant board and has always been a loyal supporter of any cause or project which he has espoused and which he deems will prove of benefit in the upbuilding of the city and the promotion of its welfare.

SELBY H. KURFISS.

Selby H. Kurfiss, a man of pronounced ability as an architect, having prepared for his profession through private study and in Columbia University of New York city, has since practiced in Kansas City and many of the finest structures here stand as monuments to his skill and handiwork. A native of Louisville, Kentucky, he was born October 10, 1871, of the marriage of Charles Frederick and Mary (Hill) Kurfiss. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and in Kansas City, Missouri, and studied architecture under Adriance Van Brunt and later under Henry Van Brunt. He then went to New York city, where he entered Columbia University, pursuing a special course in architecture in order to round out the knowledge he had previously acquired. He left the east in 1898 and returned to Kansas City, where he took up professional work alone. That he is an architect of eminent ability is today proven in some of the finest and most beautiful homes of Kansas City, structures of his designing.

On the 14th of June, 1899, in Kansas City, Mr. Kurfiss was united in marriage to Miss Addie Smith, a daughter of the Rev. Tilman Smith of the Methodist conference, whose church work took him to various parts of the country. He was a native of Virginia and was colonel of a Confederate regiment during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Kurfiss have become parents of two children, Alexander and Virginia. Mr. Kurfiss is a Mason and is a man who thinks for himself on all vital questions. His judgment is sound and his discrimination keen, while in business circles he has made for himself a foremost position among the architects of the middle west.

WILLIAM THOMAS GRANT.

That William Thomas Grant is a man of unusual business ability is manifest in the results which he has achieved as vice president of the Business Men's Assurance Association, and with his splendid powers of organization and executive force he combines a pleasing personality and sound judgment regarding men. Thus he has been able to build up a splendid organization and the growth of the business has been almost phenomenal.

Mr. Grant is a native of Middleport, Ohio, his birth having there occurred November 30, 1878. He was largely reared, however, upon a farm in Kansas and gave his attention to the work of the fields through the summer seasons, while the winter months were passed in attendance at the district school. Later he was graduated from the local high school and he initiated his business career when on his nineteenth birthday he began working in a bank at a salary of five dollars per week. His faithfulness and capability were manifest even at that early day and after two years he was receiving the sum of thirty-five dollars per month. Poor crops in that vicinity caused the bank to discharge him, as the institution was no longer able to afford his salary as a clerk. He then began selling hail insurance but in the following fall went to Europe, working his way across on a cattle ship. His entire railway and steamship fare which he paid out from Kansas City to England and return to New York was nine dollars. Ambitious, determined and energetic, he entered the law school of the Kansas University in 1901, meeting the expenses of his course by working in a bank in the afternoons. He returned to the insurance field the following summer, however, as a representative of the National Life in

Colorado. After two years' connection with the Denver office he and a boyhood friend were sent to Butte, Montana, to open up that territory for the company. They made good and in 1904 were transferred to Kansas City, in charge of the Kansas and western Missouri territory for the National. In 1905 Mr. Grant was given charge of the office of the company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but in 1906 returned to his former connection in Kansas City. He continued with the National Life for seven years and then resigned on the 1st of January, 1909, to organize the Bushiness Men's Accident Association, of which he was secretary and general manager until its reorganization as the Business Men's Assurance Company of America, when he was made vice president.

The business was incorporated under the assessment laws of the state of Missouri, with authority to write accident insurance on a selected class of business and professional men. The plan adopted was similar to that followed for many years by the traveling men's associations, the theory being that the same plan could be successfully adapted to business and professional men. In 1911 health insurance was added to the company's business and from that time until March 1, 1920, the association continued the transaction of accident and health business, gradually broadening the coverage under their policies but without materially increasing the rate. The field of operation was gradually extended until at the date mentioned the company was operating in eighteen states. The income in the meanwhile had grown from $9,248.00 in 1909 to $1,273,980.00 during 1919, that being the largest income of any life, accident or health company of any character whatsoever commencing business on or after July 1, 1909, the date on which the Business Men's Accident Association was organized. The goodwill created by the payment of over fifty thousand claims and the similarity between accident and health and life insurance caused a considerable and growing demand for life insurance in the company. Realizing the impracticability of assessment life insurance, the association was reincorporated on March 1, 1920, as an old line legal reserve company, with authority to do a life, accident and health business, with a paid in capital and surplus of $200,000.00. The company has recently added Louisiana to its list of licensed states and expects gradually to enlarge and develop its field of operation until eventually it will be operating throughout all the states of the Union. In an address to the company sales force published in the Business Men's Accident Association Bulletin, Mr. Grant outlined the policy for the present year, asking for an increase of twenty-five per cent in the business for 1920, and already within the first six months of the year the business has been increased sixty-two per cent. Mr. Grant is closely studying every phase of the business and his initiative enables him to form many original plans to advance the interests of the company and promote its insurance in force.

Aside from his other interests Mr. Grant is connected with many important business affairs. He is the vice president of the Peoples Trust Company, a director of the Anchor Savings & Loan Association, a director of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music, a director of the Fine Arts Institute of Kansas City, and a director of the Provident Association of Kansas City. He was twice elected vice president of the Health and Accident Underwriters Conference, an organization of more than one hundred accident insurance companies throughout the United States, and served one term as president of the International Claim Association.

Notwithstanding the pressing demands of his business interests and connections, Mr. Grant became a most active war worker. He served two terms as first vice president and head of the civics department of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce of five thousand members. He was the organizer and director of the Chamber of Commerce teams of two hundred and fifty men which sold Second Liberty Loan bonds to the amount of two million eight hundred thousand dollars in a five days' campaign. He was also vice chairman of the committee which had charge of the western Missouri and Kansas Red Cross Christmas membership drive.

In 1908 Mr. Grant married Miss Frances Downing, a daughter of John F. Downing, of Middleport, Ohio. They have four children: Lucy Jean, Frances Elizabeth, Esther Jane and William Downing.

Mr. Grant is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter, R. A. M.; Shekinah Council, R. & S. M.; Kansas City Commandery, K. T.; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise has membership with the City Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knife and Fork Club, the Real Estate Board, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the

Mission Hills Country Club, the Mid-Day Club and the Kansas City Club—connections which indicate the nature, scope and breadth of his interests aside from his specific lines of business. He is most alert and enterprising, constantly watchful of opportunities, which he utilizes to their full extent. At any one point in his career he seems to have reached the possibility for successful attainment at that point and to him might well be applied the lines of Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"There is no chance, no destiny, no fate,
Can circumvent, or hinder, or control
The firm resolve of a determined soul.
Gifts count for little; will alone is great."

ARTHUR THACHER.

Arthur Thacher, of St. Louis, a well known mining engineer, was born in Newtonville, Massachusetts, May 8, 1857. His father, Thomas Thacher, was born in Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts, and traced his ancestry back to the year of 1632. Three of his ancestors were passengers on the Mayflower, and other representatives of the family took part in the French and Indian war and in the Revolutionary war. The father became identified with commercial interests in the east, as a commission merchant. He married Catherine Worcester, who also represented one of the old American families, the ancestry being traced back to the year 1700. She was a daughter of Thomas Worcester of New England, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom Arthur was the third in order of birth. The others are: Alice, the wife of Louis F. Post, now in Washington, D. C.; Grace, the deceased wife of Bayard T. Putman, who has also passed away; Anna, deceased; Thomas W., who married Josie Reed and is living in Boston, Massachusetts; and Amy C., also a resident of Boston. These children were all born of the father's second marriage, for his first wife was Miss Elizabeth Hallett, by whom he had six children, five of whom have passed away.

Arthur Thacher was educated in private schools of New York and in Columbia College, in which he attended the School of Mines. He was there graduated in June, 1877, with degrees of E. M. and C. E. In 1878 he went to Mexico as representative of the Progresso Mining Company at Triunfo, in Lower California. There he was engaged in engineering and surveying, and from 1879 until 1883 he was connected with mining in Arizona. Through the succeeding two years he maintained an office in New York under his own name, making examinations of mining property in western states. In 1886 and 1887 he was identified with the Viola Mining Company of Idaho, doing mining work in that state. In January, 1887, he came to St. Louis with Professor William B. Potter, and from 1888 until 1890 he was adjunct professor of metallurgy in Washington University. Through the five years which followed he was connected with the Central Lead Company of St. Louis as manager and later became general manager and president. This corporation in 1905 sold its interests to the Guggenheim Corporation. Through the succeeding year Mr. Thacher was consulting engineer with the American Smelting & Refining Company, and in 1906 became western manager and consulting engineer with the New Jersey Zinc Company, which position he has since successfully filled. His professional experiences have been broad and have brought him into prominent connections. He is constantly developing his skill and efficiency through reading and study as well as by actual work, and his opinions have become recognized as most valuable in mining engineering circles. He is now a director of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and is also a director of the American Zinc Institute.

Mr. Thacher was married in St. Louis, June 19, 1890, to Miss Carrie Greene, a daughter of Theodore P. and Julia Manning (Kimmel) Greene, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thacher are parents of three children, a son and two daughters, of whom one daughter died in infancy. Theodora is now the wife of Francis Ewing Glasgow, a resident of St. Louis, and Arthur Worcester is in the insurance and adjusting business with F. P. Gillespie in St. Louis.

The religious faith of Mr. Thacher is that of the Swedenborgian church. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he keeps in touch with all the vital questions and issues of the day, lending his support to various measures and interests for the general good. He is well known in the club circles of the city,

belonging to the St. Louis University, Noon-Day, St. Louis Country and Round Table Clubs, also to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Engineers' Club, the Academy of Science, and to the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.

While Mr. Thacher is appreciative of the social amenities of life and has gained many friends in St. Louis, and wherever he has been, he, nevertheless, devotes the major part of his time and attention to his professional duties and has made steady advancement in his chosen field. Although he is thoroughly familiar with all of the scientific principles which underlie his work, his activities have been of a most practical character, and for intricate professional problems he finds ready solution by reason of his comprehensive knowledge and skill.

WILLIAM H. HAYS, M. D.

Dr. William H. Hays, now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Hannibal, was born in 1875 in the city in which he still resides, a son of Dr. Edgar C. Hays, at one time a prominent and honored physician here. He acquired his early education in the schools of Hannibal and afterward attended the Missouri Military Academy and then the Missouri State University. He took up the study of medicine at the Washington University in St. Louis and was there graduated with the class of 1898. He immediately afterward established practice at Hannibal, where he is still located, and for many years has enjoyed an extensive patronage. At all times he keeps thoroughly informed concerning the progress, discoveries and scientific researches of the profession. Whether inherited tendency, early environment or natural predilection had most to do with his choice of a profession it is perhaps impossible to determine clearly, but that the choice was wisely made is indicated in the fact of his growing success.

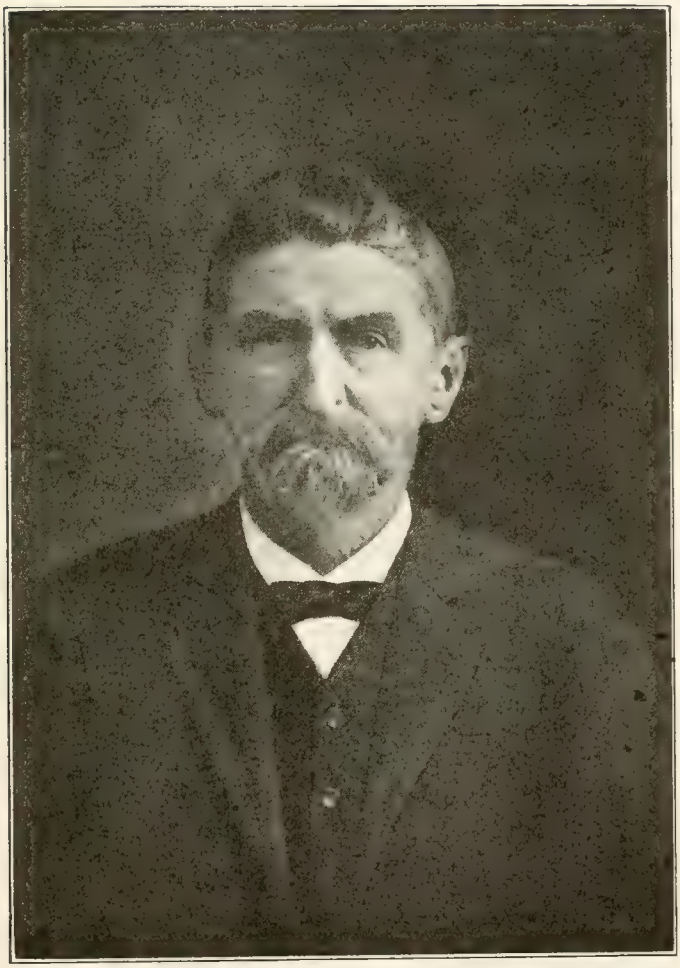
In December, 1899, Dr. Hays was married to Miss Maud J. Hamlin, daughter of Albert Green and Jeannette (Miller) Hamlin. The father, born in Maine in 1834, came to Missouri in 1853 and here engaged in the lumber business. Dr. and Mrs. Hays have become the parents of four children, of whom two are living, William Harrison and Albert Hamlin, both now in school.

Dr. Hays is a democrat in his political views, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has preferred to concentrate his undivided attention upon his professional duties.

WILLIAM L. MOORE.

The life of every individual contributes to the progress and advancement of the community in which he lives, or acts as a bar thereto, and the man of patriotic spirit is he who acknowledges in days of peace as well as in times of war that he owes a duty to his country and fully meets the obligation. In William L. Moore was a citizen who made distinct and valuable contribution to the welfare and progress of Linneus and Linn county. He was long active as a representative of the agricultural interests and later of the banking business in his county and at the same time found opportunity to assist in all matters pertaining to the public good.

Mr. Moore was born in Anderson county, Tennessee, July 20, 1839, and was a son of Joseph C. and Jane (Pate) Moore, who were representatives of old southern families long resident in Tennessee. The parents came to Linn county, Missouri, in 1842, when William L. Moore was but three years of age, and took up their abode upon a farm near Linneus, where they spent their remaining days. The son was reared upon that farm and acquired his education in the old-time subscription schools. After reaching man's estate he engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account and successfully continued his activity along that line until he was numbered among the most prominent and prosperous farmers of Linn county, becoming the possessor of a large acreage of highly productive and well improved land. He also kept a large amount of live stock upon his place and both branches of his business proved attractive sources of revenue to him. In 1896 he entered banking circles, forming a partnership with Major Alexander W. Mullins under the firm style of Moore & Mullins. They established a private bank, carrying on a general



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banking business, and by close attention and a liberal policy in conducting their bank made it one of the largest and most popular financial institutions in this section of the state. Mr. Moore contributed in marked measure to this result, giving his undivided time and attention to the management of the bank. He closely studied questions of finance and became thoroughly informed upon all the vital problems relative to the successful management of banking institutions. His business integrity was unassailable and his reliability as well as his enterprise constituted a strong element in the success of the bank.

On the 18th of September, 1870, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Emily F. Mullins, and they became the parents of three children, Greely, Robert B. and Edith, the last named being the wife of Frederick H. Powers, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Moore's sons succeeded to his interest in the bank and they also own and operate large farms adjacent to Linneus and are numbered among the prominent live stock dealers of Linn county. They reside in Linneus, from which point they control their important business interests, and they occupy a most prominent position in the business and social circles of the city.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 14th of March, 1914, Mr. Moore passed away when in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a man of public spirit, always active in support of measures and plans for the general good, and his contribution to the welfare of the community was valuable. If a pen picture could accurately delineate his business characteristics it might be given in these words: a progressive spirit, ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment; a deep earnestness, impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance; a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice. Not seeking honors, but simply endeavoring to do his duty, honors were yet multiplied to him and prosperity followed all his undertakings.

RUDOLF MARKGRAF.

Rudolf Markgraf, a Kansas City architect whose skill and ability are evidenced in many substantial and beautiful structures, was born in Germany, November 5, 1860, his parents being William and Theresa Markgraf. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in his native country and on the 4th of September, 1883, he came to the new world, leaving his parents in Germany, where they remained until death called them several years ago.

Rudolf Markgraf had obtained a very thorough education in the public schools of his native country and in the Architectural College of the city of Berlin, Germany, where he won his professional degree in 1881. While in Germany he served one year in the architectural department of the government railways. On coming to the United States he went first to Rochester, New York, where he entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company, his first work being in connection with the construction of grain elevators. He was in Rochester, New York, for about three months and later made his way to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed by a sugar refinery company in the construction of its plant in East Bottom in 1884. He then started out in business independently and through the intervening period has made a specialty of industrial plants and large buildings. He was the architect for the Turkey Creek pumping station and also for the pumping station of Kansas City, Kansas. He designed the plants of the American Sash & Door Company, the Kelly Mill & Elevator Company, the Wolf Laundry Company, the Silver Laundry Company, the Smith Steam Bakery, which is one of the largest in the west, and still other important buildings of Kansas City. In the construction of all these plants Mr. Markgraf not only made the plans for the buildings but also made all the plans for the placing of machinery for the operation of the plants. He is an expert in that branch of architecture. He also designed the Shukert office building, the Ormond Hotel and the George N. Neff warehouse, which is a steel and concrete structure erected at the northeast corner of Fifth street and Grand avenue.

In 1890 Mr. Markgraf was married in Kansas City to Miss Katherine Sharon, a native of Wisconsin. They have become parents of three daughters: Mrs. Frida Prouty, of Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Marie Rainey, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Helen Wolf, also of Kansas City.

Mr. Markgraf is a democrat in politics and is a member of the Masonic order, the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Christian Science church and the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, of which he is a past president.

GEORGE P. DOUGHERTY.

George P. Dougherty, a lawyer with offices in the International Life building in St. Louis, was born in Cleveland, formerly Mora, New Mexico, October 15, 1879. His father, James Dougherty, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1859 at the age of fifteen years and first took up his abode in New York city, whence he removed to Mora, New Mexico. There he was a pioneer stockman and merchant and in both pursuits was very successful, having met with a substantial measure of prosperity ere he departed this life December 23, 1907, when sixty-four years of age. His wife prior to her marriage was Miss Mary Langan, a native of Ireland. They had become sweethearts in early life prior to his emigration to the new world, and after gaining a start on this side of the Atlantic he returned to wed the love of his youth, bringing his bride back with him to America in 1866. She became the mother of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom six are yet living. The mother passed away in 1892 at the age of thirty-five years.

George P. Dougherty, who was the third in order of birth in the family, was educated in the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis and in Washington University, being graduated from the former with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1900 and from the latter with the LL. B. degree in 1902. After his graduation Mr. Dougherty in June, 1902, successfully passed the required examination for admission to the bar and was admitted to practice. He immediately entered upon the active work of his profession, in which he has since been engaged with the exception of two years, which he devoted to the banking business in Chaffee, Missouri, as an officer and director of the Chaffee State Bank in 1907 and 1908. He is also a director and was the organizer of the Easton-Taylor Trust Company of St. Louis. The major part of his time and attention, however, has been concentrated upon the practice of law and he prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care. He closely studies all the points relative to the litigated interests under his direction and his deductions are at all times logical and his reasoning sound and convincing.

On the 15th of October, 1908, Mr. Dougherty was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Irene Woods, a native of this city and a daughter of D. H. and Elizabeth (Mills) Woods, the latter a representative of one of the old and prominent families of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty have two sons: George P. Jr. born in St. Louis, April 7, 1912; and Edward Woods, April 18, 1914.

During the World war Mr. Dougherty served on the legal advisory board. In politics he is an active democrat and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also has membership in the City Club and is interested in all those questions, activities and forces which have to do with the welfare and upbuilding of the city and the development of civic interests.

C. BERNARD CARMAN.

C. Bernard Carman, who in March, 1913, became identified with the business circles of St. Louis, as representative of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, was born on a farm in Benton Township, Eaton county, Michigan, February 10, 1887. His father, Albert Edwin Carman, is now living in Lansing, Michigan, and he, too, is a native of Eaton county. His father, Hiram M. Carman, was born in the state of New York where the family has been represented for many generations, but when he was only five years of age he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and now makes his home at Charlotte, Michigan. Albert E. Carman, was accorded liberal educational advantages, and is a graduate of Albion College of Michigan. He prepared for the Methodist ministry and devoted a number of years to preaching the gospel, but is now in business life and connected

GEORGE P. DOUGHERTY

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with the Reo Automobile Company. He married Maude Van Dyke, also a native of Eaton county, and of Dutch descent. She is also living.

In the schools of Albion, Michigan, C. Bernard Carman pursued his education until graduating from the high school with the class of 1905, and later spent two years as a student in Albion College. Following his college course he was cost accountant for the Gale Manufacturing Company of Albion, farm implement manufacturers, for four years. He afterward worked into the life insurance business, representing the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, at Albion, and in March, 1913, came to St. Louis as agency manager. He is virtually assistant to Mr. George E. Black, a prominent insurance man, represented elsewhere in this work.

On the 11th of July, 1910, at Albion, Michigan, Mr. Carman was united in marriage to Miss Vera E. Leonard, of Stanton, Michigan, a daughter of John Leonard, whose death resulted from an accident several years prior to the marriage of his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Carman have three children: Donna M.; C. Bernard, Jr.; and John Mattison. Mr. Carman and his family are members of the Methodist church, attending the Haggerty Memorial Church at Webster Groves. In politics he is a republican, and while at Albion college he became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega. He is also a member of Webster Groves No. 84, F. and A. M. He is identified with no other clubs or social organizations, finding his recreation at his own fireside, while the larger part of his time is devoted to his important business affairs.

JOSEPH LEE FREELAND.

Joseph Lee Freeland, president of the Stock Yards Loan Company of Kansas City, was born in Platte county, Missouri, a son of James Milton and Sarah (Henderson) Freeland. The family home was established in Missouri in 1840 and John Freeland, grandfather of Joseph Lee Freeland, was judge of the county court of Platte county in the succeeding decade and was well known among the pioneer families of this section of the state. James M. Freeland became a farmer of the state and a very active citizen of his community. His political support was given to the democratic party, and he lived as a consistent member of the Methodist church.

Joseph Lee Freeland spent his boyhood days upon the home farm and divided his time between the work of the fields and attendance at the country schools, supplemented by a course in a business college. When sixteen years of age he obtained a clerkship in a bank at Parkville, Missouri. He was reared in the democratic faith and early became not only a stalwart supporter of the party, but also an active worker in its ranks. For eight years he served as circuit clerk and recorder of Platte county. He then again became connected with financial interests as cashier of the Exchange Bank of Platte City, and in 1902 he accepted the position of cashier of the Stock Yards Bank at St. Joseph. In 1909 he organized the Stock Yards Loan Company of Kansas City and became its president. This company handles loans on cattle throughout Oklahoma, Texas, and Missouri, and the business has been developed to extensive proportions, its loans being placed in various markets throughout the country. In addition to his activity in that line of business, Mr. Freeland is a stockholder and director in the Pioneer Trust Company, in the Stock Yards National Bank of Omaha, in the Stock Yards National Bank of Kansas City, and the Union Stock Yards Bank of Wichita, Kansas; in addition to the conduct of the Stock Yards Loan business at Kansas City the company maintains branch offices in San Antonio and Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Freeland has always been the president of the company and J. Milton Freeland is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Freeland was married to Miss Anna E. Holt, a daughter of J. M. Holt, of Knox county, Missouri. Holt county, Missouri, was named in honor of the family, a brother of J. M. Holt having been in the legislature when the county was organized. The father of Mrs. Freeland successfully practiced medicine at Farley, Missouri, for many years and afterward became a prominent farmer of Knox county. Mr. Freeland and his wife are parents of three children: Eula, the wife of E. L. Hart, cashier of the Union Stock Yards Bank at Wichita; Susan F., the wife of Dr. J. M. Walker of Kansas City; and J. Milton, who is a graduate of the University

of Virginia, and during the World war became connected with the aviation branch of the navy. He married Miss Mary F. Holmes of Kansas City, and they have a daughter, Jeanne. He is a member of the Kansas City Country Club and is well known socially.

Mr. Freeland belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the City Club and of the Hill Crest Country Club. He is appreciative of the social amenities of life, and his personal characteristics are such as make for popularity among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

FRANZ J. HERDING.

Franz J. Herding, a successful St. Louis architect, with offices in the Title Guaranty building, was born in Basel, Switzerland, June 22, 1887. His father, Eugene Herding, who passed away in 1908, never came to America but always followed the profession of architecture in Basel. He married Rosa Buhler, who is still living in Switzerland, and they became the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: Hans and Bertha who are living in Switzerland, Bertha being the wife of Rudy Gloor; and Franz J., who is the youngest.

The last named pursued a public school education in his native city, acquired his high school training there and afterward attended college in Stuttgart, Germany. He took up the study of architecture and city planning and was graduated in June, 1909. He practiced his profession in Switzerland until 1917, and then left to make a trip around the world. After visiting Africa, India and Australia he came to the United States, spent one year in California, and then came to St. Louis. In 1916 he established his home in St. Louis, opening an office in the Title Guaranty building as partner in the firm of Herding & Boyd. They have operated successfully to the present time and are most widely and favorably known by reason of their architectural work and city planning. Mr. Herding has recently presented to the housing committee of the Civic League a plan to rebuild on modern lines what he terms the "blighted district" of St. Louis, that portion of the city bordering Olive street east of Grand avenue. He is constantly studying modern housing and architectural problems, and while holding to high ideals, employs the most practical methods in their accomplishment. He is continually studying to promote his knowledge and efficiency and is familiar with the highest standards of architectural art in Europe as well as in America.

In Sacramento, California, on the 4th of April, 1918, Mr. Herding was married to Miss Lena Schelcher, a daughter of George Schelcher, of Sacramento, California, and they have one child, Rosalie Louisa, who was born November 6, 1919.

Mr. Herding belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, also to the City Club and the Civic League and is interested in all those forces which make for progress and improvement in city building and in civic planning. His religion is that of the Protestant faith and his life has ever been actuated by honorable principles, while the sterling worth of his character is attested by all with whom he has come in contact. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to leave Europe, for he has here found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has steadily advanced toward that success which is the legitimate goal of all human endeavor.

HON. EDWARD G. FETTY.

Hon. Edward G. Fetty, who at the time of his death was president of the Citizens Bank of Linneus, a position which he had filled for five years, was found in every relation of life as a supporter of those interests, activities and principles which measure up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. He was born in Marion county, Virginia, March 20, 1843, a son of Hartley and Catherine (Roberts) Fetty, who were also natives of the Old Dominion. On removing westward to Missouri they settled in Sullivan county in 1851. The father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was a stanch advocate of the

Confederate cause during the Civil war. Because of the opposition to the opinions which he held at that time he left the state, but after the close of hostilities he returned and took up his abode in Randolph county, where he resided until his death, which occurred some years later.

His son, Judge Fetty of this review, attended the schools of Virginia in early youth and afterward completed his education in the schools of Sullivan county, Missouri. In 1862 he went west and for four years lived in Washington and Idaho. In the autumn of 1865 he returned to Missouri and on the 24th of February, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Schrock, a daughter of Isaac and Charlotte E. (Burns) Schrock, of Sullivan county. They have four children: Marcus B., secretary and treasurer of the Superior Haystacker Manufacturing Company, and mentioned elsewhere in this work; J. H., president of several big lumber concerns in Savannah, Georgia, and well known throughout America in the lumber industry, also identified with a sugar factory and other big manufacturing concerns; and Edna F., who is the wife of Dr. W. R. Adams, a prominent physician of Savannah, Georgia.

At the time of his marriage Judge Fetty removed to Linn county, where he spent his remaining days. He first took up the occupation of farming, and followed that pursuit for a number of years. In 1888 he was elected judge of the county court on the democratic ticket and made so creditable a record in office through the fairness and impartiality of his decisions that he was reelected in 1891. Removing to Linneus, he entered the hardware business after his retirement from the county bench and was thus actively engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1905, when the Citizens Bank was organized and he was chosen its president, continuing to act in that capacity until his death, which occurred on the 11th of December, 1909. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion and as the chief executive of the bank he largely shaped the policy which has made it one of the strong financial concerns of this section of the state.

In politics Judge Fetty was always a stanch democrat and was keenly interested in matters of public concern. He served as president of the board of education of Linneus and in other public positions, the duties of which he discharged with marked capability and fidelity. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and his life was characterized by honorable purposes and kindly deeds that prompted him again and again to extend a helping hand to a fellow traveler upon life's journey.

HERMAN C. KRALEMANN.

Herman C. Kralemann, engaged in the insurance business in St. Louis and also active in the public life of the city, serving now as a member of the board of aldermen, was born in St. Louis, January 5, 1870. The father, Casper Kralemann, a native of Germany, came to the United States with his parents in 1865, the family home being established in St. Louis where Casper Kraleman eventually became well known as an insurance broker. He passed away in 1916. The wife, who bore the maiden name of Adelheid Lachmann, was also born in Germany and came to St. Louis to become the bride of Mr. Kralemann. She is still living in this city.

Herman C. Kralemann pursued his education in public and parochial schools, attending St. John's Evangelical school until fourteen years of age, then entering the public schools and afterward becoming a student in Johnson's Business College of St. Louis. He started out in the business world as a clerk in the grocery store of his father, for whom he worked about twelve years. He then secured a position as a deputy assessor of St. Louis under A. H. Frederick, spending eight years in that connection, and in 1902 embarked in the insurance business with his father. He is agent for the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, Fidelity, Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of New York, New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company and the Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis. He has thus built up a business large and satisfactory and is well known in insurance circles of the city.

On the 20th of April, 1893, Mr. Kralemann was married to Miss Katie Justin, a daughter of Christian Justin of St. Louis. He came from Germany in time to enlist for service in the Union army in the Civil war, in which he became a sergeant.

His wife, Mrs. Caroline Justin, was born in St. Louis and was a representative of the Schott family, one of the old and prominent families of that city.

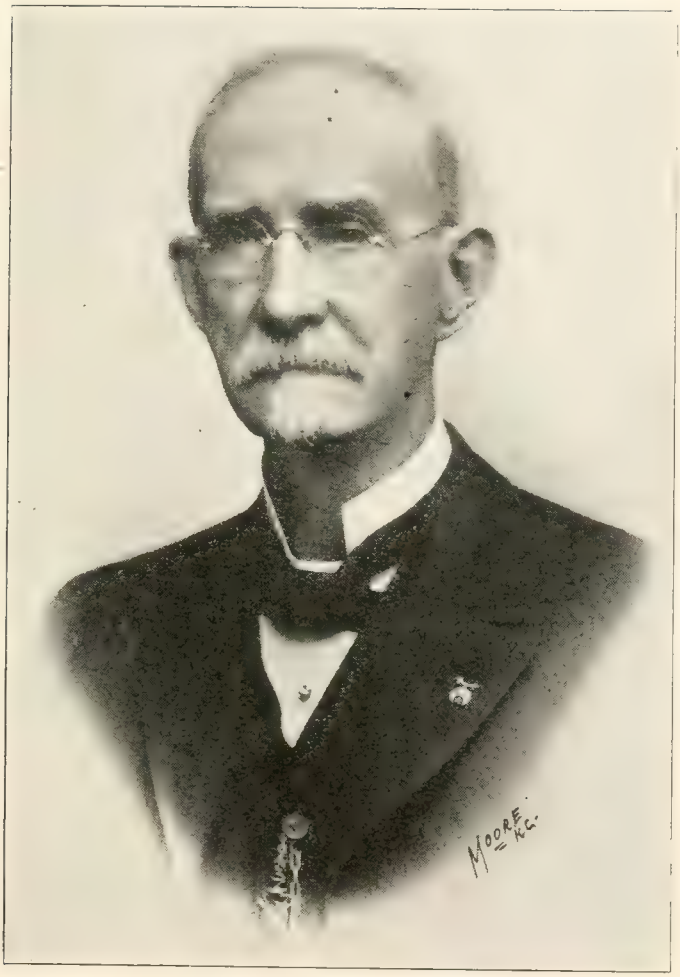
Mr. Kralemann is a republican in his political views and is an active worker in the ranks of the party. In 1915 he was elected without opposition as alderman from the twenty-second ward of St. Louis and was re-elected in 1919, receiving a majority of twenty-eight thousand at his first election and thirty thousand at the second. He did not seek the office, but his eminent fitness was such that he was called to the office and had no opposing candidate. That he has made a most excellent record is indicated by the fact of his re-election.

Mr. Kralemann is a member of St. Peter's Evangelical church and a member of the board of trustees of St. Peter's cemetery. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Westgate Lodge, No. 445, A. F. & A. M.; Bellefontaine Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T.; and Alhambra Grotto. He belongs to the Inter-State Sportsmen's Protective Association and the Blue Wing Gun Club, and he is fond of hunting and fishing. He is a director of Laclede Trust Company, a member of the Million Population Club, The North St. Louis Business Men's Association and The West End Business Men's Association, but his chief interests and activities, outside of his office and his business, center in philanthropic work. He is a member of the aid society of the Good Samaritan Old Folks Home of St. Louis and is president of the St. Louis Protestant Orphans' Aid Society in connection with the German Protestant Orphan's Home on the St. Charles Rockroad in St. Louis county, serving as secretary of the Board of Trustees of that institution, with which he has been connected in various capacities for a third of a century. There are now about two hundred children in the home, who live there and attend the public schools. The home keeps these children until they reach the age of eighteen years, if necessary, but usually finds homes for them in private families before they reach that age. Mr. Kralemann is particularly tenderhearted where the welfare of children is concerned and there are many who have reason to bless him for his activities in this field of helpfulness.

BENJAMIN C. MOORE.

Benjamin C. Moore, president of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company of Kansas City, has worked his way upward from a humble position until he stands today as one of the prominent grain merchants of the southwest. A native of Kansas City, he was born February 4, 1876, and is a son of Colonel John W. Moore, who was one of the first mayors of Kansas City, having settled here in pioneer times. He was born in Danville, Kentucky, November 25, 1840, and with the family removed to Gallatin, Tennessee, when but five years of age. In 1849 the family home was established on a farm near Blue Springs, Missouri, and at the age of nineteen years Colonel Moore was entrusted with a freighting train operating over the western plains. He displayed great ability as a commander of military forces in the Civil war, serving as a colonel on General Marmaduke's staff. In 1872 he married Sallie Bryant, daughter of William Bryant, one of the pioneers of Jackson county, Missouri. With the business development and progress of Kansas City he was closely associated for many years. He built and operated the first roller mill in this vicinity, the site thereof being at Nineteenth and Walnut streets. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Kansas City and he became also a charter member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, serving as its president in 1899. He was one of the owners and active in the control of the business carried on under the name of the Moore Grain & Elevator Company and thus he figured prominently in connection with the political and civic interests and the commercial progress of this section of the state. He passed away in Kansas City, June 5, 1917, after an illness of five months, survived by his widow and his son, Benjamin C. Moore, of Kansas City. Fraternally Colonel Moore was connected with the Masons and had attained the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite and was a member of the Mystic Shrine. He long held membership in the Presbyterian church, of which he served as elder.

Benjamin C. Moore, after attending the public schools and the high school of Kansas City, entered the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri, and later became connected with his father in the grain and elevator business. Through the intervening period he has made steady progress along that line and in 1906 he estab-



COLONEL JOHN W. MOORE

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lished and incorporated the Moore-Seaver Grain Company, with offices in the Board of Trade building. They have a large elevator and conduct a warehousing and grain business which has now assumed mammoth proportions. Mr. Moore started out independently with but small capital but has steadily progressed until he ranks with the leading grain merchants of the southwest. He is courageous and careful in the conduct of his affairs, full of energy and a man of the strictest integrity. In 1916 he served as president of the Board of Trade of Kansas City and thus furnished the only instance when father and son have been president in the history of the organization.

In 1899 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Lilian Johnson, who was born at Holden, Missouri, a daughter of E. P. Johnson, one of the early settlers of that place. They now have one child, Martha, who is sixteen years of age.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Blue Hills Country Club and the Hillcrest Country Club and is a devotee of golf. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge No. 299, A. F. & A. M.; also to Oriental Chapter No. 102, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery No. 35, K. T.; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is identified with the Grace Presbyterian church and is a supporter of all of its various activities for the moral progress and improvement of the city. His business is now so thoroughly organized that he is able to leave it largely in the care of others and travel extensively. A broad-gauged man, he has a host of friends, and something of his popularity is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen to serve on the board of directors of all the various clubs with which he is identified.

JOHN WILLIAM WITHERS.

John William Withers, who is one of the outstanding men among the public school superintendents in large cities of the United States, was appointed to the position of superintendent of instruction in St. Louis in 1917. He started life as a poor boy, worked his way through college and university, studied and taught mathematics, but later became more interested in philosophy and education. Today he ranks high among the educators of the country as a man of vision whose ideas find practical embodiment in his work.

Born at Ben Lomond, West Virginia, on the 23d of September, 1868, Dr. Withers is a son of John M. and Sarah Ann (George) Withers. His early environment was that of the farm, with the usual advantages of the farm bred boy of that period. He began his education in the public schools of Mason county, West Virginia, and ambitious for further intellectual advancement, became a student in Gallia Academy at Gallipolis, Ohio. He won his Bachelor of Science degree upon graduation from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1890, the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891, and that of Doctor of Pedagogy in 1896, while in 1902 Yale University conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree and in 1904 that of Doctor of Philosophy. He was a University Fellow at Yale from 1902 until 1904, and having completed his work in mathematics and philosophy, winning the Ph. D. degree, he thus gained a broad foundation for the educational interests which he has cultivated. Beyond his academic training he has through his contact with schools developed a profound interest in public affairs and in general education. He entered upon his professional career as a teacher in the country schools of West Virginia, spending three years in that way. For two years he was principal of the Kentucky Normal School and from 1893 until 1896 was dean of the preparatory school and teacher of higher mathematics at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He was made vice president of the institution in 1896 and president in 1897, so continuing until 1901.

Dr. Withers became identified with the schools of St. Louis as principal of the Yeatman high school in 1904-05 and in the latter year was called to the principalship of the St. Louis Teachers' College. His work of this character has received the highest commendation of educators throughout the length and breadth of the land. Henry Suzallo, president of the University of Washington, said of him: "As president of the Harris Teachers' College Dr. Withers gave us one of the best institutions for the training of teachers in the United States and created an inspiring intellectual influence in the midst of school teachers of St. Louis." In 1916, at the request of the National Commission of Education, he surveyed the public schools of San Francisco, California, and in 1917, at the request of the

state commissioner of education of the state of New Jersey, he surveyed the state normal schools of New Jersey. In February, 1917, he was appointed superintendent of public instruction in St. Louis. In June of the same year the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Washington University of St. Louis and in June, 1918, he received the same degree from the Missouri University. George D. Srayer, professor of educational administation in the Teachers' College of Columbia University, said of him: "He is, in my estimation, one of the ablest men in the field of public education in the United States. His work in the St. Louis schools has been responsible in large measure for the excellence of the schools of that city. If one were to pick out today a group of ten of the most important men in educational administration in the United States, Dr. Withers' name would always be found on such a list. His judgment and advice are sought by the men of his profession throughout the nation." Another eminent educator said of him: "Dr. Withers is one of the best trained men in the field of public education. He combines theory and practice, science and administration, in an unusual degree. He moves with extraordinary facility from scholarship to execution. His is an open mind which profits from suggestion and experiences from all human directions; his is a judicial mind in that he is able to sort out everything that comes to him and to give it an accurate relative valuation; his is a singularly conscientious mind, in that intellectual factors always involve with him responsibility to act. Since becoming superintendent of the schools of St. Louis he has shown a great moral integrity and fearlessness in upholding sound standards of educational policy in the public school system."

On the 10th of January, 1895, Dr. Withers was married in Lebanon, Ohio, to Miss Margaret C. Mathews and they have three sons, John Edwin, Herbert William and Charles Robert. Their son John Edwin was at the Missouri University at the beginning of America's connection with the World war, and joining the Students' Army Training Corps, went into the camp at the university.

While the trend of Dr. Withers' mind is notably literary and philosophic, he has always remained a close student of those interests and activities which bear upon the welfare of mankind and has become a member of the Civic League of St. Louis, cooperating earnestly in the plans of that organization for the city's benefit. He has written for various educational journals and is the author of "Euclid's Parallel Postulate; an Essay in the Philosophic Foundations of Geometry," which was published in 1905 by the Open Court Publishing Company. He has many professional membership connections, belonging to the National Educational Association, the American Mathematical Society, the Missouri Society of Mathematical and Science Teachers, the St. Louis Society of Teachers of Mathematics and Science, the St. Louis Schoolmasters' Club and in 1910-11 was president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association. He has likewise filled the presidency of the Missouri Society of Teachers of Science and Mathematics, has been a member of the board of directors of the School of Social Economy of Washington University and a member of the advisory council of Abbotsholme, a school for boys, at Derbyshire, England. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Town and Gown Club and finds recreation in pedestrian exercises and in motoring. There are few men who combine in such notable measure high scholarly attainments with ability to put ideas and ideals into practical effect, and St. Louis is to be congratulated upon the fact that she has at the head of her school system "one of the ten most eminent public school superintendents of the country."

REV. T. J. BARRETT.

Rev. T. J. Barrett, pastor of the Immaculate Conception Catholic church at Macon, was born in Ireland in 1879, a son of Edward and Catherine (Clynes) Barrett. He acquired his early education in the common schools of his home parish and afterward attended St. Patrick's at Maynooth. He completed his course in 1902 and was ordained a priest at that time. He then left Ireland for America, going first to St. Louis, being attached to St. Mary's church there. In 1913 he was transferred to Macon as priest of the Immaculate Conception church, of which he has since had charge. During the period of his stay in Macon he has purchased

a fine residence and has also recently purchased the Martinique Hotel, which was built by Colonel Blees. This will be remodeled, the first floor to be used for church services and the second as a parochial school building and Sisters' Academy. When Rev. Barrett took possession of this parish he found some indebtedness, which he has lifted, and in addition has acquired the properties mentioned at a value of at least seventy thousand dollars. There are about eighty-five families in the territory in which he labors, which comprises three fields in addition to Macon. The first Catholic priest at Macon was the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hogan, who had charge of the work of the church in all of this part of the state. He was succeeded by Rev. Welch in 1867, the latter continuing until 1872, when Rev. McNamree took charge. The church was under the guidance of Rev. Cahill from 1873 until 1898 and of Rev. O'Leary until 1902, when he was succeeded by Rev. Healy, who remained until 1913, when Father Barrett entered upon the work.

RAYNOLDS BARNUM.

Raynolds Barnum is one of the leading insurance men of Kansas City, conducting business as a member of the firm of Brown, Mann & Barnum. He was born in New York city, January 24, 1876. His father, General Henry A. Barnum, was a native of Syracuse, New York, and became an attorney of New York city. He was also warden of the port of New York and further figured prominently in the public life of the Empire state as a member of the general assembly. He was in active service in the Civil war as colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Volunteers and took part in many battles. He was confined for a time in Libby prison and he was wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill, being shot through the abdomen. The ball passed through the body and yet he lived with a tube through the abdomen until 1892, the ball passing through without injuring an intestine. This was considered one of the wonderful wounds of the war. Raynolds Barnum has a brother named Malvern Hill Barnum, so called from the fact that their father was wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill. This brother is now a Colonel in the regular United States army.

Raynolds Barnum pursued his education in the schools of Nantucket, Massachusetts. He afterward went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he engaged in the insurance business for sixteen years and then came to Kansas City, being made state agent of the Agricultural Insurance Company, which he thus represented for five years. In 1912 he became associated with the firm of which he is now a representative and which is one of the most prominent insurance firms of Kansas City.

In 1901 Mr. Barnum was married to Miss Olevia Erickson, of Holdrege, Nebraska, a daughter of A. P. Erickson. He is a member of the Hillcrest Country Club and the Mid-Day Club and also of the Chamber of Commerce. As a Mason he has membership with Ivanhoe Lodge. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church.

FRANCIS ROEDER.

Francis Roeder, operating successfully in the field of insurance in St. Louis, was born in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, September 26, 1855, and was the second in a family of six children, whose parents were Conrad and Agatha (Grither) Roeder, the former a native of Culmbach, Bavaria, and the latter of St. Amarin, Alsace. The father came to America in 1847 and cast in his lot with the early residents of Missouri. He is represented in the biography of his eldest son, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Francis Roeder, who was the second in order of birth in the family, pursued his education in the public and private schools of St. Louis, and continued his studies by attending night school after starting out in the business world. His first employment was with the "Daily Journal," then located at 27 South Third street, with which paper he was associated for about eighteen months. Eugene Field was at that time working as reporter on the "Journal," and Mr. Roeder came to know him very well. Only three St. Louisans survive who were connected with the paper at that time. In 1871 he became office boy for the American Central

Insurance Company of St. Louis, and remained with that firm for forty-six years, or until January, 1917. He won steady advancement by reason of his capability and fidelity until he reached the position of assistant manager of the city department, having in the meantime served as supply clerk and as traveling salesman. In 1917 he became connected with the Home Insurance Company of New York as special agent for St. Louis and St. Louis county. He has successfully represented this company to the present time, handling fire and tornado insurance, with office at No. 123 North Third street. He has made a close study of insurance, and can speak most intelligently upon every phase of the branches in which he is active. For two years he was the treasurer of the Underwriters' Salvage Corps. He is a member of the Merchants Exchange, and is regarded as one of the well known and progressive insurance men of the city.

It was at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, on the 28th of October, 1885, that Mr. Roeder was married to Miss Clara Hertich, a daughter of Charles S. Hertich, who was of Swiss descent, and of Mary L. (Rozier) Hertich, a representative of an old American family. To Mr. and Mrs. Roeder have been born three children: Conrad Charles, who died in infancy; Blanche, who is now at home; and Clara, the wife of John F. Darby Taylor, whose grandfather was twice a member of the state legislature and was three times mayor of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have become the parents of two sons and a daughter; Blanche Elise; John F. Darby, Jr., and Francis Roeder.

The family are Catholics in religious faith, belonging to St. Rose's church of St. Louis. In politics Mr. Roeder maintains the course of an independent republican, usually supporting the party but never hesitating to cast an independent ballot if his judgment so dictates. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, to the Royal League and to the Insurance Club, and also holds membership in the Mississippi Valley Pond of the Ancient and Honorable Order of the Blue Goose. He may truly be called a self-made man, for he started out in the business world empty-handed and has steadily worked his way upward through the wise use of his opportunities, through his indefatigable energy and his sound judgment.

HENRY NICOLAUS.

Henry Nicolaus, president of the St. Louis Brewing Association, was born at Gommersheim, Rheinpfalz, Germany, August 14, 1850. His father, the late Gottfried Nicolaus, was a successful farmer and wine grower who spent his entire life in Germany, passing away in 1897 at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife bore the maiden name of Caroline Fuhrmann and became the mother of three children, of whom two are living, Henry and Gottfried, the latter a prominent jurist, who for many years was recognized as an eminent member of the bar, later was circuit judge and now is retired. The mother passed away in 1872 at the age of forty-one years.

Henry Nicolaus was educated in Germany, where he attended high school and college. He came to America at the age of seventeen years, or in 1867, making his way direct to St. Louis. He had previously served a full apprenticeship at the brewer's trade and upon coming to this city was first employed by Becker & Hoppe, maltsters, and his first acquaintance in St. Louis was Henry Harstick. In 1880 Mr. Nicolaus became superintendent and one of the stockholders of the Green Tree Brewery and was thus identified until its consolidation with the St. Louis Brewing Association. On the 1st of January, 1903, he became president of the St. Louis Brewing Association and has since filled that position. He is also the vice president of the Kinloch Telephone Company, a director of the Hammer Dry Plate Company, president of the Gilsonite Construction Company, a director of the Merchants & Manufacturers Investment Company and a director of the Stiefel Nicolaus Investment Company. His business interests have thus become extensive and important and he has long occupied a prominent place in the commercial and manufacturing circles of the city.

On the 26th of April, 1883, Mr. Nicolaus was married in St. Louis to Miss Marie Uhrig, a daughter of Ignatz and Josephine (Soderer) Uhrig. They became the parents of three children. Stella is the wife of August Anheuser, a resident of Germany. Louis J. makes his home in St. Louis. Elsa K. is the wife of Daniel McLuney, also of St. Louis. The wife and mother passed away April 6, 1899, in St. Louis, when forty years of age, her birth having occurred in this city August 15, 1859. On the

HENRY NICOLAUS

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27th of July, 1907, Mr. Nicolaus was again married, wedding Mathilda Steinwender in Denver, Colorado. She was the widow the Benjamin Griesedieck and a daughter of the late Herman and Caroline (Scheller) Steinwender. By her former marriage Mrs. Nicolaus has a daughter, Edna, who is now the wife of Edwin T. Stanard.

Mr. Nicolaus is a democrat in his political views, having supported the party since becoming a naturalized American citizen. He belongs to Meridian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also to the Royal Arch Chapter, to the consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and to the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. His interest in community affairs is indicated in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce and he is well known in the club circles of the city as a member of the Liederkranz, the St. Louis Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club and the Log Cabin Club.

EDWARD GOCKE.

Edward Gocke of St. Louis is a well known real estate dealer who has the confidence of his clients and in all transactions displays sound judgment and close attention to his business, whether acting for himself or as agent. By reason of these qualities he has made steady progress and has therefore gained a substantial measure of success. A native of Illinois, he was born in Jerseyville, February 19, 1870, and is a son of Gustav A. and Elizabeth Gocke, who were natives of Germany but met and were married in Jerseyville, Illinois. The mother came to the new world with her parents in 1860 and it was in 1865 that Gustav A. crossed the Atlantic. He took up his abode upon a farm near Jerseyville and has since made his home there. While he has never sought or desired office he has always been active in public affairs. The mother's people were also prominent in their locality, the maternal grandfather of Edward Gocke having a farm about midway between Alton and Jerseyville, Illinois, on the old stage line, and it was at this home that they stopped to feed and change horses. He conducted a tavern which was well known in the early days before the era of railroad travel, and he was very active and prominent in all public affairs and was especially an advocate for good roads.

Edward Gocke obtained a public school education in Jerseyville, pursuing his studies there until 1886, after which he attended a business college in Springfield, Illinois, being graduated in 1890. In the same year he came to St. Louis and accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Charles A. Drack Electrotype Company with which he remained for about five years. In 1896 he entered the employ of C. H. Wyman & Company, custom-house brokers on import matters and there remained until 1904. In the spring of 1905 he turned his attention to the real estate business and has made a specialty of handling St. Louis county property on his own account, handling no city property whatever. He has put upon the market with great success the Meridian subdivision of eighty acres; Lyndhurst, eighty acres; Ashly Place, one hundred and fifty acres; Charlack, two-hundred and eighteen acres; West Delmar, seventy acres; Maryland Heights, one hundred and thirty acres; and Overland No. 2, containing sixty-three acres. In handling these subdivisions he has aimed to retain the country life idea by dividing the property into large lots, there being nothing less than one hundred foot frontage. The Ashly Place subdivision was laid out in two or four-acre lots with restrictions as to building, no home being erected at a cost of less than five thousand dollars, and restricted also to the building of but one house on the lot. In connection with this subdivision he organized and laid out the grounds of the Midland Valley Country Club which is one of the finest country clubs in the county. Naturally Mr. Gocke has been intensely interested in the question of good roads and public improvements which tend to give all of the advantages of the city, yet retain all of the beauties of country life. His own home, a most attractive residence, is in the Ashly Place subdivision. As one visits these districts which have been improved by Mr. Gocke, he recognizes the fact that a master mind has been back of all the planning, one that can visualize the effects that may be obtained by a landscape gardener, and that has had in its purpose to make beauty the added purpose of giving the people full value in every way. One who has long known Mr. Gocke and has witnessed his methods in business life says of him: "His integrity is unassailable; morally he is one hundred per cent," while another speaks of him as: "A man of unusual

reliability in business, displaying good judgment in all things, and enjoying the full confidence of his clients." In 1900 Mr. Gocke was married to Miss C. Adelia Hutcheson of Edina, Knox county, Missouri, whose father, Elijah Hutcheson, was very important in the development of his county, where he owned one of the largest farms.

Mr. Gocke is extremely fond of hunting, fishing, and golf to which he turns for recreation. He has a genial nature and kindly spirit, but selects his friends, and his cordiality never descends into familiarity. He was one of the organizers of the Midland Valley Country Club and has served on the board of governors for six years. He has contributed much to the success of the organization. He is also a member of the Automobile Club of St. Louis of which he is a director and he belongs to various other clubs.

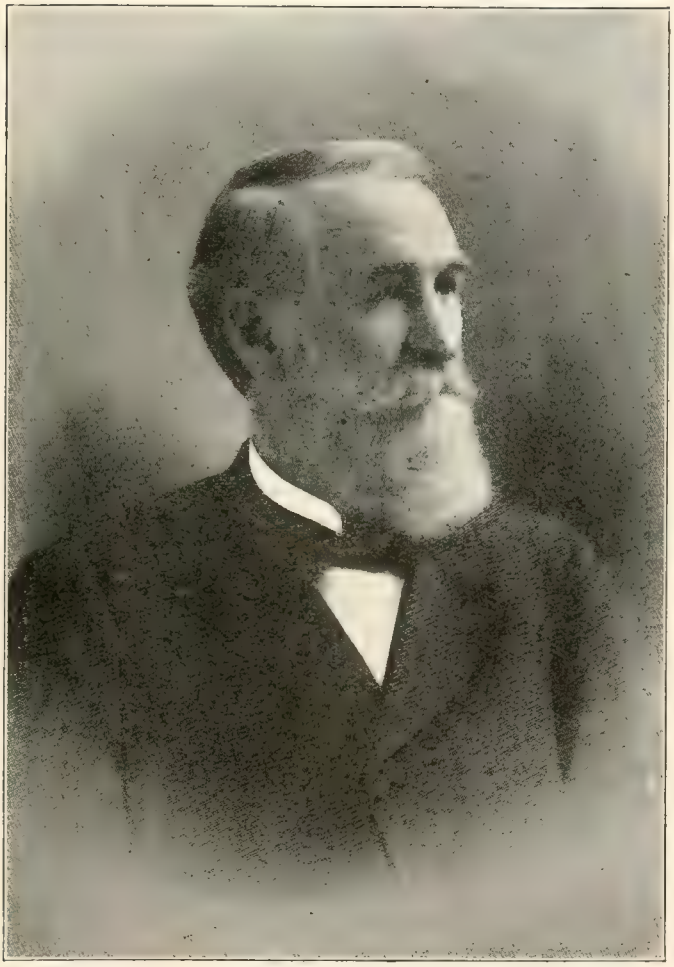
MAJOR ALEXANDER W. MULLINS.

The memory of Major Alexander W. Mullins is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him, crowned with lasting honor because of his useful achievements and high attainments. Of him it was said: "He was of heroic type in bearing, mind and character, and in his death Missouri lost one of its truly great men."

A native of Kentucky, Alexander W. Mullins was born in Marion county, April 12, 1835, and was a son of Berryman and Susannah (Crews) Mullins, who removed to Missouri when their son was a lad of but nine years. The family home was established in Linn county and he was reared upon the farm near Linneus, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the development and cultivation of the soil, while at the same time he attended the public schools of the county and supplemented his early educational opportunities by study in McGee College of Macon county. When his college days were over he became a law student in the office of Judge Jacob Smith, an eminent member of the Missouri bar, practicing at Linneus. Mr. Mullins applied himself with great diligence and thoroughness to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and in 1857 was admitted to the bar upon examination before Judge James A. Clark, of Linn. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, but with the outbreak of the Civil war became a private of the First Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and was soon afterward commissioned a major by Governor Gamble.

Following the close of his military experience Major Mullins resumed his law practice and steadily forged to the front in that connection, long occupying a position of distinction as a representative of the legal fraternity of Missouri. He early gave evidence of superior ability in the trial of cases, which he prepared most carefully and thoroughly, so that he entered the courtroom well qualified for defense as well as for attack. He was seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle and his familiarity with statutory law was exact and comprehensive. He was always courteous to the court, never abusive of an adversary, and while his devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial, he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. He was nominated by the republican party for the office of judge of the supreme court of Missouri and for attorney general of the state, but in neither instance did he make any active personal campaign, preferring to remain with his family and devote his energies to the practice of his chosen profession. In 1877 he was appointed United States attorney for the western district of Missouri by President Grant. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in lands and in bank stock and acquired valuable property of this character that enabled him in the later years of his life to live retired, enjoying the companionship of his family and friends. He became one of the large stockholders of the Moore & Mullins Bank, of which he was the president, and during his later years it was his daily custom, when the weather would permit, to visit the bank and there advise with the officers concerning its business management or converse entertainingly with his friends as they would come and go. The people, recognizing the value of his counsel, especially in matters of law, were accustomed to call upon him for advice, which he gave not only gratuitously but most willingly.

On the 10th of January, 1863, Major Mullins was married to Miss Nerrissa Smith, daughter of Judge Jacob Smith, who was his preceptor in law. They became the parents of six children: John D., A. W., Roscoe C. and Ben H., all of Linn county; Mrs. Mabel Amick, of St. Joseph; and Mrs. Frances Dillon, of Grant City, Missouri.



MAJOR ALEXANDER W. MULLINS

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The mother and all of the children are living, the family circle remaining unbroken by the hand of death until the passing of Major Mullins on the 8th of February, 1920.

Major Mullins had been so long a prominent factor in the life of the community, had been so true in his friendships and so honorable in all his purposes that the news of his death brought a sense of personal bereavement into almost every household of Linn county. He had for forty years been a member of the board of education of Linneus and for more than one-half of that time had served as its president. The school system of the city is largely a monument to his devotion to the cause. At all times his aid and cooperation could be counted upon to further measures for the general good and it was ofttimes his initiative that promoted such measures and thus advanced the welfare of the community. He filled the office of county treasurer and numerous other responsible positions in a most creditable and satisfactory manner and twice he was called upon to represent his district in the state legislature. He was always a stalwart republican and was recognized as one of the influential leaders of the party in Missouri, but in his friendships no political lines were recognized. When death called him the family received telegrams and other expressions of condolence from friends throughout the country, who spoke of Major Mullins as a distinguished jurist and citizen and a man of many excellent qualities. He was not only respected and admired by all who knew him, but by reason of the kindliness of his nature and the charitableness of his opinions he won the affectionate regard of many. At his demise one of the local papers said: "The passing of Major Mullins is a loss to every citizen of Linn county, and especially of Linneus. He was a courtly gentleman, the soul of honor, eminent in his profession, liberal in the support of every good work, a man of kindly nature and lovable qualities that evoked admiration from people in all walks of life."

J. L. MYERS, M. D.

Dr. J. L. Myers, senior member of the firm of Drs. Myers, Kansas City, Missouri, is the son of Simeon and Susan Alexander Myers, the former a native of Ohio, a veteran of the Civil war (1861-65), always a staunch advocate of the highest standards in politics, education and religion, and the latter a daughter of the south. After the Civil war Simeon Myers was attracted to the west with thousands of other ex-soldiers and settled in Livingston county, Missouri, later marrying Mrs. Susan Alexander Wright, from which marriage there were six sons born, of whom John L. Myers was the oldest, born March 29, 1872. He was born at Avalon, Missouri, and attended the village academy, later matriculating in Park College at Parkville, Missouri, which in 1901 conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree. He afterward pursued a medical course at Kansas City and gained his M. D. degree in 1904, being an alumnus of what is now the University of Kansas. He pursued post-graduate work at Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New York in 1910, and went abroad for study in London in 1914. For ten years, 1904-14, he practiced in Alaska, locating at Ketchikan, where in addition to the general practice of medicine, he served as mine surgeon. Following a year of post-graduate work he located at Seattle, Washington, where he remained for a year specializing on the ear, eye, nose and throat, locating the next year in Kansas City, as partner to Dr. J. E. Sawtell in the same line of work. He is now associated with his brothers, Drs. B. L. and W. A. Myers, under the firm name of Drs. Myers, limiting himself to his specialty. Dr. J. L. Myers not only holds membership in the Jackson county, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, and was for years president of the Alaska Board of Medical Examiners, but also is a member of the American Opthalmo-Oto-Rhino-Larynological Academy. When America was engaged in war with Germany, he received a captain's commission and on August 1918 went to Camp Greenleaf for training, later being transferred to the Base Hospital at Camp Wheeler where he continued until December 1918, when he received his honorable discharge.

In 1904 Dr. Myers was married to Miss Florence Young of Clarinda, Iowa, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and whose father is a retired merchant. Dr. and Mrs. Myers have membership in the Presbyterian Church and his political course is an independent one. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, to the City

Club, is a Mason, a Redman, and belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Myers is an enthusiastic religious and social worker, and has been instrumental in advancing the cause of education in his Alma Mater by raising endowments and building funds. He is attending surgeon in his specialty to the St. Mary's and Bell Memorial Hospitals and is instructor in the Medical College of the Kansas State University.

BENJAMIN LEE MYERS, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin Lee Myers is a man of the highest ethical standards and educational achievements. He is a native of Missouri, a brother of Drs. J. L. and W. A. Myers, born June 26, 1878, at Avalon, Livingston county. He spent his early life on his father's farm, received his early education from the rural schools and village academy, and his college training at Park College, Parkville, Missouri, where he was a leader in debate and oratory, and where he graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He spent one year in University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, securing a year's credit for advanced scientific work done in College, where he was assistant in the scientific departments for his junior and senior years. His third and fourth years of medical work were spent in Nebraska University, at Omaha, where he spent also his interneship in surgery in the Swedish Immanuel Hospital. He was married in 1910 to Miss Maron MacLean of Chicago, Illinois, after which they immediately left for Ketchikan, Alaska, where he established an enviable practice in accident and general surgery, associating himself with his brother, Dr. J. L. Myers. Here he always stood for scientific medical standards, clean politics, and fair play in this thriving village, "the gateway to the north." He was named by the Governor of Alaska as president of the Territorial Board of Medical Examiners in 1915, which position he held until he left Alaska. In 1912, and 1917 he took postgraduate work in the States, and in 1920 established his office in Kansas City, associating himself with his brothers. The first year of this association he spent in study in the surgical clinics of America and England.

Dr. Myers has always been a leader of men—he is a thorough student, conscientious in his work, a man and surgeon of unusually clear judgment. He is a stanch supporter of educational and religious institutions, and though a surgeon has a hobby for collecting and enjoying landscape and other scenic themes, which he has incorporated into lectures, especially of the northwest. He thoroughly enjoys travel and the out-of-doors, but is essentially a lover of home and the association of his wife and two children, Alexander and Francis. He is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity, and is a member of the Jackson County, Missouri, State and the American Medical Associations.

WILSON ALEXANDER MYERS, M. D.

Dr. Wilson Alexander Myers is junior member of the firm of Drs. Myers, having located in Kansas City, January 1, 1916. He is the youngest of six brothers, born March 18, 1883, lived on a farm in his early life and, like his brothers, received his inspiration for higher education from his father who was a stanch supporter of the small Academy of Avalon, Missouri. He, too, graduated from Park College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts (1908), and passed directly into his study of medicine at the University of Nebraska. At each of these schools he was the recipient of honors for public speaking. He completed his work in medicine at Rush Medical College, 1912, and followed this with two years of study in the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago. In April, 1914, he turned westward, taking the practice of his brother J. L. Myers who was going abroad for study. In Ketchikan, Alaska, he practiced for almost two years. He helped form the first Medical Society in Alaska at Ketchikan. In January, 1916, he opened an office in Kansas City, associating himself with Dr. W. W. Duke for three years, his line of work being diagnosis and internal medicine.

When the United States entered the World war three times he offered himself

for service, but was held by the government as instructor at the Kansas State University Medical College.

On September 2, 1916, Dr. Myers was married at Mound City, Missouri, to Miss Ruth Hall, whose parents were natives of Missouri. The children of this marriage are Marguerite and John Simeon. Dr. Myers is a Presbyterian and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Arctic Brotherhood, the latter Order having as members only those who have lived in the territories of Alaska and Yukon. He is a member of Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Association, the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Catholic Hospital Association and the American Congress of Physicians. He is a member of the Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity. He is serving on the staff of Kansas City General Hospital, is attending physician at St. Mary's Hospital and is Assistant Professor in the Kansas State University School of Medicine.

Dr. Myers is a thorough scholar and an industrious student, always searching for truth and accepting it however much it may differ from his preconceived ideas. He is fond of research and is an ardent advocate of progress in medicine, religion and politics. To him the world is still in the making. Imbued with an altruistic ambition he gives liberally, one might say prodigally, of time and money to any means or method that will help his fellows.

WALTER J. HAUSMAN.

Walter J. Hausman, department manager for the Underwood Typewriter Company in St. Louis, was born in Trinidad, Colorado, July 10, 1885. His father, Joseph Hausman, was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was of German descent. He took up the study of medicine and largely concentrated his attention upon surgical work, practicing in Cincinnati. During the Civil war he served with the northern army and by his military aid followed in the footsteps of his father, who had been one of the American soldiers in the Mexican war. Joseph Hausman was united in marriage to Celia Wichgar, a daughter of Louis and Hannah (Zoller) Wichgar, in Cincinnati, September 24, 1884, and to them were born three children: Walter J., Justine and Agnes. The younger daughter married Wales Smart and is a resident of Cincinnati.

Walter J. Hausman is indebted to the public school system of Cincinnati for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed, and after attending the public schools he pursued a classical course there in St. Xavier College. He left Cincinnati at the age of sixteen years for Trinidad, Colorado, and from 1901 until 1904 was a clerk with the Hausman Drug Company of that city, conducting a wholesale and retail drug business. In the latter year he returned to Cincinnati and became an employe of the Stein-Gray Drug Company, taking charge of the order department. During his work in that connection he studied accounting for a year, devoting his leisure time to the mastery of that branch of learning. In 1906 he obtained a position as bookkeeper with the George Wiedemann Brewing Company in Newport, Kentucky, and was thus employed until 1911, when he went with the Elliott-Fisher Company as a salesman, that company being engaged in the manufacture of bookkeeping machines. After a year's time he was given charge of the Kentucky territory, with headquarters at Louisville, where he remained until August, 1914. He then came to St. Louis as field manager, which position he capably filled until November, 1917, when he entered into business relations with the Underwood Typewriter Company as manager of the bookkeeping machine department. This position he has filled to the present time and is a most efficient and capable representative of the company, his ability being thoroughly recognized by the firm.

In Cincinnati, February 8, 1908, Mr. Hausman was married to Miss Anna Miller, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Teal) Miller. Her father is now deceased, having died from the effects of his service in the Civil war. The mother belonged to the family from which Tealtown, Ohio, derived its name. To Mr. and Mrs. Hausman have been born two children: Walter J., whose birth occurred September 9, 1910; and Jean, born January 29, 1915.

During the period of the World war Mr. Hausman took active part in promoting the sale of Liberty bonds and other war drives and subscribed most liberally to all war activities, while his wife was an active member of the Red Cross. He

belongs to Robert Burns Lodge No. 163, A. F. & A. M., at Newport, Kentucky, in which he was raised in April, 1909. In religious faith he is a Protestant and in politics his course is that of an independent republican. His interest in local affairs and community progress is shown in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the City Club, the Optimists Club and the Riverview Club, and his social qualities are such as make for personal popularity among his large and constantly increasing circle of friends.

ANTHONY EDWARD FAUST.
("Tony Faust")

Anthony Edward Faust, who for many years figured as a leading restaurateur in St. Louis, winning a national reputation in that connection, passed away in 1906. He was at that time seventy years of age, his birth having occurred in Germany, January 3, 1836. He was a son of Conrad and Katherine (Gerlach) Faust and while spending his youthful days under the parental roof pursued his education in the Gymnasium and the Realschule in his native land. He was seventeen years of age when in 1853 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, landing at New York. Making his way westward, he first became a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and afterward removed to St. Louis, where until 1862 he worked at the trade of ornamental plastering. Ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account, he saved his earnings until his economy and industry had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to open a small restaurant in that part of the city known as Frenchtown. The new undertaking prospered from the beginning and after a brief period he removed to the location which became famous as "Tony Faust's restaurant." In 1877 the place was destroyed in the Southern Hotel fire but at once was rebuilt on a larger scale and the first roof garden in the United States was opened. Something of the progressive spirit of Mr. Faust is indicated in the fact that in 1878 he purchased an electric light plant at the Paris Exposition, which he put in operation in his restaurant, thus installing the first electric light system of St. Louis. From the beginning he held to the highest standards in the nature of the service rendered in his establishment and in the food and drink served to his customers. Because of this he had no trouble in holding his trade and in 1889, his quarters being insufficient to accommodate his steadily growing business, he razed the building and rebuilt on a much larger scale. From that time until his death the restaurant of Mr. Faust was one of the show places of St. Louis and the resort of its best people—those who might be considered connoisseurs in the matter of food. In 1879 Mr. Faust opened the Fulton Market, conducting a wholesale and retail business in delicacies of all kinds, and remained one of its directors, his son, Edward A., becoming the president thereof. Mr. Faust was also the president of the St. Louis Catering Company and each business enterprise with which he became connected profited by the stimulus of his activity and progressive spirit.

In St. Louis, in 1865, was celebrated the marriage of Anthony E. Faust and Miss Elizabeth Bischoff. They became the parents of two sons and a daughter: Edward A., mentioned elsewhere in this work; Anthony R.; and Mrs. Mollie Giannini.

Mr. Faust was a member of the Liederkranz and several other prominent organizations of St. Louis and was a foremost figure in the business circles of this city, where for more than a half century he made his home. The year 1906 marked the passing of one who was long classed with the prominent and well known residents of St. Louis.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS FAUST.

Edward Augustus Faust, president of the St. Louis Boat & Engineering Company, was born in St. Louis, January 13, 1869, his parents being Anthony E. and Elizabeth (Bischoff) Faust. After attending the public schools he continued his education in Smith Academy and in Packard's School of New York. In 1885 he became connected with commercial interests in the eastern metropolis, entering the employ of Tode Brothers, engaged in the wholesale and retail fancy grocery business. Mr. Faust continued with that house until 1887 and for eleven years thereafter was associated with his father under the firm style of Faust & Sons Oyster & Restaurant Company.

EDWARD A. FAUST

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In 1893 he was elected the vice president and secretary of that company and so continued until 1902. In the meantime he had also become identified with other business interests and in 1898 was elected a vice president and director of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association as the successor of Adolphus Busch, Jr., who had passed away. He was also made general manager of the St. Louis Refrigerator Car Company. In 1915 he became the president of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation of New York and later was elected to the presidency of the St. Louis Boat & Engineering Company, the latter being one of the largest inland steel boatbuilding companies in the United States. Moreover, Mr. Faust has other very important business connections, being a representative of the directorate of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, of the Laclede Gas Company, of the Kinloch Telephone Company and of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. He has his office in the Bank of Commerce building, from which point he directs the important and extensive business interests under his control.

On the 20th of March, 1897, Mr. Faust was married in St. Louis to Miss Anna Louise Busch, a daughter of Adolphus Busch, and they are parents of two children, Leicester Busch and Audrey. Mr. Faust is a prominent figure in club circles, belonging to the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday, St. Louis Country, Sunset Inn, Bellerive Country and Log Cabin Clubs, to the Missouri Athletic Association and to the Liederkranz. During the period of the war his elder son was a member of the Students Army Training Corps at Yale. Politically Mr. Faust is a republican, thoroughly informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day, yet has never been an office seeker. His time and attention have been concentrated upon his growing business interests, which have constantly developed until his position is today one of leadership in connection with inland boatbuilding in the United States.

DAVID B. ORMISTON.

David B. Ormiston, editor of the Linn County News, published at Linneus, was born March 6, 1859, near Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, his parents being William and Harriet M. Ormiston, who came to Missouri on the 22d of February, 1865, settling in Linn county, where the father engaged in farming, contracting and building, which he followed until his death in 1904. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1824 and was therefore eighty years of age when he passed away in Iowa, to which state he had removed some time before his demise. For several years he filled the office of justice of the peace.

David B. Ormiston was reared and acquired his education in the public schools of Linn county and in the State Normal of Kirksville. He also attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1881. When but seventeen years of age he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully for twelve years in Linn county, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge he had acquired. On the expiration of that period he purchased the Linn County News, of which he became owner in 1884, and throughout the intervening period he has published this paper, having secured for it one of the largest circulation lists in the county. The paper was founded in 1882 by James Brunemer at Laclede, Missouri, and was purchased by Colonel B. F. Northcott & Son, who brought the paper to Linneus. For thirty-six years Mr. Ormiston has been in charge and has made his paper both the mirror and the molder of public opinion.

On the 25th of December, 1884, Mr. Ormiston was married to Miss Nellie Northcott, daughter of Colonel B. F. and Elizabeth A. Northcott, who were natives of Kentucky and came to Linn county, Missouri, about 1857 from Illinois. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston: Juanita, now the wife of M. F. Homan, a resident of Macon; Genevieve, the wife of Arthur B. Stannard, of Atchison, Kansas; Todd N., who married Winnie Allen and is a resident of Kansas City, being on the staff of the Kansas City Star; and Susa, now the wife of Carlos B. Western, living at Linneus.

Mr. Ormiston is a member of the Knights of Pythias, also of the Modern Woodmen of America and the nature of the rules and principles which govern his conduct is further indicated in his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, of which he is a stanch ad-

vocate. He was postmaster during Harrison's administration and was reappointed by President McKinley, serving continuously until the early part of President Wilson's administration. He was also a member for three consecutive terms of the republican state central committee from the second district and has exerted considerable influence over political thought and action in the state.

HOMER B. MANN.

There are few agencies which work for public good, for progress and municipal improvement in which Homer B. Mann does not take a most active and helpful part, his labors being at all times far-reaching and resultant. He is a well known representative of insurance interests and for many years was the recognized leader of the republican party in Kansas City. He has also been a champion of educational advancement and a liberal contributor to the work of the church. In fact all those interests which make for the uplift of the individual and the advancement of the community receive his endorsement and cooperation, and thus Kansas City numbers him among her most valued residents. He was born in Chester, Illinois, June 16, 1869, in the same house in which occurred the birth of his father, the Rev. Alfred M. Mann, who became a minister of the Presbyterian church and removed from Illinois to Wellington, Kansas, being the first pastor of the Presbyterian church in the southwestern part of the state. He rode the circuit and devoted forty-five years of his life to preaching the gospel, being connected at different periods with twenty-two churches in Kansas. He passed away in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1915, honored and respected by all who knew him because of the upright life he had led and the good work he had done. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Knights of Pythias. During the Civil war he served as a captain in an Illinois regiment and thus aided in the defense of the Union. He married Sarah S. Hood, of Chester, South Carolina, who was but six years of age when she was taken to Illinois, living at Sparta, that state, to the time of her marriage. She became the mother of six children, of whom three survive, two having died in infancy and one in recent years.

Homer B. Mann began his education in the schools of Kansas and continued his studies in Park College. After an interval of twenty-seven years he is now serving as president of the official board of his alma mater and is a member of its alumni association. After leaving college he went to North Dakota and secured a position in the First National Bank at Minot. He afterward purchased the Minot Journal, which he owned and edited for a year and a half, and in the fall of 1894 he disposed of his interests in North Dakota and came to Kansas City. Here he took up work in connection with the Daily Drovers Telegram, with which he was associated for a year and a half. For some time thereafter he concentrated his efforts and attention largely upon political interests and for a number of years was the recognized leader of the republican party in Kansas City. In 1896 he was appointed chief clerk in the engineering department and spent two years in the city hall in that connection. In 1898 he was elected a member of the general assembly from the second legislative district and received the largest vote on the republican ticket in a democratic district. While a member of the house he served on two important committees—that on ways and means and that on appropriations. He also introduced the first bill to provide for the agricultural department of the University of Missouri.

At the close of his legislative service Mr. Mann returned to Kansas City and became identified with the W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company, with which he remained until 1902. In that year he was elected alderman from the tenth ward and was afterward reelected by a very large majority and was made speaker of the council, being elected by both parties. In 1908 he was elected a member of the republican state committee for the fifth congressional district and in 1910 was elected chairman of the republican county central committee of the same district. In 1912 he was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention and acted as chairman of the Roosevelt caucus, but did not leave the party with the progressives. For fifteen years he was a dominant figure in the republican party in Kansas City, largely shaping its policy and directing its activities. He still feels the keenest interest in all questions of citizenship and all the problems that affect the welfare of the community, the commonwealth and the country, but is not

working in the ranks of the party to the extent that he formerly did. In 1905 he entered the insurance field with the firm of Brown, Mann & Barnum and has since advanced to a prominent position in connection with insurance interests in this city. His success in the business world is due to his willingness to work and his intimate understanding of human nature. Mr. Mann is also the owner of a farm of two hundred and sixty acres, devoted to the raising of Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. In his farm he finds his chief diversion and delights in pitching hay, riding the mowing machine and doing other work incident to its development and improvement.

On the 5th of October, 1892, Mr. Mann was married to Miss Sallie H. Campbell, of Paola, Kansas, and they have two sons: Fred C., twenty-seven years of age, who married Geneva V. Campbell and has one son, Fred C.; and Robert H., who is associated with his father in business. Both sons entered the First Officers' Training Camp and became lieutenants. Lieutenant Robt. H. Mann went to France, where he saw active service in the Three Hundred and Forty-second Machine Gun Company Battalion. Lieutenant Fred C. Mann was in the air service for seventeen months.

Mr. Mann is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch chapter, the Knights Templar commandery and Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of the Linwood Boulevard Presbyterian church, with which he has been identified for twenty-four years, serving as one of its trustees for twelve years and for a long period as teacher of the young men's Bible class. He belongs also to the Kansas City Club, to the Mid-Day Club of Kansas City and to the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City. His deep interest in community affairs is shown in the fact that for six years he was one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and has also been its vice president. He manifests the keenest interest in all civic affairs and is a man of broad views, strong determination, deep conviction of right and wrong, and expresses his opinions on suitable occasions in a most forceful and convincing manner. His work in behalf of Park College has been far-reaching and resultant. He has given much time and thought to the interests of the college and during the years that he has been president of the board has done much toward increasing the endowment fund. The breadth and nature of his interests have indeed made him a valuable citizen, while his intelligently directed effort has become a resultant factor in every field of activity in which he has labored.

WILLIAM K. TRIMBLE, M. D.

Dr. William K. Trimble, whose thorough professional training and continued study keep him in touch with modern thought and progress as related to the science and practice of medicine and surgery, was born in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, September 28, 1874, his parents being R. P. and Elizabeth A. (Jeffries) Trimble, who were natives of West Virginia and came to Missouri about 1865, the father devoting his life to farming and merchandising in Oregon, Missouri. He served in the Civil war as a member of the Union army, being a most fearless man, for he was surrounded by a community that believed in slavery. He joined an artillery company and was made first lieutenant, serving throughout the war.

Dr. Trimble supplemented his common school education by a high school course in Kansas City and was graduated in 1896. He afterward entered the Kansas City Medical College in which he finished his studies in 1900, the M. D. degree being then conferred upon him. In the same year he began practice in Kansas City and about four years later entered Harvard Medical College for post-graduate work, specializing in pathology of laboratory diagnosis. He is a teacher in the University of Kansas and at one time was director of the laboratory research work at the hospital. He also served on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital and of the Swedish Hospital, with both of which he is still connected. He is now professor of Internal Medicine in the University of Kansas and is recognized as an authority upon that department of practice.

In 1903, in Kansas City, Dr. Trimble was married to Miss Bertha J. Miller, whose parents were natives of this state. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, and he is a Knight Templar Mason. He belongs to the Meadow Lake

Country, Golf Club and also to the City Club, and his political support is given to the republican party. Along strictly professional lines his membership relation is with the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations. He is of a most studious nature and disposition, thorough in everything he undertakes, and in the diagnosis of a case he is seldom, if ever, at fault.

JOHN BROOKS PEW.

John Brooks Pew, a Kansas City lawyer who brings to the practice of his profession high ideals of honor and integrity, coupled with thorough preparation for his work, was born in Grundy county, Missouri, December 28, 1877. He has back of him an ancestry that has been distinctively American in thought, feeling and purpose for many generations. His grandfather, William Pew, was a native of Kentucky and the father, George C. Pew, was also born in that state. The latter came to Missouri with his parents, the family home being established in Grundy county when George C. Pew was but a year old. He has since been a resident of this state and is now living retired. He has long been an exemplary follower of the Masonic fraternity and a faithful member of the Baptist church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Janie Brooks, was born in Grundy county, Missouri, and they became the parents of six children, of whom three are living, John B. being the youngest. The wife and mother passed away in 1917. She had been very active in church and charitable work and an untiring supporter of the prohibition cause.

In his youthful days John B. Pew was a pupil in a preparatory school at Chillicothe, Missouri, and afterward entered the William Jewell College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1899. Still more advanced educational opportunities were accorded him and he won his LL. B. degree upon the completion of a law course in Yale University in 1902. While in the William Jewell College he became a member of Sigma Nu and he is also a member of Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity. In the year of his graduation from Yale he was admitted to the bar and has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession, being now senior partner in the firm of Pew & Harris of Kansas City. His personal magnetism before the jury is coupled with the strongest and most convincing argument. He maintains that no lawyer can long succeed in attempting to do that which is not just. His wonderful acquaintance with human kind and his firm belief in and practice of a "square deal" are the qualities which have made Mr. Pew a successful lawyer and litigant. He has marked oratorical ability and he shows notable originality in his approach to legal and other questions. For fourteen years he has been a lecturer in the Kansas City School of Law and the enthusiasm of the students for their professor is indicated in the fact that they recently planned the organization of a "Pew for Governor Club" but Mr. Pew declined to consider the office in any way. He is president of the Kansas City Bar Association, taking office October 9, 1920, and he is also a member of the Missouri State Bar Association.

In 1903 Mr. Pew was married to Miss Mayzie V. Pittman, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. N. R. Pittman, a sketch of whom appears in "Who's Who" in view of his literary ability. The marriage of Mr. Pew and Miss Pittman was celebrated at St. Joseph, and they have become the parents of five children: Annie Vivian, John B., Jr., Dorothy Jane and Mary Virginia, aged respectively fifteen, twelve, ten and eight years and all in school; and Alfred Pittman, a little lad of three summers.

Mr. Pew is a charter member of the Meadow Lake Country Club. He belongs also to the Kansas City Athletic Club and his deep interest in the welfare of the city is indicated in his active cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Active in politics, he ran for the nomination for congress on the democratic ticket, failing of election by four hundred votes. His position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one. He stands loyally for what he believes to be right. During the war period he was most active in all the drives and various lines of war work and in the mayoralty contest of 1920 he took a strong stand in defense of the first ward because of his belief in fair play. This harkens back to his service in connection with the drives and campaigns of the war, when he was solicited to go with the Liberty Loan workers to speak in that section of the city. He found instant response from the

JOHN B. PEW

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men who are recognized as the toilers of the world, their subscriptions being not only liberal but most generous, and he found, too, that no other ward sent as large a representation to the battle front. When in the mayoralty campaign an attack was made upon the men in the first ward, Mr. Pew in a public address before thousands of people said: "I say that you cannot when we are in war and great danger send me down among these men of the first ward to make speeches and tell them we are fellow Americans, that we are all equal, that we are fighting in a common cause and then, after they have met the danger and won us a speedy victory and the survivors return, within a little over a year ask me under the false name of reform to go before the people and call these self-same heroes and defenders of our country crooks, ghosts, thugs, repeaters and bunkhouse dwellers. Such an act would be unAmerican and would be monstrously wrong. The basest human trait is ingratitude and I say that it is with ill grace that these returned heroes, these defenders of our country are now called such names." In such a speech Mr. Pew displayed his ruling sense of justice and his belief in the protection and assistance of the less fortunate classes of the world. He is recognized as an orator of ability, a convincing and forceful speaker and his services are frequently sought to deliver graduation addresses and other lectures before the general public. He is a most active worker and member of the Calvary Baptist church, in which he is serving as deacon, and in the high principles of the Christian religion are found the motive springs of his conduct.

ARTHUR E. HAID.

Arthur E. Haid, a careful and industrious lawyer of St. Louis was born in that city, October 21, 1877, his parents being Frederick W. and Sophia C. (Kraemer) Haid, both of whom are deceased. The father came from Germany about 1848 when a youth, and was a volunteer during the Civil war, while the mother was a native of Tennessee. Their family numbered ten children of whom three died in infancy, while seven are yet living, namely: George F., an attorney; Arthur E.; Frederick H., who is a clerk of the St. Louis probate court; Emma C., the wife of W. D. Achuff; Edward A., who is a practicing attorney; Mrs. Clara V. Purviance; and Walter S., a resident of Wichita Falls, Texas.

After acquiring a public school education Arthur E. Haid attended the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1907 with the LL. B. degree. From that date until 1918 he was assistant general attorney of the Frisco System and since 1918 has engaged in the general practice of law with good success. He displays thoroughness and earnestness in the preparation of his cases, is a clear thinker and logical reasoner and has made a creditable position in connection with railroad and interstate commerce law.

On the 3rd of September, 1902, Mr. Haid was married to Miss Carrie B. Conner, a representative of an old and prominent family of Knox county, Illinois, whose ancestral line can be traced back to 1776. Mr. and Mrs. Haid have had two children, Jean Gertrude and Arthur Albert. The parents are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Haid gives his political support to the republican party, yet is liberal in his views. During the war he was a member of the legal advisory board of the twenty-eighth ward. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of West Gate Lodge No. 445, A. F. & A. M. and St. Louis and Missouri Bar Associations. His sterling worth is recognized by all and he has made for himself a creditable position as a man and citizen.

EDGAR C. HAYS, M. D.

There is perhaps no one who comes into closer relationship with a community than does the family physician, and the man of sympathy who holds to the highest ethical standards of the profession comes in time to be greatly beloved, trusted and respected by those whom he serves in hours of emergency or distress. The memory of Dr. Edgar C. Hays is revered by many who knew him because of the place which he made for himself in the regard of his fellow townsmen of Hannibal. He was a native son of Missouri, born in Ralls county in 1838. He was a son of George Campbell Hays, a native of Kentucky, who was a soldier of the War of 1812,

enlisting in Tennessee as a member of the Tennessee Rifles and participating in the battle of New Orleans. He was married in Tennessee to Miss Sarah Dillard Collins and eight children were born to them, three of whom are yet living. In the year 1835 George Campbell Hays brought his family to Missouri, settling at New London, in Ralls county, where he engaged in merchandising until his death. The town was situated along the trail to the west, so that immigrants were continually passing through, and his business grew to extensive proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that he lost heavily in a great fire in St. Louis, he prospered as the years passed. He purchased a large tract of land, was a natural and successful trader and in addition to his mercantile and other interests he became in the early '50s associated with Garty & Bates in the steamboat business and he also remained an active factor in mercantile pursuits to the time of his death.

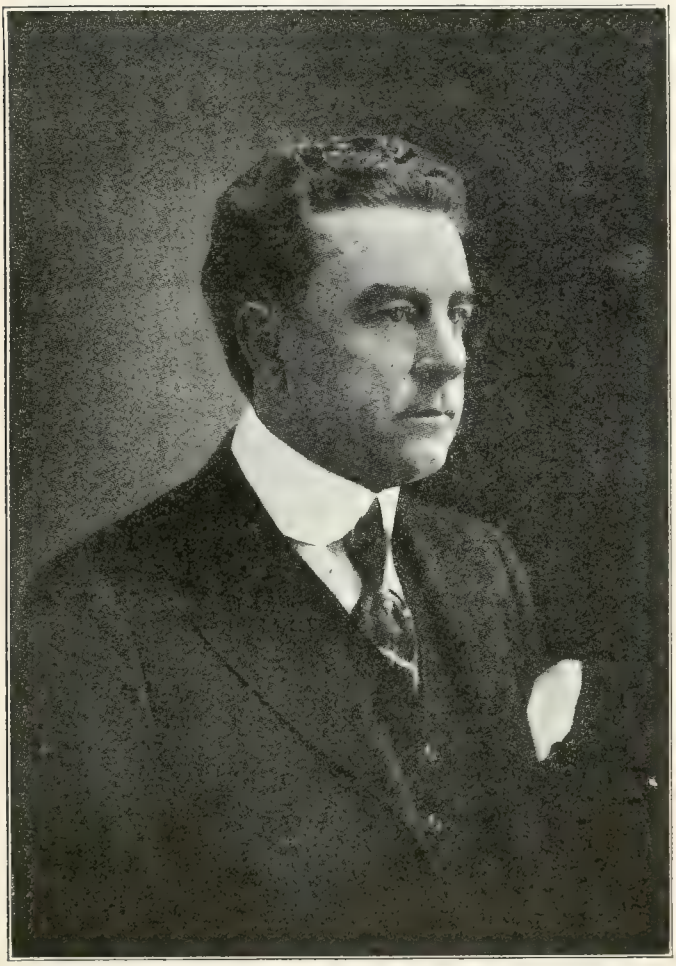
Dr. Edgar C. Hays was born and reared in Ralls county and pursued his early education at Palmyra, Missouri, while later he attended Bethany College of Virginia. At the time of the Civil war he joined Forrest's Cavalry and was at the siege of Vicksburg, leaving that place with his men after Vicksburg was surrounded, without the loss of a man. It was subsequent to the close of the Civil war that Dr. Hays determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work and pursued a course in the St. Louis Medical College at St. Louis. He later went to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he opened an office and engaged in practice until 1873, when he removed to Hannibal, where his remaining days were passed. He soon gained a liberal patronage, being recognized as one of the leading physicians of his part of the state, and for years he occupied a place of prominence. Dr. Hays married soon after the close of the Civil war, Margaret Morton Harrison, daughter of William P. Harrison. Five children were born to them: Ellen, now Mrs. John H. Williams of New York; Margaret M., deceased; William H., mentioned elsewhere in this work; and Daisy and Ruth, deceased.

JOHN S. LEAHY.

John S. Leahy, attorney at law, with offices in the National Bank of Commerce building in St. Louis, is the senior partner in the firm of Leahy & Saunders. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred August 4, 1872, his parents being Stephen and Jane (Doyle) Leahy. The father was a native of Ireland and came to America with his parents in 1851, the family settling originally in New York, where he was reared and educated. In 1868 he came to St. Louis, where he married and resided until his death. He was a manufacturer of oil cloth and became a well known figure in the business circles of this city. He passed away in 1873, at the age of thirty-five years. The Doyle family was established in St. Louis in 1834 by the maternal grandfather of John S. Leahy, who came direct from Ireland, his dissatisfaction with political and other conditions of that country causing him to seek a home in the new world. He was a stone contractor and was identified with the erection of many of the foremost buildings of St. Louis during the period of his active life here. He completed the St. Louis courthouse, erected Christ Church cathedral and many other of the large and prominent buildings of the city. During the Civil war he aided in equipping the Seventh Missouri Regiment and was an active factor in military affairs. Prior to his death he made provisions whereby he left the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as an endowment to the St. Louis University and the Christian Brothers College for perpetual scholarships for the education of the children of the working classes. He was also a very prominent factor in republican politics and served as a member of the Missouri legislature in 1861 and 1862. He passed away in 1867, at the age of sixty-seven years. His daughter Jane became the wife of Stephen Leahy and the mother of two children; Lawrence A., who is now a Jesuit priest of Detroit, Michigian, having prepared for the priesthood in St. Mary's College; and John S., of this review.

The latter was educated in Christian Brothers College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while later the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. He also attended St. Louis University and Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., being there graduated with the LL. B. degree. He at once located for practice in St. Louis and has since confined his attention almost entirely to corporation and insurance law, especially that relating to fire and life insurance. He is a member of the St. Louis, the Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 7th of December, 1900, in St. Louis, Mr. Leahy was married to Miss Julia



JOHN S. LEAHY

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Steer, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of F. A. and Margaret (Crawford) Steer, both representatives of old St. Louis families. Mr. and Mrs. Leahy have three children: Jane, born February 2, 1907; John S., June 14, 1912; and Justin Crawford, October 28, 1915. All were born in St. Louis and are with their parents at No. 4630 Lindell boulevard.

During the World war Mr. Leahy served on the legal advisory board and was very active in support of the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan drives. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, belongs to the Knights of Columbus and for five years was state deputy. He also has membership in the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all of the activities of that organization for the city's upbuilding and progress. He is a member of the Noonday, St. Louis and Algonquin Clubs and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party, which elected him to the office of city councilman in 1912 for a two years' term. He manifests keen interest in everything relating to the material, intellectual, social, political and moral upbuilding of St. Louis and is most widely and favorably known in the city where he has spent his entire life.

GEORGE W. McFADDEN.

George W. McFadden, superintendent of agents at St. Louis for the Prudential Insurance Company, was born in Sardinia, South Carolina, January 29, 1872. The father, Eli McFadden, was also a native of Sardinia and his life record extended to 1907. He was a descendant of John McFadden, who was the founder of the family in America, leaving the north of Ireland with his two brothers, all young men, in 1729 during the great Irish immigration, landing in Philadelphia. They went to South Carolina where they took up fifty thousand acres of land which had been granted them for services to the British government. This land has never been sold to people outside of the family, which has intermarried and today uses about all of the land.

John McFadden imported from England the brick which he used in the building of his residence on the land between Charleston and Columbia in Clarendon county, and traces of this old home are still to be seen. It was occupied by the McFaddens for generations but at length fell into decay. Several representatives of the family served in the Revolution and in the War of 1812, some taking part in the battle of New Orleans. They were also prominent in connection with the Indian and Mexican wars, while in the Civil war and in the recent World war, various McFaddens and their kin took active part. The family comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry and they have ever been a race of Presbyterians. They were planters and merchants by occupation. Eli McFadden, father of George W. McFadden, married Adelaide Williams, also a native of Clarendon county, South Carolina. She survived her husband for twelve years, passing away in 1919. Her father was the owner of seventy-five slaves and took his personal servant to the Civil war when he joined the Confederate army. The Williams family comes of an equally old and honorable ancestral line.

George W. McFadden was educated in the public schools of his native state and in Davison College of North Carolina where he pursued his studies until 1896. He returned home but subsequently went to New Orleans where he remained for three years. In 1900 he came to St. Louis and was employed in the real estate department of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company for four years. Later he was with the Commonwealth Trust Company until 1909, when he entered the insurance field as representative of the Prudential Insurance Company with which he has since continued and is now superintendent of agents. He has made steady progress in the business world and today his position is a responsible and remunerative one.

On the 12th of March, 1907, in St. Louis, Mr. McFadden was married to Miss Nellie Beattie, a daughter of Giles W. Beattie, who for thirty years was connected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. He was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, but when a lad of six years left that place and spent the greater part of his life in New Orleans, where the father, a Presbyterian minister, occupied a pulpit. He was preaching in Saybrook when the Civil war broke out and went to New Orleans to fill the pulpit of Rev. Benjamin B. Palmer, who had become a chaplain in the Confederate army. The grandfather of James Beattie, who bore the same

name, was professor of moral philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, to which school the sons of royalty were sent. His portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and for years he carried on a correspondence with Dr. Samuel Johnson. He was also very friendly with Dr. Gray, author of "Gray's Elegy." He was on such terms of intimacy with King George III that he had the unusual privilege of visiting him at all times.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McFadden has been born a son, George W., Jr., who is now in school.

Mr. McFadden votes with the democratic party but is not an active political worker. He belongs to the Washington Compton Presbyterian church and has served as deacon in the First Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Gideons and is vice president for Missouri, besides being chairman of the Bible committee of the St. Louis camp. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons as a member of the Corner Stone Lodge, No. 323, A. F. & A. M.; and has recently taken the Scottish Rite degrees in the St. Louis Consistory. He is connected with the Chamber of Commerce and for recreation turns to golf and hunting, each year spending a month on the eleven thousand acre family preserve near the sea in South Carolina. He is a worthy son of his race, holding to the high standards which have ever dominated the McFadden family.

CHARLES NAGEL.

Charles Nagel was born in Colorado county, Texas, August 9, 1849, a son of Dr. Herman and Fredericka Nagel. His paternal grandfather was engaged in commercial pursuits and was a man of influence in his small community. The maternal grandfather and great-grandfather of Charles Nagel were Lutheran clergymen. His father was a physician, graduated at the University of Berlin, Germany, in the early forties. In the year 1847 his parents landed at New Orleans and proceeded to the interior of Texas, where they resided until 1863, when because of his sympathy with the Union, his father was obliged to leave the south. Taking his son Charles with him he fled to Mexico. In January they left for New York by sailing ship, and arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, in February, 1864.

In the acquirement of his education Charles Nagel attended a German country school in Austin county, Texas, and later a German private school in St. Louis. He afterward entered the high school at St. Louis, and was there graduated in 1868. He was valedictorian of his class. His preparation for the bar was made as a student in the St. Louis Law School, in which he completed a two years' course, and also in a one year's course at the University of Berlin, Germany, where he specialized in the study of Roman law, political economy, history and kindred subjects, thus pursuing branches of study of the greatest value to him in his law practice. On again taking up his abode in St. Louis, Mr. Nagel opened a law office and through the intervening period has concentrated his time and efforts upon his profession. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his law practice, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. He frequently contributes to magazines and newspapers, and devotes considerable time to the discussion of public questions. His briefs always show wide research, careful thought, and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contentions, presented in cogent and logical form and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear. He has been equally successful in the educational field. In 1885 he was appointed to a professorship in the St. Louis Law School, a position which he filled for twenty-four years. He has been most clear in his exposition of the law and wise in his direction of the mental development of pupils along the line of jurisprudence. Aside from his professional activities he has become a director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, the St. Louis Union Trust Company, the International Bank of St. Louis, and vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In 1911 he received the LL. D. degree from Brown University. The same degree was conferred upon him by Villanova University of Pennsylvania, and by the Washington University of St. Louis. In his law practice he has maintained several partnership relations having, among others, been a member of the firm of

Finkelnburg, Nagel & Kirby from 1903 until 1905, of the firm of Nagel & Kirby from 1905 until 1909, while in 1913, after he retired from the cabinet, he again entered upon that relation.

On the 4th of August, 1876, Mr. Nagel was married to Fannie Brandeis, of Louisville, Kentucky, who died in 1890. On the 1st day of May, 1895, he married Anne Shepley, of St. Louis. His children are: Hildegard Nagel; Mary S., the wife of Homer L. Sweetser, of Brookline, Massachusetts, who in 1917 volunteered for the navy and served as an ensign, being on duty first in Washington, while later he was assigned to a transport; Edith, who is the wife of Henry Augustus Rice Putnam, who was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a mining engineer and served as a captain of engineers in the United States Army during the World war; Charles Nagel, Jr., who joined the United States Naval Reserve at Yale about the time he was to enter upon his first year's studies there and was mustered out at the close of December, 1918, but has not yet been discharged; and Anne Dorothea.

In politics Mr. Nagel has always been a stalwart republican and is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party in Missouri. In 1881 he was called upon to represent his district in the general assembly, serving for the two years' term. In 1893 he became president of the St. Louis City Council, and filled that position for four years. He was a member of the republican national committee from 1908 until 1912 and from March, 1909, until March, 1913, was secretary of commerce and labor in the cabinet of President Taft. He is a trustee of Washington University of St. Louis, and has been a member of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts. He has connection with the worth while clubs of St. Louis, including the University, St. Louis, Commercial, Round Table, Mercantile, Noonday and the St. Louis Country Club; also with the Bankers Club of New York, and the Metropolitan and Cosmos Clubs of Washington, D. C. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which was organized through his efforts as secretary of commerce and labor, he participated in the war work during 1917 and 1918, particularly as a member of the price committee and the war committee. While secretary of commerce and labor he presided over the convention of delegates representing the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, which formulated the Seal Treaty, thereby putting an end to the endless and costly controversies upon that subject, and resulting in the conservation of the valuable seal herds of the several countries. He has exerted a widely felt influence over public thought and opinion in his city and state, and has had not a little to do with shaping public policy. He is usually found in those gatherings where men of intelligence are met for the discussion of vital problems, and it is well known that association with him means expansion and elevation.

WENDELL HOLMES CLOUD.

Wendell Holmes Cloud, who as counselor, debater and corporation lawyer has gained a most creditable position at the Kansas City bar, possessing wide knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, with ability to apply accurately these principles to the points in litigation, was graduated from the St. Louis Law School with the LL. B. degree in 1905. He was at that time a young man of twenty-two years, his birth having occurred in Chillicothe, Missouri, March 19, 1883. His father, Abel S. Cloud, was born in Burke county, North Carolina, and served in the Confederate army as a member of the Sixteenth North Carolina Regiment of A. P. Hill's division. He was captured at Gettysburg and sent as a prisoner of war to Johnston's army. He likewise served for a time as a member of the staff of General Lee. Following the close of the Civil war he became a resident of St. Louis, where he lived for a time and then removed to Chillicothe, Missouri. He served as a member of the legislature for one term and was always keenly interested in the vital problems of the state, giving his aid and influence to many measures for the public good. In 1885 he removed to Kiowa, Kansas, where he was the representative of the Gould interests to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1913. In early manhood he wedded Bettie Sebree Robinson, who passed away at Kiowa, Kansas. She was a native of Howard county, Missouri.

Wendell Holmes Cloud, reared under the parental roof, attended the University of Missouri at Columbia for two years, and with broad literary learning to serve as the foundation upon which to build the superstructure of professional knowledge, he entered the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the LL. B. degree. He then began practice in Kiowa, Kansas, and was elected to the office of county attorney of Barber county. He served in that position for a two years' term and latter removed to Oklahoma City, where he was solicitor for the Frisco Railroad until 1911. In that year he came to Kansas City, where he has since engaged in the general practice of law independently and the recognition of his superior ability in handling cases has brought to him a large clientage. He was but twenty-two years of age when elected prosecuting attorney of Barber county, Kansas, and he filled the position with such credit that it was embarrassing for his predecessors. It was immediately after this and in recognition of the ability that he had displayed that he was made attorney for the Frisco Railroad. His practice now is extensive and of a distinctively representative character. He is scrupulously honest, is thoroughly informed concerning the law, most able in the presentation of his cause and sincere in his allegiance to the highest ethical standards of the profession. He manifests the most absolute fairness and frankness with his clients and his devotion to his calling stands above any ulterior gain. It is said that he finds his keenest pleasure in taking some poor man's case without pay and seeking to win justice for the client whom he thus represents. He is recognized as a wise counselor, safe in debate and a most able corporation lawyer. Clear thought and studious habits, backed by a lofty ambition, have constituted the basis of his success. He belongs to the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations and he is a member of Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity of the St. Louis Law School.

In 1912 Mr. Cloud was married to Miss Nannie Davis, of Kansas City, daughter of Francis N. Davis. In politics Mr. Cloud is an active democrat, giving unfaltering allegiance to the party. He belongs to the Hill Crest Country Club and to the University Club. He was a football player at school, has always been fond of athletics and now largely turns for recreation to outdoor life and fishing. He is an expert gardener and in that work gains rest from the arduous duties of his professional career.

OWEN C. GRAVES.

Owen C. Graves, who for the past five years has devoted his attention to the oil development business, having large holdings in Oklahoma and Texas, promotes his operations as president of the Owen C. Graves Development Company, with offices in the Syndicate Trust Building of St. Louis. He was born in Portland, Oregon, October 30, 1881. His father, Charles A. Graves, was a native of eastern Oregon, the family having been among the earliest of the pioneers of the northwest. He became an extensive dealer in cattle and horses, owning large ranches in his native state. His death was occasiond by a street car accident in 1914. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lena M. Lewis, is also a native of Oregon, where her father settled in 1844, having crossed the plains by ox team. He cast in his lot with the earliest residents of Oregon and contributed in large measure to the development and upbuilding of the state. The town of Lewis was named in his honor.

Owen C. Graves attended the public schools of Oregon to the age of fourteen years and then started out to provide for his support. Since that time he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources and has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. For four years in young manhood he was a member of the Pacific Coast Life Saving Guards and was stationed at Yaquina Bay, where he personally and also in connection with others saved many lives. He is a man of fine physique, strong and robust, and did splendid service in battling with wind and wave for the lives of his fellowmen. He afterward engaged in the confectionery business, in which he continued very successfully for five years, and his worth as a man and citizen was indicated in the fact that he was elected mayor of Newport, Oregon, when but twenty-four years of age, his administration of city affairs being highly satisfactory to his fellow townsmen. At length he disposed of his confectionery business and returned to his native city of Portland, where he entered the real estate busi-

OWEN C. GRAVES

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ness in connection with the Columbia Trust Company, in which Ladd & Tilton, prominent bankers of Portland, were interested. Mr. Graves continued active in the real estate field for a number of years and in November, 1912, removed to St. Louis, after which he spent three years with the Davis Realty & Development Company. Five years ago, or in 1915, he turned his attention to the development of oil interests and organized the Owen C. Graves Development Company, of which he is the president. Since then he has built up a big business, with large holdings in Oklahoma and Texas. Singleness of purpose, concentration and close application have been strong elements in his advancement, and his close study of the oil fields and conditions has enabled him to become the owner of fine producing oil properties. He is also the president and owner of the O. C. Graves Townsite Company, which has promoted and developed the town of Oakhurst, a very thriving place between Tulsa and Sapulpa in Oklahoma.

Mr. Graves is a man of social nature and genial disposition and is popular as a representative of the Benevolnt Protective Order of Elks, the Missouri Athletic Association, the Liederkranz and the Sunset, Riverview and Country Clubs. Starting out empty-handed when a youth of fourteen, the years have chronicled his continuous success as step by step he has advanced until he now occupies a most creditable and enviable position in the development of one of the important industries of the country.

EMMETT S. BALLARD, M. D.

Holding to the highest professional standards and careful at all times to conform his practice to the most advanced professional ethics, Dr. Emmet S. Ballard is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of St. Joseph. He was born October 23, 1874, at Ballard, Missouri, a town which was named in honor of his father, Senator Jasper N. Ballard, who was a native of Cooper county, Missouri, and a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state. In the '60s he married Louisa J. Starke, who was also born in Cooper county. His death occurred in Bates county, Missouri, about eleven years ago, when he was sixty-six years of age, and his widow died about four years ago, having spent the last few years of her life in the home of her son, Dr. Ballard. The father had a most interesting career and was recognized as an important factor in democratic circles in Missouri. He served as representative to the state legislature, also as senator and as judge of the county court of Bates county and thus left the impress of his individuality upon the history of the commonwealth. He also engaged extensively in farming, in banking and in the creamery and lumber business and was consulted upon many matters of importance to the life of the community and the state.

Dr. Ballard first attended the public schools of Butler, Missouri, and afterward entered Central College of Fayette, Missouri, where he completed his course and won the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895, while in 1896 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. Having determined to engage in the practice of medicine as a life work, he then went to New York city, where he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, completing a three years' course in 1898 and thus winning the M. D. degree. He afterward spent a year in the City Hospital of New York as an interne, gaining broad and valuable experience in that way. With his return to Missouri he settled at Butler, where he continued in the practice of medicine until 1903, after which he removed to St. Joseph, where he has since been an active physician and surgeon. His professional ability is widely recognized and in addition to his large private practice he is now serving as visiting physician for the Baby Welfare Society of St. Joseph. He is also chief examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, is surgeon for the Kansas City Clay Company and St. Joseph Railway Company and is assistant surgeon for the Street Railway Company of St. Joseph. He belongs to the Buchanan County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 11th of December, 1900, Dr. Ballard was married to Miss Gertrude Kenyon, of Albany, Missouri, where the wedding was celebrated. She is a daughter of Allen and Alwilda (Cranor) Kenyon and has become the mother of two sons, Vineyard Kenyon and Emmett Starke.

Fraternally Dr. Ballard is connected with Zeredatha Lodge, No. 189, A. F. & A. M.; Mitchell Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; St. Joseph Council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of Moila Temple of the Mystic Shrine at St. Joseph. He is also a director of the Rotary Club of St. Joseph, is a member of the Highlands Golf and Country Club and a member of the Royal Knights of Roubidoux. He is likewise identified with the Commerce Club of St. Joseph and he is keenly interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and progress of the city, while his interest in its moral advancement is indicated through his connection with the Francis Street Methodist Episcopal church. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and for eight years served as city health officer of St. Joseph. Moreover, he practices surgery at all the St. Joseph hospitals and is at present a member of the board of education of St. Joseph.

WILLIAM MAFFITT BATES.

Through the eight years of his connection with the St. Louis bar William Maffitt Bates has made steady progress in the general practice of law and now has a large clientele that brings him into close connection with many important litigated interests. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons. He was here born August 2, 1890, his parents being Charles F. and Nancy (Maffitt) Bates, the latter a daughter of the late William and Julia (Chouteau) Maffitt. Charles F. Bates is a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, and a representative of an old New York state family of English descent. During the latter part of the '60s he came to St. Louis and throughout his active business life was engaged in the tobacco manufacturing business but is now living retired. To him and his wife have been born three children, of whom William M. is the eldest, the others being: Julia, the wife of Arthur Hiemenz, of St. Louis; and Nancy Maffitt Bates, who is at home with her parents.

In preparation for a professional career William M. Bates attended the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the LL. B. degree. He immediately afterward entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued, and though advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, he has made consistent progress, employing his native talents and his time in so admirable a manner as to win a place among the thoroughly qualified and able lawyers of the St. Louis bar.

On the 16th of May, 1914, in St. Louis, Mr. Bates was married to Miss Frances Garneau, daughter of James Garneau, member of an old and prominent St. Louis family. They have become parents of two children, Frances Garneau and William, M. Jr., both born in St. Louis. The family residence is at No. 4353 Westminster.

During the period of the war Mr. Bates served on the legal advisory board and was also a lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps of the United States army. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church and he has membership with the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a republican, earnest in his support of party principles yet not an office seeker. He belongs to the St. Louis Country Club, the Noonday Club and the Missouri Athletic Association and along strictly professional lines his connection is with the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations, his colleagues and contemporaries entertaining for him warm regard by reason of his close conformity to the highest ethical standards of the profession.

CONRAD N. E. ROEDER.

Conrad N. E. Roeder, assistant secretary of the American Central Insurance Company in St. Louis, was born in Sainte Genevieve, Missouri, October 18, 1853. His father, Conrad Roeder, who passed away December 16, 1876, was a native of Culmbach, Bavaria, and came to America in 1847. He cast in his lot with the early settlers of Missouri, where he was well known as an artist, devoting his entire life to that profession. He did work for people all over the United States and won a wide and well deserved reputation for his artistic ability. During the Civil

war he served as a member of the Home Guard and was also at one time captain of Lafayette Fire Company No. 1 at Alton, Illinois. He married Agatha Grither, who was born in St. Amarin, Alsace, their marriage being celebrated at Sainte Genevieve, Missouri, May 4, 1852. They became the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom one son died in infancy. The others are: Conrad N. E., who is the eldest of the family; Francis; Belle, who died at the age of three years; Dorothea; and Barbara, who also passed away in infancy.

Conrad N. E. Roeder was educated in private schools in St. Louis, his course being equivalent to that of a high school education. When sixteen years of age he entered the employ of the American Central Insurance Company as an office boy and has been associated with the corporation throughout all the intervening years, working his way steadily upward through intermediate positions to that of assistant secretary, in which capacity he has served since 1890, making a most enviable record in the position. Previously he had been connected with the collection department and was also cashier from 1875 until 1890.

During the war period Mr. Roeder was one of the Four Minute men and he subscribed liberally to all of the drives and supported all of the activities which contributed to the successful prosecution of the war through home service. He is a member of the Catholic church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a fourth degree member, and also holds membership in the order of The Blue Goose. Something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in the fact that he has membership in the Forest Park Golf Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, which finds in him a stalwart champion. It is as a business man, however, that he is best known and the thoroughness and efficiency of his work are indicated in the fact that he has remained continuously with the American Central Insurance Company since starting out in business life when a youth of sixteen.

H. CLAY SURBECK.

H. Clay Surbeck, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at La Plata, was born February 4, 1882, in Macon county, Missouri, a son of J. M. and Eva Dorothy Surbeck. He acquired his early education in the district schools, later became a student in the Blees Military Academy of Macon and also attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, there being graduated on the completion of a course in bookkeeping and banking with the class of 1903. In the following year he organized the Bank of Gifford at Gifford, Missouri, and was cashier of that institution for three years. He then sold out his interest in the bank and removed to Atlanta, Missouri, where he organized the Bank of Atlanta, of which he remained cashier for two and a half years; but owing to an accident he was compelled to give up the business for about a year. He then purchased an interest in the Bank of Revere at Revere, Missouri, where he filled the office of cashier for two years, when on account of the death of his father he disposed of his interest in that institution and returned to Elmer where he took charge of his father's banking and agricultural interests. He is now the president of the Elmer Exchange Bank and is largely directing its activities and shaping its public policy. He likewise has charge of the landed possessions of his father's estate, comprising about seventeen hundred acres. On the 1st of August, 1918, he entered the Farmers & Merchants Bank of La Plata as cashier and he likewise supervises farming interests near La Plata. He is engaged in breeding and raising Aberdeen Angus cattle, of which the family has about four hundred head of high grade stock. His business affairs are all wisely, carefully and successfully conducted and energy and enterprise have enabled him to solve many intricate business problems, while his labors have been productive of most substantial and gratifying results. He has done not a little to advance the business of the Farmers & Merchants Bank since becoming its cashier. This bank has a capital stock of thirty-five thousand dollars, a surplus of seven thousand dollars, undivided profits of about thirty-five hundred dollars and deposits amounting to more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Surbeck is a republican in his political views, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, but he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Fraternally he is connected with the Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Masonic lodge and is a loyal follower of the teachings of both organizations. He belongs to one of the old families of Macon county, is well known in this section of the state and is justifying in his business career and personal activities the high regard which is entertained for him by all who know him.

CLARENCE J. CURBY.

Clarence J. Curby, an outstanding figure in the business circles of St. Louis, is widely known as the vice president and general manager of the Smith & Davis Manufacturing Company and as such is controlling one of the important productive industries of the city. He is yet a young man and has made progress of such notable and substantial character that his future career will be well worth watching. Born in San Francisco, California, on the 29th of August, 1883, he is a son of Clarence E. Curby, a native of Pennsylvania, who, removing westward to St. Louis, was identified with mercantile interests and became secretary of the Smith & Davis Manufacturing Company, a position which he occupied for a number of years. He passed away in August, 1912.

Clarence J. Curby was educated in the Western Military Academy, in which he completed a course of study with the class of 1902. He then started in the business world with the Smith & Davis Manufacturing Company, of which his father was the secretary, and the son is now practically sole owner of this extensive business, with offices and factories at No. 1925 Locust street, in St. Louis. They are manufacturers of iron and brass bedsteads, spring and wire mattresses and hospital furniture, and do a mammoth business, the output being very extensive. The officers of the company are: B. H. Jones, president; C. J. Curby, vice president and general manager; J. H. Kentnor, secretary; and W. H. Whitehill, treasurer. Mr. Curby is the executive head and directs the policy of the business, which under his wise guidance has steadily developed, becoming one of the important manufacturing interests of St. Louis.

In 1904 Mr. Curby was united in marriage to Miss Rose Davidson, a daughter of John Davidson, of St. Louis, and they have two children, Ruth D. and John Edgar, aged respectively twelve and nine years and both in school. The parents are members of the Second Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Curby is a trustee. He is fond of outdoor life and belongs to the Sunset Hill Club, the Ridgedale Club and also to the St. Louis Club and the Missouri Athletic Association.

LLOYD PARKER WELLS.

Many important chapters have been added to the pages of world history during the past few years and there has been ample proof that personal bravery is not lacking in the present generation, that patriotism is not dead and that men hold principle and honor dearer than life. On the record of those men whom St. Louis sent overseas appears the name of Lloyd Parker Wells with the rank of first lieutenant. In business circles of the city he is well known as the vice president of the Mortgage Trust Company. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred March 9, 1885. His father, Rolla Wells, was the son of Erastus Wells, who was one of the most prominent figures in the life of St. Louis. Rolla Wells is still living and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He married Jennie H. Parker, of St. Louis, descended from an old Delaware family.

Lloyd Parker Wells was educated in Smith Academy of St. Louis and in the Lawrenceville Preparatory School of New Jersey before entering Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. While at Princeton he was a member of the Tiger Inn and took an active part in all college affairs.

Following his graduation he returned to St. Louis and for about a year was paymaster of the Southern Coal & Mining Company. He then entered into the organization of the Mortgage Trust Company and the Mortgage Guarantee Company of St. Louis and at the present time is a director and the vice president of both

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these prosperous institutions, which figure among the leading financial concerns of the city. Mr. Wells put aside all business and personal considerations, however, when America entered the World war. On the 13th of May, 1917, he went to the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and in due time was commissioned second lieutenant of the Quartermasters Corps and assigned to Camp Funston in Kansas. Subsequently he was transferred to the Three Hundred and Fourteenth Ammunition Train of the Eighty-ninth Division and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in December, 1917. On the 28th of June, 1918, he sailed for France and until the following November was stationed in the St. Mihiel sector. He entered Germany with the army of occupation, was transferred to the Seventh Corps Headquarters and was stationed at Salmrohr, Germany. Some time afterward he was transferred back to the Eighty-ninth Division and in May, 1919, sailed for America, being honorably discharged and mustered out on the 28th of May.

On the 4th of October, 1919, Lieutenant Wells was married to Miss Helen L. Boynton, daughter of Charles B. Boynton of East Orange, New Jersey, and a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden.

In his political views Lieutenant Wells is a democrat. His religious faith is evidenced by his membership in the Central Presbyterian church. He belongs to no secret orders but is a member of the Noonday Club, the Florissant Valley Club, the St. Louis Country Club and the Racquet Club, and finds his chief recreation in golf and tennis. He is also a member of the American Legion.

GROVER CHILDERS.

In 1912 Grover Childers arrived in Kansas City, equipped with a college education but no money. Three years later he was graduated from the Kansas City School of Law and entered upon the practice of his profession. He now has a large clientele of the younger business men of the city, who place confidence in his business judgment and his legal knowledge, his attention being given mostly to office practice. The progress that he has made indicates clearly the wise use he has made of his time, talents and opportunities.

Mr. Childers is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred near La Grange, in Lewis county, October 8, 1886, his parents being George W. and Emma (Woodcock) Childers, both of whom were natives of Quincy, Illinois, and came to Missouri in early life, settling in Lewis county, where George W. Childers took up the occupation of farming and stock raising, which he followed for many years.

Grover Childers spent his youthful days in the usual manner of the farm bred boy. He acquired his early education in the public schools and in the La Grange high school, while later he attended the La Grange College and won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1907. He afterward taught school in Clark and Marion counties for a period of four years and in 1912 he came to Kansas City, where he entered the Kansas City School of Law. He was at that time the possessor of five dollars and a large fund of determination and laudable ambition. He worked his way through school and when he had graduated he had accumulated without outside assistance over a thousand dollars. He then entered upon the active practice of law and has gained a good clientage among the younger business men of the city, who recognize the soundness of his judgment in business affairs as well as the comprehensiveness of his legal knowledge. His business discernment is shown in the success which has attended the investments that he has personally made.

In 1917 Mr. Childers was married to Miss Alice J. Cahill, of Warrensburg, Missouri, and they occupy an enviable social position, having many warm friends in Kansas City and enjoying the hospitality of many of the best homes. Fraternally Mr. Childers is a Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine, also to the Eastern Star and to the Modern Woodmen of America. When the country entered the World war he enlisted as a private and from the 10th of December, 1917, until January 9, 1919, was in the army. He went first to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and was warranted first sergeant in the Ordnance Corps within sixty days after his enlistment. He was later placed in charge of the personnel records at Raritan arsenal and served in that capacity until discharged, refusing further promotion leading to a commission. He was with the army al-

together for thirteen months and then returned to his home to resume the private practice of law and to take up again his activities along other lines. He is the prelate of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 1 and while residing in Lewis county, Missouri, served as district deputy of the Modern Woodmen. He is now keenly interested in the state movement for the abolishment of the public service commission. He was the organizer of the State League for the Repeal of the Public Service Commission Act, which now has a membership of twenty-seven thousand, and he is president thereof, being known throughout the state for his work in this connection. He belongs to the Baptist church and he is interested in all those forces which make for the benefit of the community. He is particularly a lover of justice and does not hesitate to criticise injustice under whatever guise it is found.

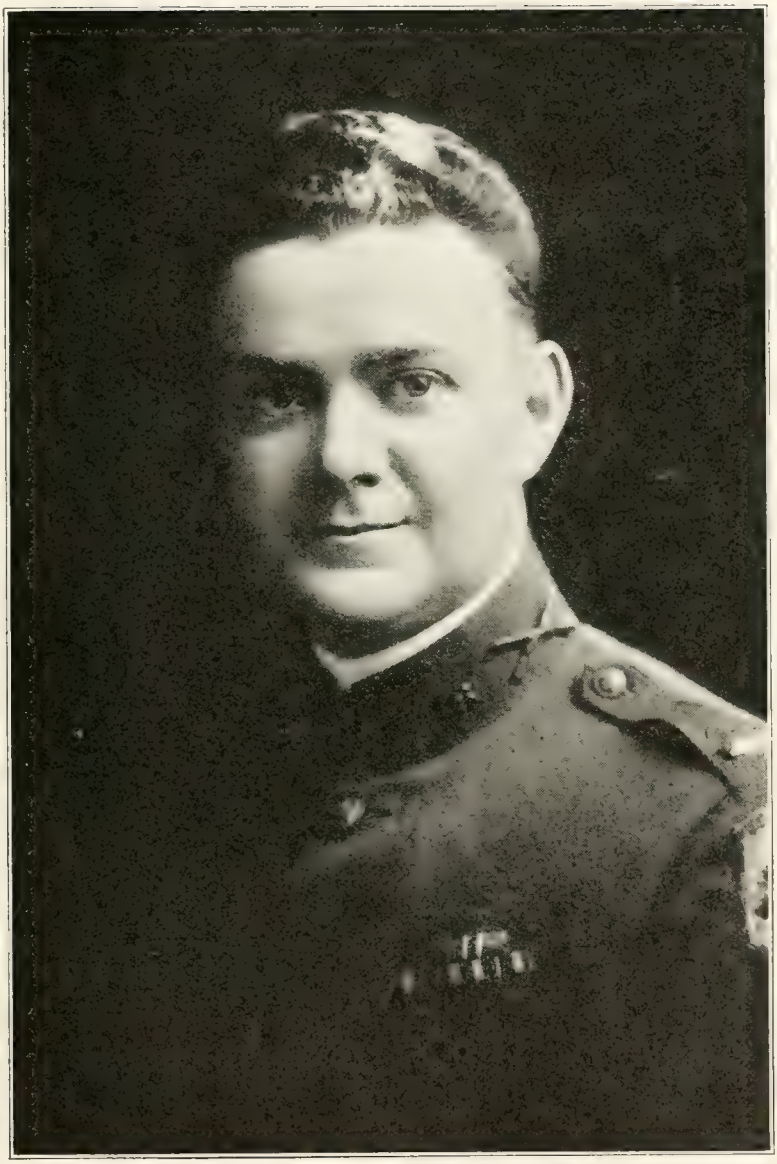
ANTHONY P. NUGENT.

Anthony P. Nugent is regarded as of the best type of the young American lawyer, earnest, studious, energetic, having always before him the highest ideals and professional standards of conduct. Moreover, he is a veteran of the World war who rose from the ranks to a first lieutenancy, and has to his credit a year's overseas service. He was born in Kansas City, Kansas, August 3, 1890, and is a son of Owen Nugent, a native of Ireland, who came to the new world in the '70s. The father who devoted part of his life to contracting and building and merchandising, passed away in 1916, having throughout the period of his connection with America made his home in Kansas City, Kansas. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church and was an active supporter of the republican party. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Smith, was born in Ireland and died in 1908.

Anthony P. Nugent is the youngest in a family of sixteen children, of whom twelve are living. He was educated in St. Mary's Parochial and Kansas City, Kansas high school also Christian Brothers College, Kansas City, Missouri, and determining upon the practice of law as his life work, he later matriculated in the Kansas City School of Law, in which he won his LL. B. degree in 1914. The same year he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced in Kansas City save for the period of his service in the war. Those who know him speak of him as a man honest, capable and energetic, holding to high professional ideals, in every way a good citizen and a trustworthy man. He goes at his work with diligence and with contagious enthusiasm and has risen rapidly in the practice of law, enjoying now a large clientage of a distinctively representative character.

On the 25th of May, 1917, Mr. Nugent enlisted for service in the American army, with which he remained until discharged in March, 1919. He spent during that time one year in France and rose from the ranks to a first lieutenancy of the Signal Corps. As a second lieutenant of infantry he was connected with the gas service at the signing of the armistice. He belongs to the American Legion, being the one who chose the name William L. Fitzsimmons Post No. 8 for the first one organized in St. Louis, and also belongs to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is the senior vice commander of Craig Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and is editor of the paper called the Craig Poster, a bright little sheet published "for the fighting men of Kansas City."

On the 11th of February, 1920, Mr. Nugent was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Dwyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dwyer, of Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Nugent is vice president of and counsel for the Federal Securities Company of Kansas City, Missouri. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Nugent is that of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Nugent is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus. He is identified with several of the leading clubs of the city, including the Kansas City Field Club, the City Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. His political belief is that of the republican party, and he is a member of the executive committee of the Missouri Republican Club, and secretary of the Harding-Coolidge Club of the tenth ward. He was also a member of the Bar Association to meet with the governor to consider police conditions. He has been urged by friends to run for office, but has declined. He possesses marked oratorical ability, is widely recognized throughout the state as a good speaker and a man politically influential. Moreover, if there is money to be raised for any worthy project, such as the Red Cross, Liberty loans and other public inter-



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ests, he is usually made a leader in the movement which brings about the desired result, by his assistance to the speakers' bureau. He also gives liberally of his own means to philanthropic and civic interests, while as a lawyer he excels in the kind of ability which comes from close application, and the distinguishing feature in his favor is that he always meets his adversary with absolute candor and honesty, presenting his cause with the eloquence of earnest conviction and thorough preparation. He is the secretary of the Kansas City Bar Association and belongs to the Phi Alpha Delta, a legal fraternity, the American Bar Association, and to the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

WILLIAM C. VAN CLEVE.

William C. Van Cleve, who has devoted the years of his active business life to newspaper publication, being now one of the owners of the Moberly Monitor-Index and also of the Democrat-Forum, the latter published at Maryville, was born September 4, 1869, near Darksville, Randolph county, Missouri, his parents being John S. and Catherine (Crist) Van Cleve. The father came to Randolph county in 1855, when but eight years of age, from Virginia. He was of Holland lineage in the paternal line, but his mother was born near London, England. She bore the maiden name of Martha Marvin and was a distant relative of Bishop Marvin and Lord Cornwallis. John S. Van Cleve remained a resident of Randolph county to the time of his death in 1918 and for many years was a leading business man of Moberly. He always refused to accept public office, though urged many times to do so. His wife, Mrs. Catherine (Crist) Van Cleve, was born in Ohio and both were members of the old school Baptist church.

William C. Van Cleve attended the country schools, also McGee College and La Grange College at La Grange, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891. At an early age he learned the printer's trade at home and did small work in an inland town when a boy. Thus he accumulated enough to pay partially his college expenses. In other ways he worked his way through college, serving the last two years as tutor. He was then offered a five-year contract to teach in La Grange but decided to take up newspaper work and accepted a position on the Moberly Democrat in 1891, making steady advance in that connection until he became manager. He sold his interest in the paper in 1899 and at different periods he has published the Evening Record of Springfield, Missouri, the Democrat at Bethany, Missouri, and is now connected with the Democrat-Forum of Maryville and the Moberly Monitor-Index. He purchased an interest in the Maryville Forum in 1899 and soon after effected a consolidation with the Maryville Democrat and absorbed the Maryville Daily Republican under the name of the Democrat-Forum. This paper has grown to be one of the most successful and profitable small dailies in the country, enjoying a daily circulation of thirty-five hundred in a town of seven thousand. This paper is still owned by Mr. Van Cleve and his partner, James Todd. In July, 1919, they purchased a controlling interest in the Moberly Daily Monitor and the Daily Index and merged them into the Monitor-Index, and both papers are now being successfully published under their control. Of both the Maryville Publishing Company at Maryville and the Moberly Index Printing Company at Moberly, Missouri, Mr. Van Cleve is the president.

On the 17th of October, 1895, at La Grange, Missouri, Mr. Van Cleve was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Hagood, a daughter of J. N. Hagood, who was the chief owner of the La Grange Savings Bank and a representative of one of the leading families of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Van Cleve have two sons: John Kenneth, who is connected with the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, Missouri; and William T., a student in the Missouri State University.

Mr. Van Cleve belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all of the chairs in the local lodge of the former. In politics he is a democrat but forms his opinions independent of party dictation. He has always refused to become a candidate for office but has held some appointive positions. He served for eight years as bill clerk, tally clerk, assistant journal clerk and journal clerk of the house of representatives at Washington, D. C., and he was appointed oil inspector by Governor Stephens. Following his eight years'

service in the various positions in the house of representatives at the national capital from April, 1911, to June 20, 1919, he assumed the management of the consolidated Monitor-Index at Moberly and is concentrating his efforts and attention upon the publication of the paper at the present time.

EDWARD CHESTER DUCKWORTH.

Edward Chester Duckworth is superintendent of the Hughes Printing Company of St. Louis. He has been a lifelong resident of this city, his birth having here occurred July 1, 1866. He is, however, a representative of a well known Kentucky family. His father, Edward James Duckworth, a native of that state, was a painter by trade and also a pilot on the Mississippi river. During the Civil war he served with the Confederate troops. He married Elizabeth Brooks, a native of England, and they became parents of five sons, of whom Edward C. is the fourth in order of birth. The others are: Milton and Edmund, both deceased; Harry Lee, who is employed in the Liggett & Myers tobacco factory of St. Louis and who wedded Margaret Laughlin; and Arthur, who married Margaret Sandoph and is a printer on the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis.

Edward C. Duckworth acquired his education in the public schools of St. Louis, pursuing his studies to the age of fifteen years, when he started out in business life by securing a position as cash boy with the firm of H. D. Mann & Company. When a youth of sixteen he entered the employ of a dentist and at the age of eighteen turned his attention to the printing business. When twenty years of age he worked as a printer for the Western Printing Company of St. Louis, there remaining for four years, at the end of which time he decided to engage in business on his own account and entered into partnership with Clarence A. Hughes under the firm style of the Hughes Printing Company. Since that time the firm has conducted a successful and growing business, doing a large amount of commercial printing. The work turned out is of high standard and their patronage has steadily grown. Mr. Duckworth has thorough knowledge of the business in every detail and his comprehensive understanding of the printing trade makes him most efficient in his duties as superintendent of the plant.

On the 12th of June, 1889, in St. Louis, Mr. Duckworth was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Clabes, a daughter of Andrew Clabes. They had two children: Edwin Andrew, who has passed away; and Edna Elizabeth, who is with her parents.

Mr. Duckworth is a Mason, belonging to Missouri Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised in 1910, and he is also identified with the Royal Arch chapter and with Grotto No. 47. His political endorsement is not given to any particular party, for he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. In religion he is an Episcopalian, having membership in Christ Cathedral at Thirteenth and Locust streets in St. Louis. He is interested in all that makes for advancement and progress along material, intellectual, social and moral lines and his aid can be counted upon to further various measures for the general good.

GREENFIELD SLUDER, M. D.

Dr. Greenfield Sluder has throughout his career specialized in the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat. He was born in St. Louis, 1865, and is a son of Aaron Baldwin Sluder, a native of Nashville, Tennessee. The Sluder family is of Holland descent. Aaron B. Sluder came to St. Louis in 1850 and here established a furniture business, continuing prominently in that line of trade for many years. In 1875 he withdrew from active connection with the furniture business and lived retired thereafter to the time of his death, which occurred on the 12th of April, 1878. He had married Martha Virginia Greenfield, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, in which state she was reared and educated. She passed away March 5, 1898, at the age of seventy-one.

Dr. Sluder acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and

afterward attended the manual training school of the Washington University. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he then entered the St. Louis Medical College, now the Washington University Medical School, from which he received his M. D. degree in 1888. From 1891 until 1896 he was instructor in urinology and clinical medicine in the St. Louis Medical School and from 1896 until 1905 was lecturer on laryngology, while since the latter date he has been clinical professor and director of the department of laryngology in the Washington University Medical School. After his graduation from the college where he has long been an instructor, he served an interneship and was also resident physician of the City Hospital. He then became a graduate student in Vienna under Hajek and others of the best rhinologists and laryngologists in the world. Throughout the intervening period he has been a most earnest and discriminating student and has kept in touch with the most scientific research and investigation along the line in which he specializes. He was the collaborator with Dr. A. E. Ewing in discovering the cause of headache in disturbances of the eye and nose; also the discoverer of one of the causes of headache in affections of nerves in relation to the air sinuses. He is also the inventor of a most successful method of removing tonsils and is the author of an authoritative and original book on Headache of Nasal Origin. He is regarded as a most capable instructor and has displayed marked inventive ingenuity in accomplishing various surgical operations in his special field of practice.

Dr. Sluder is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, also of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the American Laryngological Association and the American Association of Anatomists.

Something of the breadth of his interests aside from his profession is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the St. Louis Anthropological Society and a member of the Scientific Society of the Sigma Xi. He also belongs to the Sons of the Revolution and is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

On the 3d of December, 1904, Dr. Sluder was married to Miss Ella Andrews Cochran, a daughter of Alexander G. Cochran, who for twenty-five years was general solicitor for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company but is now living retired. Dr. and Mrs. Sluder have three children, Mary Virginia, Martha Greenfield and John Cochran. The parents are members of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Sluder largely finds his recreation in scientific study and research and thus it is that he has attained professional heights. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, deliberate and methodical in temperament and with deep interest in the scientific aspects of his subject, he has added to these long and careful training and has never felt that he has reached finality in his preparation.

MRS. LILY HERALD FROST.

Mrs. Lily Herald Frost, who in 1907 assumed the business and editorial control of the Vandalia Leader and has made for herself a most creditable and enviable position in journalistic circles in Missouri, is a native of Fidelity, Illinois. Her birth there, however, was incidental and she is a Missourian by inheritance, in thought and in purpose as well as in residence. She is a daughter of Dr. George W. and Nancy E. (Richardson) Herald and in both lines comes of English ancestry. The first representatives of the Herald family in America came over with the British troops in 1776, while the maternal ancestors were English colonists in the Carolinas. The Frosts were also English. Dr. George W. Herald was born December 10, 1832, in Greenup county, Kentucky, near Paducah, and came to Missouri when twelve years of age. He was a Civil war veteran, participating in many of the most important engagements in the south. He lived in Saline county, at Saline City and at Arrow Rock, for many years and eventually went to Texas for his health, there passing away in 1909. He had been graduated from the old McDowell Medical College of St. Louis and later from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons and throughout his professional career was an able and successful practitioner. His wife was a native of Boone county, Missouri, and a daughter of Larkin

Richardson, who married Jane Jones, daughter of Mosias Jones, a leading pioneer citizen of Boone.

Mrs. Lily LeMoyne (Herald) Frost was graduated from Hardin College at Mexico, Missouri, with the class of 1886. In the following year, on the 19th of April, 1887, at Arrow Rock, Missouri, she became the wife of Frank Newman Frost, who was born at Ravenswood, West Virginia, December 14, 1856, son of William P. and Martha (Snodgrass) Frost, of West Virginia, who became residents of Mexico, Missouri, in the late '50s. Mr. Frost was engaged in the newspaper business, becoming owner and editor of the Vandalia Leader, and thus it was, upon the death of her husband in 1907, that Mrs. Frost assumed business and editorial control of the paper. She had previously done considerable work for the Mexico Daily Intelligencer and in taking over the management of the Leader she seems to have entered upon a field of labor for which her talents admirably fitted her. She has been in the lead for every progressive movement for the town and her personal and journalistic activities have constituted a very material factor in acquiring all public improvements. The paper is published in the interests of the democratic party and Mrs. Frost discusses with great clearness and intelligent comprehension the vital political problems and issues of the day.

Of the Saturday Club, which was organized in 1898 and is the oldest social club in the county, Mrs. Frost is a charter member. She was also the organizer of the Cosmos Club, one of the foremost women's clubs in this section of Missouri and which was formed in 1905. It was through her leadership that the Vandalia public library was organized and thus in many fields of extreme usefulness she has contributed to the city's welfare and upbuilding. She is a member of the Baptist church, having united with that denomination in 1886, while attending Hardin College.

Mrs. Frost has a family of four children: Frances, who is now the wife of Dudley Catron Butler, of Vandalia, Missouri; J. Herald, who is now the business manager of the Vandalia Leader; Charlotte, the wife of W. Wells Macdonald, of St. Louis; and Phyllis LeMoyne, also in Vandalia. The son, J. Herald Frost, was married in 1914 to Miss Sue Wright of Vandalia, and in 1917 he enlisted in the balloon section of the aviation department of the United States army. He was accepted, but not being called, he went with the first Audrian contingent to Camp Funston, where he was made sergeant. He left for France in May, 1918, as a member of Company K, Three Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry of the Eighty-ninth Division, and after the St. Mihiel drive he was sent to the officers' training school at Langres. Following the signing of the armistice he asked to be released in order to return to his wife and two children.

W. L. SCHACHNER.

In a review of the career of W. L. Schachner, the head of the stock and bond brokerage firm operating under the name of the W. L. Schachner Company, it seems that he has reached his present position in financial circles almost by leaps and bounds, for within a period of seven years he has risen from a very humble place in the business world to a point where he is representing a large clientele in investments. Mr. Schachner is a native of O'Fallon, Illinois. He was born April 25, 1888, and is a son of Christ O'Fallon and Sophie (Lucksinger) Schachner, the father a successful and prominent miller. The family numbered three daughters, but W. L. Schachner is the only son. At the usual age he became a pupil in the common schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and eventually pursuing a normal course and also a business course in the Columbia University College. He first became a resident of Missouri in 1905.

Mr. Schachner entered upon his business career as a newspaper reporter and has at various periods been connected with all the different departments of newspaper work. In this connection he has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, working at different periods on papers in Portland, Oregon, Los Angeles, California, New York and St. Louis. While thus engaged as representative of the Star and Times of St. Louis he was, in 1913, offered an opening with a representative New York broker in the establishment of a branch house in St. Louis. He undertook the work, although without previous experience of this character, and such was his success that within the following

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year he bought out his employer and organized the present corporation known as the W. L. Schachner Company, of which he has since been the president and the moving spirit. The company is engaged in the stock and bond brokerage business, with offices in the Central National Bank building, and does not handle anything but safe, substantial securities and will not touch any speculative stock whatever. They keep in constant touch with their clients and irreproachable integrity permeates all their business transactions, contributing in substantial measure to their growing success. From a small organization in 1913 they have grown to a powerful, well established corporation with unlimited credit and hundreds of satisfied customers.

Mr. Schachner is a Blue Lodge Mason, having his membership at O'Fallon, Illinois. He is connected with the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and with the Sunset Hill Club. He was active in all the war campaigns for the sale of Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds and in days of peace is equally loyal in his support of those interests which are working for higher ideals in citizenship and larger accomplishments in city building. Mr. Schachner may well be termed one of the dynamic forces in the business cirlces of St. Louis. Starting with practically no capital seven years ago, his assets are now written in six figures, and there are few men more thoroughly conversant with the stock and bond market today than is W. L. Schachner.

RT. REV. JOHN J. GLENNON, D. D.

A Catholic archbishop is supposed to be a prudent, able, efficient, generous and religious man—in a word, he should be a churchman and a statesman. Viewing the subject of our sketch from every angle, no one will hesitate to acknowldege that John J. Glennon, archbishop of St. Louis, measures up to standard in every detail. His was the vocation and faithful has he ever been to the ideals held out to him in the vocation.

John Joseph Glennon, archbishop of St. Louis, and in the current era, one of the eminent divines of the Roman Catholic church in the United States, was born in Kinnegad, County Meath, Ireland, June 14, 1862, his parents being Matthew and Catherine (Kinsella) Glennon. Reared in the land of his nativity, he pursued a preparatory course of study in St. Mary's College at Mullingar, and was graduated from All Hallows College in Dublin with the class of 1883. Having determined to take holy orders, he prepared for the ministry of the church and was ordained to the priesthood in 1884. His first active assignment was the charge of assistant pastor in St. Patrick's church, Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained from 1884 until 1887. He was then promoted to the pastorate of the Cathedral church in that city under Bishop Hogan, and in 1892, because of his executive ability, as also because of his tact in dealing with men, Father Glennon was chosen to fill the office of vicar general of the diocese. He held this position for ten years and ably assisted the bishop of Kansas City in bringing to a successful issue matters religious and civic, so much so that when it became necessary for Bishop Hogan to ask Rome to give him an assistant, he petitioned that John J. Glennon be made his coadjutor. The bishop's request was heeded and Father Glennon, on March 26, 1896, was consecrated codajutor bishop of Kansas City and titular bishop of Pinara in the cathedral of Kansas City.

When, in 1903, Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, because of failing health, asked that a coadjutor be given him, Rome, at the suggestion of the St. Louis clergy and with the approval of the archbishops of the United States, appointed the then very youthful coadjutor bishop of Kansas City to this high ecclesiastical office.

Arriving in St. Louis in 1903 the new archbishop began to map out a vigorous policy in regard to the growing needs of this great middle west province, and specially noteworthy is his work in the building of institutions suitable to its dignity and expansion. His every effort was crowned with success and under his guidance and influence the church speedily took on a new strength as a forceful factor in the moral and material progress of this city. The massive, magnificent and dominating cathedral on Lindell boulevard commands the admiration and wonder of all. Erected at a cost of several millions of dollars, it stands today without indebtedness, a monument to his zeal, ability and singularly efficient energy. And just outside of the city limits, in Glennon Park, the superb and very complete new Kenrick

Seminary, representing an outlay of over one million dollars, is another striking object lesson of his activity and enterprise in all that is involved in the upbuilding and permanency of the church whose spiritual guide he is, as it is also an outstanding evidence of the vitality of the metropolis of St. Louis.

As a citizen, Archbishop Glennon at all times and among all people commands esteem, respect and admiration. His is a wonderful personality. In public life he is sought for everywhere and has always proved himself reliable, dependable and well balanced. The writer of this sketch only lately heard the present governor of Missouri, Frederick A. Gardner, in a public address referring to the archbishop, characterize him as one of the foremost patriots of our country, who as a member of the National Defense Council, by his prudence, judgment, wisdom and discretion,—in a word, by his master mind,—had afforded the greatest and most useful aid in piloting the committee through many of its most difficult problems during the jostling and ugly days of the recent World war.

Both as a citizen and as a churchman, all who have seen and heard the subject of our sketch must concede that he is a man of keenly receptive and intensely active temperament, versatile, eloquent, sagacious and talented, of matchless modesty and refinement, one who dominates in any assembly, be it in the sanctuary or state house; be it at home or among his people. Always a gentleman, a scholar, a churchman, ever a loyal, devoted and self-sacrificing American.

Many are his works and accomplishments for St. Louis and its advancement, and for the country at large and its stability. He is known and loved by all. In public or in private, at home or in his cathedral, in secular or in church gatherings, all are happy to be with him and are proud to say: "That is the archbishop of St. Louis; our archbishop."

J. O. STRIBLING.

J. O. Stribling is the president of the Clarence Savings Bank at Clarence, Shelby county. He was born at Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, October 8, 1840, and is a son of Taliafarro and Jance C. (Boggs) Stribling, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania. Both became identified with Missouri in pioneer times.

J. O. Stribling had but limited educational privileges, attending to some extent the public schools of Monroe county, and in 1859, at the age of nineteen years, he left home to make his way to Pike's Peak, Colorado. He had proceeded only a short distance in that direction, however, when he was obliged to return to his home in Monroe county on account of illness. He there continued until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he joined the Confederate army and participated in the battles of Monroe City, Lexington and Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He enlisted at Florida, Monroe county, joining the troops under General Price. Shortly after the battle of Pea Ridge he was captured by the Union forces and placed in a prison camp at Clinton in Henry county, where he remained for only a week. He was then taken to Sedalia, Missouri, where he continued for a few days and was then transferred to St. Louis, Missouri, to be placed in McDowell's Medical College, which was then used as a prison camp. Owing to the fact, however, that the college was crowded he was placed in "Lynch's nigger pen," where he remained until he took the oath not to take up arms again against the Union, also furnishing a thousand dollar bond. He was then set free and immediately returned to Florida, Monroe county. He subsequently gave his attention to farming for a time and later removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he worked in the railroad car shops. After giving up his position there he once more returned to Monroe county but later removed to Lakenan, Shelby county, Missouri, where he engaged in carpentering. He remained in that business for a time and in 1889 came to Clarence, Missouri, where he has since resided. Here he gave his attention to flour milling in connection with Frank Crow, forming a partnership under the firm style of Stribling & Crow. Some time later the junior partner sold his interest to J. B. Shale and the firm name of Stribling & Shale was then adopted. This relationship was maintained until Mr. Stribling sold his interest in the business to J. B. Wine. He then became agent for all timber used by the Burlington Railroad at Clarence and at several other stations along the line. He buys timber for

the railroad when they have occasion to use it at Clarence and at other stations in this district. In 1912 he was elected the president of the Clarence Savings Bank and has since continued, thus being one of the officers of the largest banking institution in Shelby county.

In 1868 Mr. Stribling was married to Miss Sue B. Hamilton, a daughter of C. A. Hamilton, of Monroe county, and to them were born seven children, five of whom are living: Mrs. Jane O. McDonald, Mrs. Mary Leila Stuetz, Mrs. Dorothy Loretta Yates, and Ava Anna. Clyde C. is deceased. Mr. Stribling and his family are members of the Catholic church and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Clarence, while in politics he is a democrat. He has the distinction of having driven the first binder ever used in Shelby county. During the Civil war he carried a message from General Harris in Monroe county to Martin E. Green near the Iowa line, making the trip on horseback—a distance of one hundred miles. Mr. Stribling is now recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of Clarence, where he has lived for the past thirty years. He is now in the eightieth year of his age but is yet hale and hearty and is still actively connected with business interests of importance. Old age need not necessarily suggest idleness nor want of occupation, and although Mr. Stribling is now almost an octogenarian, in spirit and interests he seems yet in his prime and to a notable measure keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress.

HEMAN JUDSON PETTENGILL.

Heman Judson Pettengill, chairman of the Southwestern Bell Telephone System at St. Louis, was born in Brunswick, Maine, a son of Heman Pettengill, who was a native of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and a descendant of Richard Pettengill, who came to this country from England in 1632 and became a resident of Salem, Massachusetts. Among his descendants were those who participated in the Colonial wars. Heman Pettengill was engaged in the marble business and spent his entire life in Brunswick, Maine, where he passed away in 1866, at the age of seventy years. His wife was Rebecca (Hamilton) Berry, a native of Maine and a representative of one of the old families of that state. Mrs. Pettengill died during the infancy of her son, Heman J.

Heman J. Pettengill pursued his education in the public schools of his native town, and when fourteen years of age, started out to earn his own livelihood. His purpose was to learn telegraphy, and having gained a sufficient initial knowledge of the business to take up work of that character, he was employed as an operator by the Western Union. He was afterward with the American Rapid Telegraph Company in Boston, as manager, and later was superintendent of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for the New England states, from 1882 until 1899. Since 1899 he has been identified with companies affiliated with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, becoming president of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas, in 1905, and so continuing until 1912. In 1912 he was elected to the presidency of the Southwestern Bell Telephone System, operating in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and including the Bell Telephone Company and the Pioneer Telephone Company of Oklahoma, and the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company of Arkansas and Texas. On the 12th of September, 1919, he was elected chairman of the company, with headquarters in St. Louis. He was a director of the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis for several years.

At Boston, Massachusetts, in 1875, Mr. Pettengill was married to Miss Elizabeth Keene, who died in 1897, leaving three children, Harrison V., Heman J., Jr., and Russell A. On the 2nd of November, 1904, Mr. Pettengill wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Lee (Hayes) Murphy, a native of Kentucky.

Mr. Pettengill is a Scottish Rite Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree, and he is, also, a past commander of Hugh de Payens Commandery, K. T., of Melrose, Massachusetts. He belongs, also, to the Mystic Shrine, and in club circles his connection is with the Noonday, St. Louis, St. Louis Country, Bellerive and Sunset Hill Country Clubs.

He was president of the New England Society of St. Louis in 1917, and is,

at the present time, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Missouri. He likewise belongs to the Old Time Telegraphers' Association. His political faith is that of the republican party, and his religious belief is indicated in his membership in St. Peter's Episcopal church.

When the United States became involved in war with Germany, and there were new demands made upon every loyal and patriotic American citizen, Mr. Pettengill measured up to the highest standards and did most important work in behalf of his country. He served as chairman of War Camp Environs Committee Service Board of St. Louis; is now a director of the Red Cross chapter of this city; also, a director of the St. Louis Home and Housing Association; a director of the Young Men's Christian Association Metropolitan Board; a member of the executive committee of the National Security League of St. Louis; was a member of the executive committee of the Military Training Camp Association of St. Louis; and acted as captain of a team in the Red Cross Christmas membership drive, and, also, in the Thrift and War Savings Stamps campaign. In October, 1919, he was chosen, by ex-President William H. Taft, of the League to Enforce Peace, as chairman of that organization for Missouri. Now that the country no longer needs his special aid, he is concentrating his efforts and attention upon the development of the business of which he is the head. His career has been characterized by notable progress from the point of telegraph operator to that of executive of one of the large telephone systems of the country.

ARTHUR P. MEAGHER.

Arthur P. Meagher is widely known in business and financial circles as the president of the Charles H. Wyman Shipping Company of St. Louis, conducting a customs, forwarding and warehousing business. He became connected with the company in a humble capacity but steadily worked his way upward, qualifying through experience and study for larger responsibilities until he was called to official position in the concern and eventually became its executive head. The extent and importance of the interests which he controls in this connection have brought him a wide acquaintance throughout the country.

Mr. Meagher is a native son of St. Louis, born March 16, 1886, his parents being Cornelius and Margaret A. (Keough) Meagher, both of whom were of Irish descent. His grand uncle, Thomas Francis Meagher, was exiled from Ireland to Australia by the British government but managed to reach America and here organized and commanded the Irish Brigade during the Civil war. Cornelius Meagher was born on the Emerald isle, in Tipperary, and left there at the time of the 1848 revolution, coming to the new world when a boy of eleven years. He made his way to Hardinsburg, Kentucky, and at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in a Kentucky mounted infantry regiment, of which he became sergeant major. Later he was transferred to the cavalry and remained with that branch of the service throughout the period of hostilities. He was seriously wounded in the battle of Shiloh and never fully recovered from his injuries. He went with Sherman on the famous march from Atlanta to the sea and took part in other important campaign movements and battles. He likewise participated in the Indian wars of the west and was also along the border in Texas, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel during his military experience. In later life he resigned from the army and entered the treasury department at Washington, D. C. His wife was likewise a native of Ireland, her people being from Dublin, whence they crossed to New York city and about 1860 became residents of St. Louis, where in 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Meagher were married.

Arthur P. Meagher obtained his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, pursuing his studies until 1899, when at the age of thirteen years he went to work. Owing to his father's death he faced the necessity of providing for his own support and secured employment as a messenger with the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1903 he became connected with the publicity department of the St. Louis World's Fair under the department chief, R. H. Sexton. Later, on account of ill health, he went to El Paso, Texas, and remained for a year on the border. He next became connected with the traffic department of the Wabash

ARTHUR P. MEAGHER

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Railroad, continuing there for a year, and in 1907 he entered the employ of Charles Hadley Wyman as his secretary. It was through the influence of Mr. Wyman that Mr. Meagher attended McGill University at Montreal, Canada, pursuing his studies there in 1907 and 1908 and thus becoming better qualified for the responsibilities of his business career. He is keenly interested in educational matters and strongly believes in assisting young men to enjoy advantages of that character. After his two years at McGill he returned to Mr. Wyman's employ in 1908 and again resumed his duties as secretary. Through the intervening period he has made steady advancement in connection with the business and is now the president of the Charles H. Wyman Shipping Company and also president of the Meagher-Devoy Shipping Company of New York. The Wyman Company conducts a custom house brokerage business and something of the extent of its interests is indicated in the fact that they maintain large offices in New York, San Francisco, Denver, Paris, London and Genoa. Their St. Louis headquarters are in the Syndicate Trust building and they have an extensive freight and shipping business in this city.

By reason of the nature of his business Mr. Meagher has become thoroughly acquainted with all shipping and customs conditions in various lands and some time ago he was considered by Secretary McAdoo for the post of assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of customs in Washington. He has recently issued a five hundred page volume on the Underwood tariff and income tax act of October 3, 1913, bringing out his publication a month ahead of similar ones to be issued by Downing and Vandagrift, both of New York. He was the first western customs expert to undertake the task of compiling the enormous detail necessary to such a volume, marketing it ahead of the eastern publications. This is indicative of the readiness with which Mr. Meagher meets every situation. He is at all times alert and energetic. Two years or more before America's entrance into the World war he was connected with a number of prominent importers, chiefly from the middle west, endeavoring to organize a Dollar Merchant Marine among the American shippers to relieve the then unusual shipping congestion among the North Atlantic ports. This, however, was brought to a sudden halt upon America's entrance into the World war, when Mr. Meagher offered his services to President Wilson on April 9, 1917, and was placed on the committee of public information as a four-minute man. He spent much of his time campaigning throughout Missouri, bringing the people to a realization of the ideals for which the war was fought. After the victorious ending of the conflict Mr. Meagher returned to his business. There are few men in this country so thoroughly conversant with all trade conditions with foreign lands and through individual enterprise Mr. Meagher has come to the head of an immense exporting and importing business.

HARRY W. BLACK.

Harry W. Black, a man who is a believer in a square deal and who as a steel manufacturer has closely studied not only every phase of the business in relation to its development and expansion but also all of the labor problems and questions which affect the welfare of those in his employ, has come to be ranked with the representative business men of Kansas City. He was born in Neilltown, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1876. His father, William W. Black, a native of the same place, was connected with the development of the oil industry in Pennsylvania, in which he was one of the pioneers. He was also a soldier of the Civil war, rendering valiant aid to the Union cause. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and in that faith passed away. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Neill, was also a native of Pennsylvania and by her marriage became the mother of eleven children, of whom Harry W. is the youngest.

It was in the public schools of Titusville, Pennsylvania, that Harry W. Black pursued his education. He became a civil engineer through practical experience and training and for some years devoted his attention to that profession. In 1889 he became identified with the steel industry at Monessen, Pennsylvania, and has since been active along that line. He is now the president of the Black Steel & Wire Company, which was organized and incorporated in 1916. It is capitalized

for one million, one hundred thousand dollars and is one of the important corporations operating in western Missouri. The mills of the company are located at Centropolis, where they employ three hundred men in the making of steel and the converting of this into rods. Their product is used in the oil fields throughout the United States and in various parts of the world. They are also large manufacturers of wire rope, used in sinking oil wells, and their largest patronage comes from Oklahoma and Texas, where the oil fields are being rapidly developed.

In 1903 Mr. Black was married to Miss Emma Portz, a daughter of John Portz, of Fostoria, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Sarah Louise. Mr. Black is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Midday Club and the Blue Hills Golf Club. He and his wife belong to St. Paul's Episcopal church and Mrs. Black is very active in social and church affairs. Mr. Black gives his political allegiance to the republican party and strongly endorses its principles. He takes a keen and active interest in civic affairs and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the general good.

Mr. Black is a man of fine presence, of affability and of great force of character, whose success is entirely due to his own efforts, as his father suffered a reversal of fortune a few years before his death. From his youthful days, therefore, Mr. Black has been dependent upon his own resources, and industry and determination have been the basis of his advancement. He is efficient, enterprising and progressive and has been very successful in handling labor, due to understanding obtained through his personal experience of the problems and difficulties which laboring men have to face. He always studies a question from every possible standpoint and his employes feel that they have in him a friend who is looking out for their welfare and interest as well as for his own. In the conduct of his business interests he has ever followed progressive and constructive methods. His path has never been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes and his has never been the command of the tryant to go but the call of the leader to come.

EMORY J. SWEENEY.

Emory J. Sweeney, of Kansas City, a man who inspires confidence in others and a man who never stops short of the attainment of his purposes and his ideals, is now at the head of the Sweeney Automobile & Tractor School, which is the largest of the kind in the world, having an enrollment of ten thousand students from all parts of the United States. Of this school he was the founder and has always been the president, and the great institution stands as a monument to his enterprise and ability. Mr. Sweeney was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1883, and is a son of John M. and Mary (Connell) Sweeney. The father, a native of Canada, was a large cattle dealer, conducting an extensive business to the time of his death, which occurred in Kansas City, Missouri, July 5, 1919. His widow survives and is now living in Kansas City, Missouri.

Emory J. Sweeney was educated in a parochial school of Kansas City, Kansas, and in the manual training high school. He then became connected with his father in the cattle business to which business he devoted a few years, and afterward became a mechanic in an automobile repair shop, where he earned a wage of twenty-five dollars per week. While thus engaged he conceived the idea of teaching men how to operate and repair automobiles and with this end in view launched his school with a partner in the business. Their original investment consisted of a dollar and sixty-five cents for an advertisement in the want ad columns of a local newspaper and seventy-five dollars for their first month's rent. They had nothing left for furnishings or equipment for their school, but the advertisement for mechanically inclined young men to learn the automobile business, which appeared on Saturday afternoon, brought them an enrollment of five pupils on Monday morning. These each paid twenty-five dollars down for a six weeks' course and with the sum thus secured the proprietors of the school bought materials for some work-benches and also invested in tools, while the typewriters and desks were rented. An ancient Cadillac was then found that looked as though it needed repairing and Mr. Sweeney made arrangements with the owner to repair it for nothing. Thus the school was established and by the end of the first week there was an enrollment of twenty students. Several years passed, however,

EMORY J. SWEENEY

PUBLIC POLICY
ASIA PACIFIC AND
PACIFIC FOUNDATIONS

before the school had been placed on the paying basis that has led to the present notable success. Most of the students in those days were planning to be chauffeurs, not garage owners, and were interested primarily in driving and secondarily in the repair work. The school did not have the money to buy driving cars and while there were cars for repair, their owners naturally wanted them back as soon as they were in running order. The partners could not agree as to the methods to be pursued and after several months Mr. Sweeney sold his share in the school for seventy-five dollars. One-third of this he gave to his wife, another third was paid as the first month's rent on a small store room and the remaining twenty-five dollars was invested in tools. At his wife's suggestion he called his new place the Sweeney Automobile School. It was not long before complications sprang up and it seemed that his competitors were doing more business than Mr. Sweeney although he was the pioneer in this field. Because he had little else to sell beside talk, he allowed the students to come for two of the six weeks' course on trial and if they were not satisfied at the end of the half-month, they could leave and not pay a cent. Many of them did leave and Mr. Sweeney determined to find out the reason. Accordingly he interviewed two students who had remained for only two weeks and who in reply to his questions stated that they liked the instruction and liked him, but thought something must be wrong or he would have a better looking shop. This explanation was a source of valuable enlightenment to him and immediately he rented a large vacant garage closer down town. After paying the first month's rent of two hundred and twenty-five dollars he had but eighteen dollars remaining in the bank, and again it was necessary to make the school finance itself. He had become somewhat known in the meantime and he succeeded in interesting others in his proposition. He went to five or six acquaintances who owned trucks and gave them free storage in the new garage. He also advertised for automobiles to be repaired at low rates and he put a large sign on the front of the building, announcing it to be the home of the Sweeney Automobile School. At once in this better location he began to get students and the enrollment grew rapidly.

But one night when the school had about eighty students, with several cars of its own and a number of others in the shop for repairs, some one broke into the place, smashed the school cars, cut their tires, stole all the tools and left unmolested only the cars that were in the shop for repairs. It seemed then that he was facing unsurmountable difficulties. When the students arrived the next morning he called them together, laid the case frankly before them, telling them he had no funds to replace what was broken and gone and that even their tuition had been put into the equipment. He sought their advice and after some friendly discussion one of the students said he believed in the school, that he had about one hundred dollars which he had brought with him to pay his expenses and that he would turn this over to the school if other students would do likewise, drawing only enough for their needs from week to week. It was this that saved the school, which has since steadily developed. Successive removals were made in 1911 and in 1913 and while the school was located on East Fifteenth street the enrollment increase until the necessity for more room led to the erection of the present building at Twenty-fourth and Wyandotte, which was completed October 1, 1917. Something of the very rapid growth of the school is indicated in the fact that in 1917 there was an enrollment of thirty-six hundred and seventy-four and in 1919 the number of students had reached seven thousand, nine hundred and seventeen. Rapid indeed has been the progress of the school, not only in the matter of attendance but in the matter of equipment and instruction. A new million dollar school has been erected that is ten stories high, two hundred and eighteen feet long, built entirely of concrete, steel and brick. It is absolutely fireproof and is the most beautiful structure in Kansas City. It contains twelve acres of floor space, every foot of which is devoted to the interests of the students. The building is the first structure that greets the eye of the visitor on arriving at the Union station. Especially is this the case at night because of the famous electrical sign, which is on the roof and towers eighty feet above the top of the building. It is the largest sign of the kind in the world and contains five thousand electrical lamps, the electricity for the sign and the building being furnished by a big generating plant in the basement of the building.

One of the greatest features of the new school and one greatly appreciated by the students is the arrangement of the different departments, which are now distinct and separated from each other by sound-proof walls. Every detail in the new building was carefully worked out by Mr. Sweeney, who kept always in view the welfare of the students, and no expense was spared to make everything convenient and comfortable, even down to the smallest particular. The entire building is thoroughly cleansed each

day by a vacuum system, which does away with unhealthy dust always made by sweeping with a broom or brush. On each floor of the building are sanitary porcelain drinking fountains. A refrigerating plant keeps the water ice cold, but the water does not come in contact with the ice. Lavatories and free shower baths are on each floor, there is hot and cold running water at all times and soap and towels in abundance. Steel lockers are provided for the personal belongings of each student. There is an emergency hospital with skilled physicians and nurses always in attendance. There are dormintory bedrooms with a single bed for each student, the bedding of which is changed twice weekly. A cafeteria and restaurant are maintained with home cooking and the prices are reasonable. There are also free club rooms for the students, supplied with a player piano and a victrola, with plenty of easy leather chairs and a free reading and writing room, in which are found all the latest copies of automobile, tractor, truck and airplane trade journals for the use of students. A white tiled swimming pool contains pure filtered water, which flows in and out continuously. All these things are supplied without charge to the students. In addition there is a barber shop, a drug store and soda fountain, a furnishing goods and dry goods store and a postoffice is maintained which is open from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon.

Mr. Sweeney has always displyaed extraordinary talent in writing his own advertisements. A few years ago he published a large catalog of his school, containing a complete and detailed description thereof and of the methods of instruction. This was taken as a model of its kind at the National Advertisers' convention at Detroit that year by one of the chief speakers. There is probably no man in this section of the country whose knowledge of automobiles surpasses and perhaps equals that of Mr. Sweeney. He possesses great mechanical skill and ingenuity and has designed a very successful tractor.

In 1905 Mr. Sweeney was married to Miss Mary C. Smith, daughter of L. J. Smith, who died leaving nine children, namely: Anthony; Madaline; Rosemary; Catherine; Mary Margaret; Josephine; Theodotta; Emory John, Jr.; Louis Joseph.

In 1918 Mr. Sweeney wedded Virginia R. Kossuth, a native of California. Their religious faith is manifest in the fact that they are communicants of the Visitation Roman Catholic church and Mr. Sweeney is connected with the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, City Club, Automobile Club and the Hillcrest Country Club. He is a great lover of music and has installed a fine pipe organ in his home. He has likewise a notable collection of paintings and may be termed an art connoisseur. Success has not spoiled Mr. Sweeney, who is most democratic in manner and popular with all who know him. He is very charitable, contributing to every call for civic and philanthropic interests, and the public feels that his position as one of the most prominent residents of Kansas City has been well earned and is justly merited. A distinguished statesman has said: "The thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work which shall be of vital significance to mankind." Such has been the opportunity which has come to Emory J. Sweeney, and that he has fully met the conditions and requirements is manifest in the tangible proof of the splendid automobile school building which meets the eye as one enters Kansas City.

J. WILLIAM MAYS, M. D.

Dr. J. William Mays has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Joseph since 1913 but has been numbered among the representatives of the profession in Missouri since 1900. He was born in Buchanan county, this state, April 13, 1872, and is a son of Samuel M. and Ermine (Bayless) Mays. The father was born and reared at Greensburg, in Green county, Kentucky, as was the mother. They attended school together at the place of their nativity and the friendship of their childhood ripened into love and ultimately consummated in marriage. However, Mrs. Mays left Kentucky a year prior to the removal from that state of her future husband and took up her abode at Halleck, Missouri, where the wedding was later celebrated. Throughout his entire life Mr. Mays has followed farming. He first rented an eighty-acre tract of land at Halleck, Missouri, but afterward removed from that place and purchased a small truck farm of twenty-five acres which is located at the old town of Sparta. He has resided upon that place for

thirty-three years and is yet a most active and energetic man although he has now attained the age of seventy-six years. His wife passed away May 16, 1913, at the age of seventy-one.

Dr. J. William Mays of this review was a pupil in the Sparta district school and through the period of his boyhood assisted his father in the work of the home farm to the age of seventeen. On reaching his seventeenth birthday he decided that he wished to take up the study of medicine and with that end in view entered upon a business course in the St. Joseph Business University and later completed a course in the Central high school of St. Joseph. Thus he qualified for his professional training, which was received in the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, from which institution he was graduated on the 14th of March, 1900, when twenty-seven years of age, thus winning the M. D. degree. He had met the expenses of his college course by teaching a class in chemistry. Later he attended the Chicago Post Graduate Medical College and the Chicago Polyclinic, of Chicago, Illinois, completing courses in each and thus greatly promoting his professional ability and skill. He entered upon active practice at Easton, Missouri, in 1900 and there remained until 1913, when he removed to St. Joseph and now maintains an office in the Physicians and Surgeons building of that city. During the recent war he offered his aid as a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps and was accepted just two days before the signing of the armistice.

On the 11th of June, 1902, Dr. Mays was married to Miss Stella M. White, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hartman) White. Her father passed away at the St. Joseph Hospital in 1919, but the mother is still living at Bolckow, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Mays have become the parents of four children, but the youngest, Virgil Joseph, died in infancy. Those still living are: Vester Wallace, who was born March 15, 1903; Verdis Lee, whose birth occurred August 28, 1904; and Vernon Samuel, whose natal day was January 25, 1909.

Dr. Mays gives his political support to the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M., of St. Joseph, and also with King Hill Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F. He and his family are members of the Huffman Memorial Methodist Episcopal church and he manifests keen interest in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the community. His practice, however, demands the greater part of his time and attention, for in addition to his extensive private practice he is physician at St. Joseph Hospital, Ensworth Hospital and also practices to some extent in Noyes Hospital. He belongs to the Buchanan County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association and through the proceedings of these bodies keeps in close touch with the trend of advanced professional thought.

CLARENCE T. CASE.

During a period of twenty-one years Clarence T. Case has been a member of the St. Louis bar and in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has made steady progress and he is now senior member of the firm of Case & Miller, one of the leading law firms of the city, enjoying a large clientele. He was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, February 11, 1874, and is a son of Henry Case, a native of Wisconsin, who in early life became a resident of Missouri, where for many years he engaged in general merchandising. He was much interested in political and civic affairs and gave his support to many plans and projects which he deemed essential to the city's welfare and development. He was also very prominent in the Masonic fraternity and at one time was eminent commander of the Knights Templars Commandery of the state of Missouri. He passed away in 1892, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Matilda Hoffman, was a native of Illinois, and died in 1897. In the family were two sons: J. Henry, a resident of Muscogee, Oklahoma; and Clarence T.

After being graduated from the high school at Chillicothe, Missouri, Clarence T. Case continued his education in the State University at Columbia, there pursuing a literary course. He then returned to his native city and took up the profession

of teaching, becoming principal of the schools at the age of twenty-one years. There he remained for three years, proving an able educator, but he regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, as it was his desire to become a member of the bar. Accordingly in 1897 he removed to St. Louis and entered the St. Louis Law School, in which he gained the LL. B. degree as a member of the class of 1899. The same year he was admitted to the bar and entered the office of Henry M. Pollard, with whom he remained for three years. He then began practicing independently and was alone in business until 1918, when he admitted Victor J. Miller to a partnership under the firm style of Case & Miller. Two other lawyers are now associated with them and they occupy a large suite of rooms in the Third National Bank building. They engage in general practice and their clientage is extensive and important.

In 1908 Mr. Case was married to Miss Alice M. Kitchen, of Kirkwood, Missouri, a daughter of C. M. Kitchen and a representative of one of the early families of the state. She passed away in February, 1917, leaving three children: Theodore Jackson, now eleven years of age, who is attending school; Robert Nichols, aged six; and Dorothy Mildred, who is four years of age.

Mr. Case is a member of the Episcopal church, also of the Glen Echo Country Club and greatly enjoys a game of golf. Along strictly professional lines he has connection with the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and has been a very successful lawyer, early manifesting ability in solving intricate legal problems, while throughout his entire career he has remained a close student of the principles of jurisprudence.

WILLIAM TERRY RUTHERFORD.

William Terry Rutherford, a St. Louis lawyer, practicing as a partner in the firm of Charles & Rutherford, was born near Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, October 9, 1866. His father, the late James Thomas Rutherford, was a native of Tennessee and was of Scotch lineage. The grandfather was a farmer and the father a merchant at Nashville, Tennessee, and before removing to Missouri engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He removed to Clark county, Missouri, in 1831, there residing until 1872. One of the ancestors, Stephen Terry, served at the battle of Brandywine in the Revolutionary war and was there shot through the body but not killed. He was born in Louisa county, Virginia, about 1757 and spent his last days in Todd county, Kentucky. During the Civil war the Rutherfords on account of their sympathy with the south were forced to leave Clark county, Missouri, and became refugees in Hancock county, Illinois. It was during this period that William T. Rutherford was born. The Sanford family, from whom he is descended in the maternal line, traces its ancestry directly back to Oliver Cromwell. The mother of William T. Rutherford bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Sanford and was born in Clark county, Missouri, being a daughter of the late Charles Oliver Sanford, a native of Elmira, New York, and of English descent. The death of Mrs. Rutherford occurred June 18, 1918, at the old family homestead when she was seventy-six years of age.

William T. Rutherford was the eldest in a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. At the usual age he entered the public schools of Clark county, Missouri, and is indebted to the educational system of that district for the early opportunities which he enjoyed. He afterward attended the Missouri State University and was graduated from the law department in 1889, being admitted to practice at the bar of the state in 1890. He opened an office at Kahoka, Missouri, where he continued successfully until 1913, when he was appointed assistant attorney general at Jefferson City and occupied that position for four years. On the 1st of April, 1917, he resumed the practice of law in connection with Benjamin H. Charles of St. Louis under the firm style of Charles & Rutherford. The firm has since specialized exclusively in the law of municipal bonds and there are few who are as familiar with this branch of law as are Messrs. Charles & Rutherford. The latter belongs to the Missouri State Bar Association. From 1891 until 1897, or for a period of six years, he served as prosecuting attorney of Clark county and was also engrossing clerk in the thirty-seventh general assembly. In politics he has always been a very active

WILLIAM T. RUTHERFORD

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democrat, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party.

On the 30th of January, 1895, in Clark county, Missouri, Mr. Rutherford was married to Miss Emily B. Martin, a daughter of Rev. J. J. and Elizabeth (Wright) Martin, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford have the following children: Frances Elizabeth, born at Kahoka, Clark county, Missouri, February 27, 1902; Mary Virginia, born at Kahoka, July 16, 1905; and James Martin, born at Kahoka, January 11, 1907.

During the period of the World war Mr. Rutherford served continuously as a member of the legal advisory board. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America and was formerly keeper of the records and seal in the first named organization.

WILLIAM FRED HOLTMANN.

William Fred Holtmann, assistant superintendent of the municipal building in St. Louis was born in that city on the twenty-sixth of November, 1877. His father, Herman Henry Holtmann, was born in Germany, coming to the United States when very young, and engaging first in the shoe business and then in the wholesale liquor trade in St. Louis. The death of his own mother occurred in his early infancy, and William Fred Holtmann was brought up by his stepmother, Sophia (Hackman) Holtmann.

Mr. Holtmann was educated in the public schools, in Smith Academy and at St. Louis University. Interested in architecture, he entered the office of J. H. Randall of that profession, leaving the firm in 1904 to take a position as a civil engineer draughtsman in the construction of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition building of the World's Fair. Upon the completion of this work he entered the architectural department of the St. Louis Terra Cotta Company and remained with the firm for ten years until he received the appointment to the office of assistant superintendent of municipal building, which position he still holds.

Mr. Holtmann is a republican. Fraternally his connections are with the Masons, belonging to Polar Star Lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; he also belongs to Red Cross Lodge No. 54, Knights of Pythias, and to the Eagles.

COLONEL RUBY D. GARRETT.

Colonel Ruby D. Garrett, member of the Kansas City bar, practicing as senior partner in the firm of Garrett, Howell & Boley, has been prominently spoken of in the current year—1920—as candidate for governor, but while undoubtedly not without that political ambition which is an incentive for the best efforts in public office, he nevertheless regards the pursuits of private life as in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and is concentrating his attention upon his law practice with a result that has won him a prominent position as a representative of the legal profession. He was born in Rock Creek, Alamance county, North Carolina, July 22, 1882, and is a son of John Newton and Mary Ellen (Phillips) Garrett. The father was a circuit rider of the Methodist church. The mother is still living and makes her home in North Carolina.

The son, Colonel Ruby D. Garrett, acquired his education at the Yadkin Collegiate Institute of North Carolina and at the early age of sixteen years began teaching school. He was thus engaged until 1902, when he came to Missouri and entered the Kansas City Law School in 1905. He worked his way through the institution, being graduated with the class of 1908, and through the intervening period he has continued in the practice of his profession in Kansas City save for the period of his service in the army. For a time he was a member of the firm of Garrett & Pickett, an association that was maintained from 1914 to 1917. Since his return from France he has become senior partner in the firm of Garrett, Howell & Boley and is regarded as one of the most capable lawyers of Kansas City, well liked by all who know him. In the preparation of a case he displays most careful

analysis and clear and cogent reasoning, and possessing all the requisites of the able lawyer he has advanced steadily to an enviable position in the ranks of the legal fraternity of this city.

Colonel Garrett is also widely known by reason of his military activity. In 1902 he enlisted in the United States army, thus serving until 1905. In 1909 he joined the Missouri National Guard and was commissioned first lieutenant of the Signal Corps in February, 1910. In August, 1912, he took charge of the Signal Corps in Missouri and on the 1st of March, 1913, was promoted to the rank of captain. He served on the Mexican border from June 16, 1916, until January 15, 1917, and in April of the latter year organized the first field battalion of the Missouri Signal Corps and was promoted to the rank of major on the 2d of that month. He was made secretary and treasurer of the National Guard Association at Kansas City and he had charge of recruiting for all organizations in Kansas City following America's entrance into the World war. He was called into the federal service on the 5th of August, 1917, and with the Missouri Signal Corps became a part of the famous Rainbow Division on the 5th of September. On the 18th of October he embarked for France and was made chief signal officer of the Rainbow Division on the 7th of January, 1918. This was followed by his promotion to a lieutenant-colonelcy on the 12th of September, 1918, and he served with the Rainbow Division during eleven engagements, including the Vosges Mountains, the Champaigne defensive, the Aisne-Marne offensive, which included Chateau Thierry, the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient and both phases of the Argonne and was afterward with the army of occupation. He was awarded the highest class of war cross by the French government, the Croix de Guerre with palm, and was cited by his division commander and by General Pershing. On the 25th of April, 1919, he returned to America and was discharged on the 5th of May. He has since been in charge of the Missouri Soldiers, Sailors and Marine Employment Commission and declined a regular lecture engagement at good pay to do this employment work without pay, such being the interest which he yet feels in his fellow comrades in arms. It is interesting in this connection to know that he is a descendant of Revolutionary war ancestry.

Those who know Colonel Garrett recognize the fact that while there is about him no shadow of mock modesty, he is nevertheless an unassuming man and he has left it to others to tell the story of his service abroad. That he has the love and loyalty of the men who served under him was plainly manifest in a pamphlet which they issued, urging that he be made the democratic candidate for governor. In this pamphlet the ex-service men wrote: "War is the crucible that tests men's souls and reveals their innermost characteristics, and one year of observation of a man in active military life gives clearer insight into his character than would be possible in a dozen years of casual observation in civil life. Yes, we know Colonel Ruby D. Garrett; we know him as the intrepid commander whose gameness was demonstrated when, three days after undergoing a surgical operation, he led us through the snow and slush of the Vosges Mountains in France in zero weather, facing a raging blizzard, while his official motor transportation was used to carry the equipment of exhausted men. True to his custom, he said to us: 'Come with me, boys,' instead of saying, 'Boys, you go do it.' And, this is merely one instance out of many which might be cited to illustrate his superb nerve and unflinching loyalty to his country and to his men. The fact that he had in his earlier years served four years as an enlisted man enabled Colonel Garrett to see army life from our viewpoint, as well as from the viewpoint of a commander, and that early experience equipped him with a sympathetic understanding that never could have been acquired except by actual experience as an enlisted man. And prior to his distinguished service in France, Colonel Garrett was in his country's service on the Mexican border at a time when hostilities seemed imminent. Some of us were with him there, too, and then, as later, we knew him as splendid soldier, patriot and friend. If space permitted we could write a large volume of incidents illustrative of the character of Colonel Garrett but here is one out of the many that indicates the affection and the profound respect held for him by the soldiers who followed him in France: Colonel Garrett is not a preacher, he's merely a man, a man with a clear head, steady nerve and tender heart, but soon after our return from France one of our boys lost his father in death and in his hour of grief his first source of earthly consolation, the very first to whom his thoughts turned, was his former commander, Colonel Garrett, and so impressed was this soldier boy

that he appealed to Colonel Garrett to deliver a funeral oration at the grave-side of the father. And on another occasion, this time in France, Colonel Garrett was called upon to say a few words at the military funeral of a soldier boy—the first of our signal men to die in the service, and bronzed commander as he was, the death of the boy in khaki touched his heart and he was so overcome that his voice broke and it was several minutes before he could proceed with the service. Yes, we know Ruby D. Garrett, the soldier, also Ruby D. Garrett, the man, and knowing him as we do, we have for him that abiding admiration and affection which can only exist where the acid test discloses merit. In this brief testimonial we present to the people of Missouri, Ruby D. Garrett, citizen and soldier. His unselfish and distinguished service for his country, his record and achievements 'over there,' stand out as a shining star in Missouri's diadem. His record is writ, and cannot be forgotten nor effaced by time. As the man, all the mothers and fathers of sons 'over there' should be proud to know him. His infinite care and patience, his high moral standards, and his solicitude for the welfare of his boys—yes, that's exactly the way he regarded them, 'his boys'—endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He refused a promotion as corps signal officer in order to remain with his own boys who had followed him over. His first and last thought was for them, and when at last he brought back to their beloved soil those who had not made the supreme sacrifice and who are not now sleeping in alien soil, he received handsome offers for his services as a lecturer on war subjects. Did he accept? No! Inso recently out of army service, and many were thus enabled to get a new start and a new foothold in civil life. For this service Colonel Garrett received no pay."

The ex-service men dedicated their little booklet as an effort "to pay a well earned tribute to our beloved comrade and commander, Colonel Ruby D. Garrett, one of the cleanest, gamest, squarest and most efficient officers who ever gave a command." Colonel Garrett was a delegate from the Forty-second or Rainbow Division to the organization of the American Legion in Paris, March 15, 1919. He was made a member of the first national executive committee of the Legion, also of the state executive committee and was the commander of William T. Fitzsimmons Post, the largest post of the state. He was also made first chairman of the city central executive committee, composed of members of all city posts, and lectured for the American Legion throughout the state on reconstruction topics. Colonel Garrett is also a member of Gate City Lodge No. 522, A. F. & A. M., while along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations. He is also a member of the City Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Boy Scout Council.

On the 9th of February, 1910, Colonel Garrett was married to Miss Alma Marie Ahlfeldt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Ahlfeldt, of Audrain county, Missouri, the former a farmer and rancher with extensive interests in Arkansas and Kansas. To Colonel and Mrs. Garrett has been born one son, Ruby D., Jr. Those who come within the close circle of warm friendship know that with Colonel Garrett his interest centers in his home. They recognize, too, that his interest in church work, especially in young men, claims a large part of his time and thought, for he is teaching a large class of young men in the Sunday school of the Linwood Boulevard Christian church. He is a lover of literature and is largely familiar with the contents of his extensive private library. Always a supporter of the democratic party, the members of the Rainbow Division who served with him in France promoted a campaign to make him the democratic nominee for governor, and while he withdrew early in the campaign, there are thousands of Missouri citizens who would have rejoiced to see him at the head of the state and who felt that he was in every way qualified for this highest honor within the gift of Missourians. Because it indicates not only his devotion and his capability as a military officer but also shadows forth the salient traits of his character in other directions, this article cannot be brought to a close in more suitable manner than by quoting from one or two letters written concerning Colonel Garrett. Colonel William N. Hughes, Jr., chief-of-staff of the Rainbow Division, said: "I want to express to you again my deep gratitude for your loyalty to me and my great appreciation of the very able and efficient manner with which you handled all matters which came to you, but more particularly the signal work of the Division. Your management of the signal communications and liaison of the Division could not be improved, so great was their efficiency. Your devotion to your men, their health, comfort and happiness was always an inspiration to me." Speaking of Colonel

Garrett, Major General Charles T. Menoher, the commanding general of the Forty-second Division during all of its combat experience, said: "During the long period of contact in the Luneville and Baccarat sector the good work of Colonel Garrett continued. But it was when we came to actual contact with the enemy in pitched battle, from the 1st of July on until the armistice, that the real character of his work manifested itself. The work which he and his Signal Battalion performed during this time was always of the most excellent and efficient character. At no time in my recollection was the Division Headquarters out of touch with the elements up on the firing line and for this and for the ability of the Division Headquarters always to keep Corps Headquarters informed as to our disposition and position of our advance troops, the Division was commended on more than one occasion. I came to take it as a matter of course that our communications would be looked after in the most efficient manner and I was able to dismiss this important consideration practically from my mind long before the armistice was signed. Then I had occasion two or three times to get an insight into Colonel Garrett's intimate character and from this I was able to form some idea in my mind as to why he was able to get such excellent results from the men serving under him. I consider Colonel Garrett one of the highest types of men that I have ever known."

WILLIAM KERR KAVANAUGH.

William Kerr Kavanaugh, president and general manager of the Southern Coal, Coke & Mining Company, with offices in the Security building in St. Louis, was born in Saline county, Missouri, July 13, 1860, a son of Richard Parsons Kavanaugh, who was a native of Huntsville, Alabama, and who devoted his life to the professions of teaching and preaching. He was for many years connected with the State School for the Deaf at Fulton, Missouri, and was an authority on and expert in this field of instruction. His life was one of great usefulness in promoting methods of teaching this class of unfortunates. He passed away July 28, 1870, and it can be said of him that he was a most successful man if one judges from the standpoint of a modern philosopher who has said: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success." In early manhood he married Sarah Talbot, who was born at Loutre Island in Montgomery county, Missouri, and she, too, has passed away. In the family were but two sons, of whom Lewis T. Kavanaugh, brother of William K. Kavanaugh, was manager of the Mississippi warrior section of the railway administration until April, 1920, when accidentally drowned.

William K. Kavanaugh attended the schools of Fulton, Missouri, to his sixteenth year, when it became necessary for him to provide for his own support, but while his schoolroom instruction was over his textbooks were not put aside, and throughout his entire life he has remained a reader and student. His first task was stripping tobacco at twenty-five cents per day. He worked in that way through one summer and afterward was engaged in the railway tie business. He came to St. Louis in 1878 and secured a position with the State Savings Association, beginning work as a messenger when in his eighteenth year. For seven years he continued with this bank, then at Third and Vine streets, which occupied quarters in the Security building, now used by the State National Bank. Within the seven-year period Mr. Kavanaugh rose to a position of responsibility and not only gave excellent service to the bank but also secured much valuable training and experience. The condition of his health forced him to leave that institution, after which he formed a partnership with his brother in the railway tie business, having their plant on the Tennessee river at Decatur, from which point they shipped ties by river to different railroads. They developed there a business of large and gratifying proportions. Later they organized the Kavanaugh Sand Company and introduced the first centrifugal sand pump in the west, pumping sand from the river. This business was located at Memphis, Tennessee.

At length William K. Kavanaugh turned the business over to his brother and again became a resident of St. Louis, where he organized the Union Sand Company, carrying on a profitable undertaking of that character for a number of years. He next concentrated his attention upon the car transfer business and organized the Interstate Car Transfer Company, which transferred cars across the Mississippi river. Subsequently he sold the business to the Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis, of which he

WILLIAM K. KAVANAUGH

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continued president, and he was also made president of the Wiggins Ferry Company, which operated the East St. Louis Connecting Railway and the St. Louis Transfer Railway. He later organized the Mississippi River & Bonne Terre Transfer Company and the Kavanaugh-Lockwood Tow Company, having a large towing and barge business for the transfer of railway cars. Mr. Kavanaugh is now the president and general manager of the Southern Coal, Coke & Mining Company, which was established in 1895 and which has an extensive suite of rooms in the Security building in St. Louis, controlling a large volume of business at the present time. The most casual observer can easily see that each change in his business connections has marked a forward step, that his activities have constantly broadened in scope and importance and that through individual effort and merit he has risen steadily to a foremost place in business circles.

On the 21st of August, 1890, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mr. Kavanaugh was married to Miss Edna Lee Boggs. He has two children: Josiah Boggs Kavanaugh, a captain of the United States army, who married Lolo Bilgere; and Sarah Talbot, the wife of Captain Walter Valentine Churchill-Longman, of the English army, who is living in London, England. They have one daughter Valerie Lee.

Mr. Kavanaugh is a member of the St. Louis and Noonday Clubs and the Missouri Athletic Association and is keenly appreciative of the social amenities of life, while his genial manner and cordial disposition make for popularity wherever he is known. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Southern Methodist church. In politics he is an independent democrat, and while never an office seeker, he has been keenly interested in questions of public concern and in problems of vital worth to the community. He has been a most earnest champion of deep waterway projects and is the president of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, which is working to establish a deep waterway that will connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico through the Mississippi river. He has given much of his time and effort to this matter. Being a man of broad vision, he realizes what the value of such a project will be to the country and is gradually overcoming the opposition of narrow-minded men who do not look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future. Mr. Kavanaugh is a splendid type of that American manhood which finds its strength in opportunity and which develops its powers in overcoming difficulties and opposition in a business way, for he started out without financial resources when a youth of sixteen and today is directing most important business affairs as president of the Southern Coal, Coke and Mining Company and equally important interests of public concern as president of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association. He was called to the latter office on the 16th of November, 1906, and has continued to act in that capacity and since 1909 has been chairman of the Missouri Waterway Commission. He was also made a member of the executive committee of the National Board of Steam Navigation at New York and a member of the Board of National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington, D. C.—facts which indicate that throughout the country he is recognized as an expert authority on all questions which have to do with the improvement of internal navigation interests. His recognition of the rights and interests of others has always been a dominant feature in his career.

JOHN W. FAESSLER.

John W. Faessler is the president of The J. Faessler Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of standard and special tools for boiler makers, the product of his factory being used by stationary, marine, and railroad boiler builders, while the output is also to be found in the boiler rooms of most of the large seagoing vessels. The enterprise is of vast importance in the industrial and commercial development of Moberly, where Mr. Faessler has spent his entire life. He was born July 25, 1878, in the city which is yet his home, his parents being John and Christina (Klore) Faessler, the former a native of Switzerland, while the latter was born in Germany. The father came to the United States as a boy of fourteen years, while the mother made the voyage to the new world with her parents when an infant in arms. They were married at Decatur, Illinois, in 1876, but Mr. Faessler had become a resident of Moberly, Missouri, some years before, and after his marriage he brought his bride

to this city. For a number of years he occupied the position of foreman in the tool department of the Wabash Railroad shops and was a master of his craft. He developed considerable inventive genius and in 1883 he established the present business, then operated as a private concern under the name of J. Faessler. He was thus identified with the industrial interests of Moberly until his death, which occurred March 9, 1899, after which his son, John W. Faessler, took over the management and continued the business.

His youthful days had been passed in Moberly, his education being acquired in the public schools, and his business and industrial training was received under his father's direction. On the 6th of July, 1899, about four months after his father's death, he incorporated the business under the name of The J. Faessler Manufacturing Company, of which he became the president. The plant has since been greatly extended and enlarged and the product finds a market in all parts of the world, the enterprise being today one of the leading industries of northeastern Missouri.

On the 7th of October, 1902, Mr. Faessler was married to Miss Elizabeth Nebergall, of Moberly, daughter of John H. Nebergall, proprietor of the Moberly Steam Laundry. Politically Mr. Faessler is a republican and fraternally is connected with Moberly Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M.; Moberly Chapter, No. 79, R. A. M.; and Tancred Commandery, No. 25, K. T., of Moberly. He has likewise crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine and in the Scottish Rite branch of Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree as a member of Missouri Consistory No. 1. He belongs also to Moberly Lodge, No. 936, B. P. O. E., and he and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist church. Mr. Faessler is moreover connected with the Moberly Country Club, of which he was at one time president, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Moberly. The development of his business interests, which have been most wisely and carefully conducted, has made him one of the wealthy citizens of his native county and now, aside from his important manufacturing interests, he is the vice president of the Moberly Trust Company and president of the Missouri Hay Press Company. He displays sound judgment in everything that he undertakes and has manifested particular ability in bringing diverse interests into a unified and harmonious whole productive of most gratifying results.

FREDERIC C. SHARON.

Frederic C. Sharon, founder and promoter of the F. C. Sharon Real Estate Company of Kansas City, with offices in the Republic building, and who for two terms has been the president of the Kansas City Real Estate Board, a position which indicates his high business standing, was born in Carrollton, Illinois, March 24, 1872. His father, John J. Sharon, a native of Ohio, engaged in the produce commission business at Carrollton, Illinois, where he took up his abode in 1850, becoming prominent there and remaining active in its business circles to the time of his death, which occurred in 1906. He was a loyal member of the Presbyterian church and was also one of the founders of the republican party in his locality. He married Frances Harriet Bowman, a native of Illinois and a descendant of one of the old families of Virginia. Mrs. Sharon survives and is yet living in Carrollton.

Frederic C. Sharon was educated in the public schools of his native city, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1888. He afterward entered the Lake Forest College at Lake Forest, Illinois, and completed his course there in 1893. During his college days he became a member of Phi Kappa Sigma. Turning his attention to railroad interests, he entered the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at St. Louis and there remained from 1893 until 1899, connected with various departments, holding the position of chief rate clerk when he left St. Louis. He was then sent to Kansas City as city passenger agent in 1899 and in 1903 was made southwestern passenger agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. Two years later he turned his attention to the real estate business in connection with Fletcher Cowherd, and became the vice president of the company which they organized. In 1915 he established a real estate agency on his own account under the name of the F. C. Sharon Real Estate Company, with offices in the Republic building, and here he has secured

FREDERIC C. SHARON

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a very extensive clientage until he is now regarded as one of the foremost real estate men of Kansas City, having built up a business second to none simply through square dealing, courteous treatment and thorough understanding of market conditions. He has ever displayed untiring energy and zeal and he never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose. The recognition of his powers and capability in the real estate field came to him in his election to the presidency of the Kansas City Real Estate Board, which office he has filled for two terms during 1916 and 1917. He is also a director of the Fidelity National Bank & Trust Company of Kansas City. He was elected president of the Kansas City, Missouri Chamber of Commerce in June, 1920, to serve from October 1, 1920 to October 1, 1921.

In 1903 Mr. Sharon was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bruce Green, a daughter of Richard and Henrietta (Bruce) Green, of Covington, Kentucky. They have one child, Henrietta Bruce, now nine years of age. Mr. Sharon is greatly interested in both golf and motoring, to which he turns for recreation and diversion. He is fond of good literature and has a large private library. He is a member of the University Club, of which he is a director, of the City Club, the Knife and Fork Club, the Kansas City Country Club, and also of the Chamber of Commerce. He is keenly interested in everything that pertains to the city's welfare and upbuilding and his cooperation can always be counted upon to further any measures which he deems of public worth and benefit. During America's connection with the World war Mr. Sharon was active in all of the Liberty loan and other drives and had charge of the publicity work in connection therewith. His outstanding prominence can doubtless be attributed to his success as a publicity man for all war work campaigns and for all civic activities. In preparing for any campaign in the city in which he makes his home it has become the natural thing to inquire first of all whether Mr. Sharon's services can be obtained as head of the publicity department and his particular genius along this line contributed to a considerable extent to the success of all war work campaigns in Kansas City. He remains one of the most active men in his community in civic work and is a prominent figure in club life. He is a man of fine personality, inspires confidence in others, is thoroughly honest and above all a true gentleman.

WILMER CURTIS STITH.

Throughout his entire connection with business affairs Wilmer Curtis Stith has been identified with railroad interests and after the government took over the railroads he was traffic manager of those lines forming the St. Louis-East St. Louis terminal district of the southwestern region of the United States railroad administration. Mr. Stith was born and reared in St. Louis and educated in the public schools. He has been connected with the traffic department of railway or kindred service throughout a period of more than forty years. He was first employed as messenger in the general freight office of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway and in September, 1886, became assistant general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain System at St. Louis. He was later general freight agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad at Kansas City, Missouri, being called to that position in January, 1890. Two years later he returned to the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain System at St. Louis as general freight agent and in December, 1899, was appointed freight traffic manager of this system, continuing in that connection until December, 1907. He acted as traffic manager for the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of St. Louis from April, 1908, until April, 1911, and then entered the service of the Terminal Railroad Association in July, 1912. On the 1st of June, 1913, he was appointed traffic manager of the Terminal Railroad Association and was traffic manager of the St. Louis-East St. Louis terminal district of the southwestern region of the United States railroad administration from the 13th of July, 1918, until the roads were turned back to the original owners in March, 1920. In the last mentioned position he was traffic manager for the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, the St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Railway, the St. Louis Transfer Railway, the Interstate Car Transfer, the Alton & Southern Railroad, the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway, the St. Louis & Belleville Electric Railway, the Litchfield & Madison Railway, the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway,

the St. Louis National Stock Yards, the St. Louis, Troy & Eastern Railroad and the East St. Louis Connecting Railway. He was also freight service representative at St. Louis of the Freight Service Organization of the southwestern region, United States railroad administration.

On the 22d of September, 1886, Mr. Stith was married to Miss Elizabeth Wardner Staples, who passed away in 1910. His family numbers two sons: Wilmer Curtis, Jr., who is in the advertising business in New York city and who served as a lieutenant in the Heavy Tank Service during the World war; and Edwin Emerson, of St. Louis, who married Virginia A. Zeibig and has a daughter and two sons. The only daughter of Mr. Stith is Laura Phelps, now the wife of J. Arthur Corbitt, of St. Louis.

Mr. Stith is a member of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal). He is also assistant treasurer of Grace Holy Cross Mission in North St. Louis, is secretary of the pension fund committee of the diocese of Missouri and was a delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal church at Detroit in October, 1919. In the campaign of 1916-17 in the diocese of Missouri he was chairman of the church pension fund committee. In politics he has not been active and has neither sought nor held public office. He is a member of the City Club of St. Louis and during the recent World war was active in promoting the Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns.

FRANKLIN D. GLORE.

Franklin D. Glore, who is regarded as a careful and competent as well as successful attorney, ranking with the ablest of the younger members of the bar of Jackson county, makes his home in Kansas City and has his offices in the Scarritt building. He was born in Weaubleau, Missouri, January 20, 1879. His father, William H. Glore, was a native of Kaskasia, Illinois, and a Civil war veteran, who for four years saw service as a member of Company G, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He afterward engaged in farming in Missouri for many years and passed away in 1918. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria Bilderback, is living in Springfield, Missouri.

Franklin D. Glore is the sixth in order of birth in a family of ten children, of whom seven are yet living. He was educated in the district schools of Hickory county, where his father followed farming, and he also attended the Weaubleau Christian College, from which he was graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1898. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for four years in connection with the public schools, beginning at the age of nineteen. Later he was with the VanNoy News Company as auditor, but desirous of entering upon the practice of law, attended the Kansas City School of Law as a night student and there secured his LL. B. degree in 1908. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the bar of Missouri. He has always followed his profession independent of partnership relations, and while advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, he has made steady progress and now enjoys a large clientage in the general practice of law. He belongs to the Missouri State and to the Kansas City Bar Associations. He has a profound knowledge of law and is an unusually careful counselor.

On the 14th of August, 1908, Mr. Glore was married to Miss Cecil Gilbert, daughter of George W. and Jennie (Moore) Gilbert, of Iantha, Missouri. Three children have been born of this union. Mary Frances, seven years of age; Vida Margaret, aged five; and Jane Gilbert, two and a half years.

Mr. Glore is a member of the City Club, of the Kiwanis Club, the Meadow Lake Country Club and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is a director of the Odd Fellows Hall Association. His religious belief is evidenced in his connection with the Linwood Boulevard Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful part. He is a teacher of a Bible class of over one hundred men and he is a member of the official board of the church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his opinions carry weight in its councils. He is recognized as a forceful speaker, always presenting

his point clearly, so that he never fails to impress his hearers. Devoted to his family, he finds his greatest happiness in promoting their welfare, and he is a man who at all times and in every relation of life measures up to the highest standards of American manhood and chivalry.

JULIUS A. BERNINGHAUS.

Julius A. Berninghaus, vice president of the Indiahoma Refining Company of St. Louis, in which city he was born October 5, 1878, is a son of the late Edmond O. Berninghaus, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1850, making his way direct to St. Louis, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1904, when he had reached the age of fifty-eight. He was for many years successfully engaged in manufacturing and conducted a patent partition bottle packing factory which he also established. During the Civil war he served for a short period as a drummer boy in an Ohio company. He married Augusta Helgenberg, who was born in St. Louis, a daughter of Henry Helgenberg, an early and prominent resident here. Her death occurred in 1900, when she had reached the age of fifty-four. Of the family of two sons and three daughters four are yet living, one of the daughters having passed away.

Julius A. Berninghaus, the third child, was educated in the public schools and in the St. Louis Polytechnic School. He also pursued a two years' course in the night sessions of the Benton Law College. In 1892, when fourteen years of age, he took a position as messenger boy in the old Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, continuing with it and its successors until 1909, during which time he was steadily advanced and during the last six years served as assistant cashier. This institution was later called the Mechanics American National Bank and is now part of the First National of St. Louis. In 1909 Mr. Berninghaus resigned his position to accept the cashiership of the Central National Bank, which position he filled for five years, when he was made vice president and remained in active service as such until March, 1918, when he resigned to accept the vice presidency of the Indiahoma Refining Company, but still remains as a director of the Central National Bank and in the City Trust Company.

On the 31st of March, 1903, Mr. Berninghaus was married at St. Louis to Miss Mabel Benedict, a native of this city and a daughter of Silas and May (Wempel) Benedict, representatives of old Ohio families who settled near Toledo, and of Revolutionary stock.

Mr. Berninghaus is a stanch believer in protective tariff and other republican principles and gives to the party earnest support. He is a member of Anchor Lodge No. 447, A. F. & A. M., also of the Missouri Athletic Association, the St. Louis Club, the Ridgedale Country Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club and St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a steward. During the World war he served on the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives, doing everything in his power to uphold the interests of the government and the soldiers in camp and field. His record is an inspiring one, for he started out in the business world at a salary of but two dollars per week and gradually he has advanced until he is now the executive head of a most important corporation, its far-reaching business interests and wide volume of trade bringing him substantial success.

WILLARD C. PROUD, M. D.

This is an age of specialization and in no field of labor is the tendency of the age more manifest than in medical practice. The work of the physician and surgeon has become so complex that it would be impossible for any one individual to attain the highest possible degree of efficiency in all departments of practice and therefore men have concentrated along a single line with the result that they have developed high power in their particular field. Following this course, Dr. Proud is now limiting his practice to the eye, ear, nose and throat and displays marked efficiency in his work of that character. A native son of Missouri, he was born at Oregon, June 28, 1873, his parents being Clark O. and Rebecca (Curtis)

Proud, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Missouri. The father left the Buckeye state in company with his parents and made his way to Oregon, Missouri, where he and his uncle, Rueben King, established a pharmacy, conducting business under the name of the King & Proud Pharmacy. This relationship was maintained for thirty-two years, Clark O. Proud being long numbered among the leading merchants of the state.

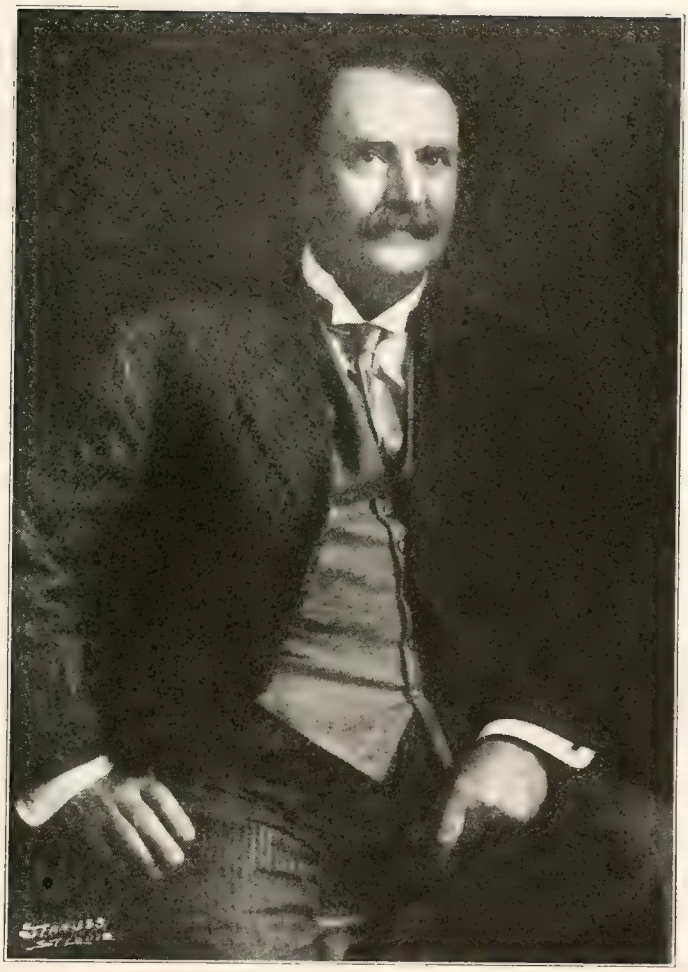
Dr. Willard C. Proud was graduated from the Oregon high school and afterward took up the study of pharmacy and of medicine in the University Medical College at Kansas City, having previously obtained considerable experience in his father's drug store, his great-uncle, Mr. King, devoting considerable time to personal instruction of the young man with reference to his later course at the University Medical College. He was graduated from that institution in 1893, after devoting five years to study there. He later pursued a full course in Rush Medical College of Chicago and is numbered among its alumni of 1900. For two years he remained in Chicago and during part of that time did post graduate work at the Chicago Polyclinic. Returning to Oregon, he remained in general practice there for a number of years and again took up special professional work in 1914. He spent about four months as a student in the Tulane Medical College at New Orleans and afterwards went to Vienna, Austria, and to London, England, where he specialized in the study of head surgery. Soon after his return to New York City the World war was declared. Dr. Proud continued in New York during the latter part of 1914 and a part of the year 1915, attending some of the best medical institutions in the American metropolis. With his return to Missouri he settled at St. Joseph, where he has since remained, with offices in the Physicians & Surgeons building. He is now limiting his practice to the eye, ear, nose and throat and has displayed marked ability in his chosen field. He is a member of the Buchanan County, the Missouri State and the Missouri Valley Medical Societies and he thus keeps in close touch with the advancement of the profession. He is ever eager to promote his knowledge and advance his efficiency and his colleagues and contemporaries attest his professional worth.

On the 11th of November, 1896, Dr. Proud was married to Miss Alice M. Kunkel, of Oregon, Missouri, and they have become the parents of three children, Kathleen, Genevieve and O'Neil. Fraternally Dr. Proud is connected with the Elks lodge, No. 40, of St. Joseph and he and his family are widely and prominently known in the social circles of the city, the hospitality of the best homes being freely accorded them.

TRUMAN CROSS BEASLEY.

Truman Cross Beasley, merchant and banker, is a man to whom opportunity has ever been the call to action—a call to which he has made immediate response. To him the attainment of success has not been the sole end and aim of his activities. He has delighted in playing the game and playing it fair, in solving intricate problems and bringing unrelated and ofttimes seemingly diverse elements into a harmonious whole. He has thus for many years figured prominently in the commercial and financial circles of Livingston county as a leading merchant and as the president of the First National Bank of Chillicothe.

A native Missourian, Mr. Beasley was born September 16, 1855, in Jasper county, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Eudora (Perry) Beasley. The father's birth occurred May 25, 1826, in Pike county, Missouri, where he was reared. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Ephraim Beasley, a native of Kentucky, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he followed during his life. He was a democrat and also an adherent of the Christian church. The paternal grandmother in her maidenhood was Rebecca Ruddel, a native of Scott county, Kentucky, where she passed her girlhood days. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Beasley were ten children. In Pike county, Missouri, Andrew Jackson Beasley eventually took up the business of farming and stock raising, so continuing until 1861, when he removed to Chillicothe, of which city he remained a resident for fifty years or until his demise on the 6th of July, 1911. He was always a stalwart advocate of democratic principles and equally faithful in his allegiance to the teachings of the Christian



TRUMAN C. BEASLEY

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church. It was on the 4th of January, 1853, in Jasper county, Missouri, that he wedded Eudora Perry, who was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, January 4, 1837. She was brought to Missouri in 1851, when but fourteen years of age, by her parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Woodlea) Perry, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Her father devoted his life to the occupation of farming. He gave his political support to the democratic party, was a soldier of the War of 1812 and in religious faith was a Methodist. His death occurred in Arkansas in 1862. To him and his wife were born eight children. Eudora became the wife of Andrew Jackson Beasley and the mother of four children: William Herschel, who was born December 13, 1853, and died March 31, 1902; Truman C.; Ida Ella, who was born September 11, 1860, and died August 28, 1865; and Lula, who was born September 30, 1870, and passed away November 19, 1876.

Truman Cross Beasley, the only surviving member of his father's family, was reared in Chillicothe and attended the public schools. He decided to turn his attention to commercial pursuits and when twenty-one years of age secured a clerkship in a store at Pattonsburg, Missouri, in which connection he steadily worked his way upward—merit, faithfulness and ability winning him promotion from time to time—and eventually became a partner in the business. At the end of sixteen years of efficient service for the house he bought the interests of his partners and conducted the business successfully being connected therewith altogether for twenty-nine years. In fact he is still president of the company, which is operating under the name of the Pattonsburg Mercantile Company, and he is also president of the Botts-Minteer Dry Goods Company at Chillicothe. During twenty-seven of the twenty-nine years in which he was active in the control of his mercantile interests he made trips to St. Louis, Chicago and New York to buy goods. As a merchant he has displayed sound judgment, unfaltering enterprise and progressiveness, ever recognizing the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. In the meantime he also entered the banking business, dividing his time between commercial and financial pursuits. He became the president of the Daviess County Bank at Pattonsburg and in 1906, removing to Chillicothe, he assumed the presidency of the First National Bank of that city. This bank was founded in 1887 and capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, its first president being George Milbank and the cashier A. M. Johnson. Since 1906 Mr. Beasley has continuously served as president and under his direction the business of the bank has steadily developed and increased. Today the institution is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and has a surplus of eighty thousand dollars, with deposits five times as great as when the bank first opened its doors for business. With the thoroughness that characterizes everything he has undertaken, Mr. Beasley has made a close study of the banking business in every phase and his opinions are largely accepted as authority upon many questions relative thereto. He has always recognized the fact that the bank which most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors is most worthy of support, and has therefore tempered progressiveness with a safe conservatism in the management of the financial interests under his control.

On the 30th of May, 1888, Mr. Beasley was married at Pattonsburg, Missouri, to Miss Mattie Ewing, whose birth occurred near Bedford, in Trimble county, Kentucky, September 14, 1866. Her father, George Douglas Ewing, was born at Ewingsford, Kentucky, January 2, 1842, and there resided until 1885, when he became a resident of Pattonsburg, Missouri, opening there an insurance office in which he soon established an extensive business. His political support has always been given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church, South. When in Kentucky he represented his district in the state legislature in 1879 and 1880, and he served with the Confederate army during the Civil war, with the rank of orderly sergeant, and was a member of Colonel Giltner's staff of the First Brigade of General John H. Morgan's cavalry division. He was married in Trimble county, Kentucky, July 13, 1865, to Artimesia Bain, who was there born October 27, 1842, and they became the parents of four children: Charles Bain, born August 10, 1870; Iva Watkins and Ira Scott, twins, born June 4, 1875, the former dying October 6, 1881, and the latter September 5, 1877; and Mrs. Beasley. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Beasley were Fulton and Rachel Watkins (Robbins) Ewing. The former was born in Henry county, Kentucky, November 4, 1809, and followed farming and stock raising. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He passed away at Ewingford, Kentucky, July 18, 1889. His wife was also

born in Henry county, Kentucky, and their marriage occurred March 14, 1833. Their family numbered ten children. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Beasley was Charles Bain, who was born in Virginia, October 2, 1795, and was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and followed farming. He, too, belonged to the Methodist church, South, and was a democrat in his political views. On the 16th of June, 1831, in Trimble county, Kentucky, he wedded Nancy Trout, who was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, December 14, 1809, but was reared in Kentucky. To this marriage there were born eleven children. The ancestral line of Mrs. Beasley can be traced back to a still more remote period. Her great-grandparents, James and Robina (Scott) Ewing, were born, educated and married in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1799 sailed for the new world. The ship on which they took passage was driven hither and thither by the gales, shipwreck added to its delays and six months had passed before they reached their destination. Their first child was born at sea and was named Douglas in honor of the Douglas clan of Scotland, to which the great-grandmother of Mrs. Beasley belonged. She was one of the leaders in a movement for higher education of girls and at Frankfort established the first girls' high school in Kentucky. Mrs. Beasley began her education in the schools of Kentucky and continued her studies in the high school at Pattonsburg, Missouri. She is a lady of innate culture and refinement who occupies a prominent social position in Chillicothe.

Mr. Beasley is well known as a representative of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is also a consistent, faithful and helpful member of the Christian church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, but he has never desired to fill political positions. He has rendered much valuable service to the public in other connections, however, and his cooperation has at all times been counted upon and gladly given in connection with the development and progress of his city and state. He is now a member of the Missouri State Historical Society. In his business life he has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, possessing strong executive powers, keeping his hand steadily upon the helm of his business and strictly conscientious in his dealings with debtor and creditor alike. Keenly alive to the possibilities of every new avenue opened in the natural ramifications of trade and banking, he has passed over the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led and has been enabled to focus his energies in directions where fruition is certain. His business characteristics might be summed up in these words: A progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment, a deep earnestness impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance, a native justice expressing itself in correct principle and practice.

HARMON J. BLISS.

Harmon J. Bliss, attorney at law, of St. Louis, who has engaged in practice since October, 1885, was born at Westfield, New York, November 16, 1858, and is the son of Harmon J. Bliss, also a lawyer and a native of the Empire state, and Mary E. Bliss, daughter of Alvin Plumb of Westfield, New York. Mr. Bliss' father at the outbreak of the Civil war joined the Union army and became captain of a company in the Seventieth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being brigaded in the Excelsior Brigade under the command of General Daniel E. Sickles. He took part in all the engagements of his command from the opening of the war and was mortally wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville. Captain Bliss' wife survived him many years, passing away in June, 1913, at the advanced age of eighty years. On her maternal side she was the granddaughter of Dr. Ramus Davis, a physician and planter of St. Martinsville, Louisiana, who was a surgeon in the United States army at the battle of New Orleans, fought January 8, 1815. Dr. Davis was a native of New York and a son of Major John Davis, major Fourth New York Line, Colonel Livingstone's regiment, and in service in the Mohawk valley, New York, during the War of the Revolution.

Harmon J. Bliss, the subject of this sketch, was educated in private schools, at the Westfield academy and at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. After his graduation he resided for several years in the south and was instructor in Latin and elocution in New Orleans, Louisiana, in a private school for boys conducted by Professor A. S. Leche.

Mr. Bliss came to St. Louis in the early part of 1885 and entered the law office of the late Judge John Wickham, being admitted to practice in October of that year. On entering upon the practice of the law, Harmon J. Bliss took up a work for which his mind and taste evidently well qualified him for he has enjoyed continued success almost from the beginning and has taken part in much important litigation. He has displayed great thoroughness in the preparation of his cases and is strong in argument, clear in his reasoning and logical in his deductions.

Mr. Bliss was married February 10, 1901, to Adelaide Aimée Bouny, daughter of the late J. L. Emile Bouny and Ernestine Bouny, née Allard, of New Orleans. Both Mr. Bouny and his wife were members of old French families identified with the history of New Orleans and of Louisiana. Mr. Bliss has never held office nor taken an active part in politics but has always shown a lively interest in public questions and in all pertaining to the duties of a citizen or that affects the public welfare, state or national. In politics he is affiliated with the democratic party along its old and constitutional lines, without at the same time failing to preserve a due amount of independence of judgment and action. During the World war Mr. Bliss was United States appeal agent in the seventeenth ward and was officially discharged May 31, 1919. He also did war work for the treasury department of the United States, served on the Liberty Loan drives, was a member of the speakers' staff and did effective work in that connection. He started out with very moderate financial resources, but energy and determination have guided his career and laudable ambition has prompted him to put forth every effort in the attainment of success. In a calling where advancement depends mainly upon individual merit, he has made steady progress, and his ability is now widely recognized.

Along strictly professional lines he has membership in the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has interested himself at all times in organizations of a patriotic and historical character, and is at the present time one of the honorary vice presidents of the Missouri Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and has taken part in the activities of the Knights of Columbus and the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

THOMAS L. ANDERSON.

Thomas L. Anderson, who as a member of the bar specializes in corporation practice, is a native of Louisiana, Missouri, a son of Thomas L. Anderson and grandson of Thomas L. Anderson, both of whom were members of the bar, well known jurists and able legislators. The mother of Thomas L. Anderson, who bore the maiden name of Fanny McQuie, was a native of Virginia.

After mastering the early branches of learning taught in the public schools, Mr. Anderson entered Central College, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the A. B. degree, after which he became a student in the St. Louis Law School, which in 1898 conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. In the same year he was admitted to the St. Louis bar and has since been an active representative of the profession, enjoying a growing prominence and success. For ten years he was city attorney of St. Louis. He was also excise commissioner and judge of the circuit court of St. Louis in the years 1916-17, but resigned to enter again upon the private practice of law and through the intervening period has specialized in corporation work, meeting with great success in this important branch of the profession. He is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations.

On the 25th of April, 1905, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Margaret Gertrude Ballard, a daughter of Theodore Ballard, president of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis. They had one child, Frances, who has passed away. The parents are members of St. John's Methodist church and in the work thereof take a helpful interest.

Mr. Anderson turns to golf, hunting and trout fishing for recreation and when leisure permits indulges his love of these sports. He is an eloquent and gifted orator and is much in demand as a public speaker. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he has made campaign addresses throughout the state and in many other states as well during the national campaigns. His logical trend of thought

enables him to present with great clearness any point which he wishes to make and his utterances never fail to make a strong impression upon the minds of his audience. For three generations the name of Anderson has now been associated with the legal profession and the work of the bench and has ever been a synonym not only of high ability but of marked devotion to duty in this direction.

CHARLES L. ALLEN.

Charles L. Allen, who enjoys the reputation of being, according to a prominent citizen of St. Louis, "absolutely reliable and a splendid business man," is the cashier of the First National Bank, to which responsible position he was called in July, 1919, when three of the oldest and strongest financial institutions of the city were merged into a new organization, since known as the First National. Mr. Allen was born in Rolla, Missouri, October 8, 1876. His father, Granville Allen, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, became the owner of several fine farms near Rolla, Missouri, and was a very active and prominent citizen of his community. He wedded Mary Ludwig, who was born at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, a representative of a very prominent and influential family of the Keystone state, to whose efforts is attributed the founding of Bucknell University in 1845. The death of Granville Allen occurred in St. Louis in 1912. To him and his wife were born but two children, the younger being Alice, now the wife of W. A. Leach, of Centralia, Missouri.

Charles L. Allen pursued his education in the public schools and in the Rolla School of Mines and obtained his initial business training in the People's Bank at De Soto, Missouri, with which he was connected until 1898. He then entered the Mechanics American Bank of St. Louis and in 1905 was made assistant cashier, being thus identified with the institution until July, 1919, when the Mechanics American Bank, the St. Louis Union Bank and the Third National Bank formed a merger resulting in the organization of the great First National Bank. He became cashier of this large institution, which has a capital and surplus of fifteen million dollars and resources of one hundred and forty-nine million dollars. Mr. Allen's ability as a banker is very highly regarded. The executive managers of the bank are N. A. McMillan, Walker Hill and F. O. Watts, the last named being the president. With mammoth resources at its command, the bank has become a most forceful factor in the financial circles of the Mississippi valley and in the successful conduct of its business Charles L. Allen is playing an important part.

In 1905 occurred the marriage of Mr. Allen and Miss Mary T. Hollingshead, a native of Iowa and a daughter of J. D. Hollingshead, now of Chicago. They have two children, Laura Mary and Alice L., aged respectively ten and five years. The religious faith of the parents is indicated in their membership in the Second Baptist church. Mr. Allen is very fond of horseback riding and all phases of outdoor life. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a man of fine presence, affable and popular and a most capable executive, one who numbers his acquaintances by the thousands and whose circle of friends is almost coextensive therewith.

EDWARD F. SWINNEY.

Edward F. Swinney, who throughout his entire business career seems to have accomplished at every point the utmost possibility for accomplishment at that point, has for a number of years been the president of the First National Bank of Kansas City and his high standing in financial circles is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the American Bankers Association. He has been a close student of all the problems of finance and the thoroughness with which he has mastered the lessons of life has been one of the strong elements in the attainment of his present-day success, which places him among the most prominent residents of Kansas City.

Virginia claims Mr. Swinney as a native son, his birth having occurred on the 1st of August, 1857, in the little town of Marysville, in Campbell county, that state.

CHARLES L. ALLEN

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There he began his education as a common school pupil but afterward had the advantage of a course of study in the Blackburg (Va.) Military Academy. In November, 1875, soon after leaving that institution, he went to Fayette, Missouri, a youth of eighteen years, who was not especially trained for any line of business but was ambitious to gain a start and accepted a position as delivery boy in a grocery store at a wage of twenty dollars a month. He had to bear all expenses during that period and he worked from early morning until late at night. While satisfied thus to make a start, his laudable ambition prompted him to seek something better and he early realized the fact that advancement could be gained through industry, capability and fidelity. These qualities, therefore, he has carefully cultivated as the years have passed and after a year's experience in the grocery store he was advanced to a salary of twenty-five dollars per month in connection with a clerkship in a dry goods store. From time to time his wages were increased and he remained in that establishment until August 15, 1878. In the meantime a long cherished idea had been taking definite shape in his mind and led to his accepting a position in a Fayette (Mo.) bank, with which he was connected from August 15, 1878, until September, 1882. He next accepted a more responsible position at Rich Hill, Missouri, and a year later went to Colorado City, Texas, where he was made cashier of a bank that was organized with Fayette capital. There he continued until March 1, 1887, when he became a factor in the business circles of Kansas City by accepting the position of cashier in the First National Bank.

A contemporary writer has said of Mr. Swinney: "Thoroughness has ever characterized all of his work. From the beginning of his connection with banking he made it his purpose to master the business in principle and detail and his unfaltering diligence and close application won him continued advancement until after a service of thirteen years as cashier of the First National he was elected to the presidency of what is now one of the strongest financial institutions of the west. He is justly accounted one of Kansas City's leading business men and conservative financiers. In matters of business policy his judgment is sound and reliable, and while he does not jump at conclusions, he forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. He has ever regarded a banking position as one of special trust and with the utmost care has safeguarded the interests placed in his hands. He has wrought, too, along modern business lines for the growth and development of the institution of which he is now chief executive officer and the increase of its business is attributable in large degree to his labors, to his keen insight and his ability to combine and coordinate forces. When asked on a certain occasion how best to obtain success he said: 'To the young man who wants to succeed I would only give this brief little creed: Show to his employer that he has his interests at heart in everything. No man is so hard that he does not become interested in a young fellow whom he knows is interested in him. Make a little and save a little and you will soon have a capital to start on, though it may be small.' Whether Mr. Swinney had formulated this creed at the beginning of his career is not known, but it is a fact that its embodiment has been found in his own life record." Mr. Swinney has not confined his attention alone to banking interests, for he had served in former years as one of the directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and was also a representative of the directorate of the Fidelity Trust Company and the Missouri Savings Bank. With the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks he became a member of the Federal Reserve Bank Advisory Board of the tenth district and is so serving.

On the 14th of November, 1882, Mr. Swinney was married in Howard county, Missouri, to Miss Ida Lee and they have reared an adopted daughter, Edna S., who is now the wife of Willard P. Hovey. Mr. Swinney has ever manifested the keenest interest in all those activities which have had to do with the progress and upbuilding of community, commonwealth and country. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion and for twenty-seven years he has been treasurer of the Kansas City school board. He has been a prominent figure in the Commercial Club, which has had much to do with the industrial and commercial development of Kansas City, and his position in banking circles is indicated in the fact that in 1905 he was elected president of the American Bankers Association. He belongs to the Country Club of Kansas City and he has ever kept in touch with those interests which mark the world's progress along many lines. When America entered the World war he devoted much of his time

to public service in that connection and was a member of several of the war boards in Kansas City and was very prominent in promoting the Liberty Loan drives. Without special advantages at the outset of his career, he has made steady advancement and though his opportunities have been modest he has turned them to excellent account. The wisdom, energy and success with which he has pushed his way along is a study for American youth. The simplicity and beauty of his daily life as seen in his home and family relations constitutes an even balance to his splendid business ability. His personal characteristics and social qualities are pronounced and he is an acceptable companion in any society in which intelligence is the necessary attribute to agreeableness.

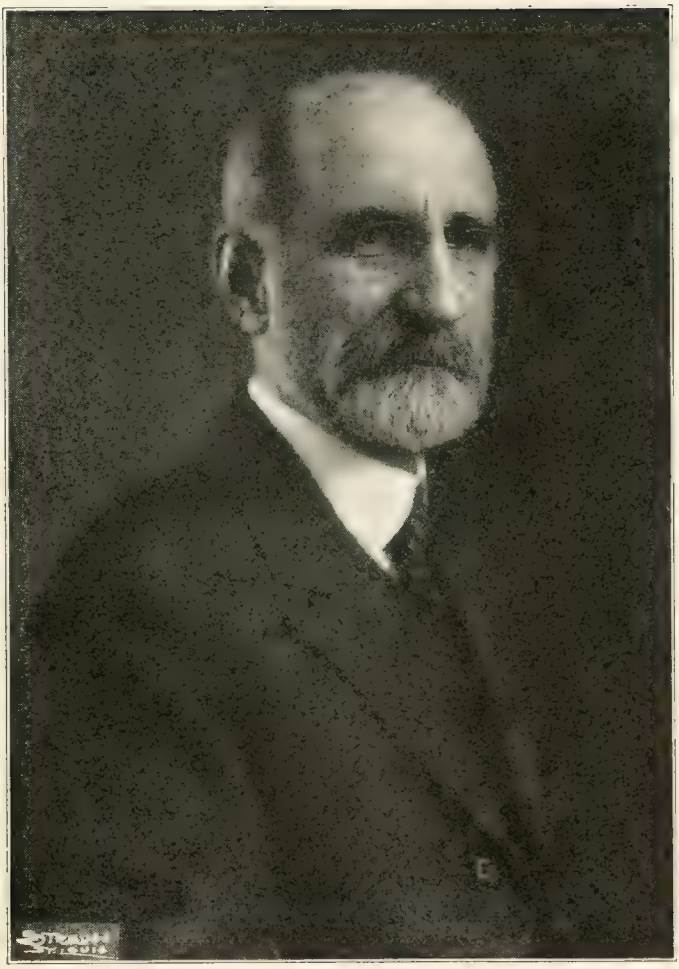
FRANK E. SHELDON.

Frank E. Sheldon has long been actively associated with the lumber industry, in which connection he has developed interests of large proportions. The salient points in his successful career have been industry, intelligence, energy and ambition. No esoteric phases will be met by any who care to delve deep into his career and study of his record will bring to light many points worthy of emulation, while his entire career excites the admiration of those who are willing to accord to individual achievement the right to its reward.

Frank E. Sheldon was born July 15, 1861, at Billerica, Massachusetts, and New England was the home of his ancestors through many generations, the family having been founded in America by two brothers who in early colonial days crossed the Atlantic and settled on the Massachusetts coast. Many generations of the family continued in Massachusetts, but Oren Sheldon, the father of Frank E. Sheldon, was born in New Hampshire, and in that state was married to Jane Wight, a representative of one of the old New Hampshire families that traces its ancestry back to the Isle of Wight, England.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native town and in McCoy's school, a private educational institution at Lowell, Massachusetts, Frank E. Sheldon started out in the business world. Even prior to this time he had learned the value of industry and perserverance in the performance of various tasks upon the home farm outside of school hours. This not only included the work of the fields but also such tasks as carpentering and painting, and from each experience in life Mr. Sheldon gained skill and knowledge which have proven of value to him in later years. A desire to enjoy better opportunities than he felt could be secured in his native village led him at the age of eighteen years to sever home ties and start for the west. He made his way to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he at once secured employment in a printing office, a step that was very necessary, as he was the possessor of but thirty-five dollars when he arrived in the west. He afterward obtained a position in a lawyer's office and gradually made advancement in his business career, utilizing every opportunity that would bring him a broader outlook and larger financial returns.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Sheldon secured a position in connection with the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad under Colonel Dodge, chief engineer on the Yellowstone division. There his willingness to work and the readiness with which he grasped and utilized an idea brought him to the position of chainman and his experience in this connection made him more and more largely familiar with engineering problems. His advancement in efficiency enabled him to secure a position as a member of the first exploration survey under Major Rogers when the Canadian Pacific Railroad was being extended into western territory. It was this surveying party that discovered Kicking Horse Pass. After considerable survey work they returned the following winter overland and on foot and with a wagon train, covering about twelve hundred miles, a trip that was fraught with many hardships and dangers. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Sheldon was made an engineer in charge of construction when the work of actual building was being extended westward. He occupied that position for five years while the Canadian Pacific was being built across the country, his task being a most arduous one by reason of the topography of the country—a highly picturesque but mountainous region that presented many difficulties to railroad building. In Kicking Horse Pass Mr. Sheldon had been one



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of the exploring party to devise the best means to overcome the problems of railroad construction involved in the wonderfully broken topography of that neighborhood and returned to direct the labors of the workmen in the actual accomplishment of the task. He was in charge of divisions in the Kicking Horse Pass and the eastern slope of the Selkirks and constructed a loop of the Canadian Pacific, which is regarded as one of the best examples of American engineering ingenuity. The hours which are usually termed leisure and which were devoted by Mr. Sheldon to study when he was serving as rodman were now bearing fruit in the financial success and the reputation which he made for himself in the building of the Canadian Pacific.

It was about this time that Mr. Sheldon turned his attention to the lumber industry and became a member of the firm of George E. Snell & Company, opening a wholesale and retail yard on West Seventh street in St. Paul for the sale of white pine and hardwood lumber. His associate in this enterprise was an old friend and companion of his surveying days who, leaving the field of civil engineering, had become connected with the lumber trade in a clerical capacity. From the sale of lumber Mr. Sheldon branched out into other fields of the trade, taking up the work of lumber manufacturing early in 1892 in association with his brother, W. O. Sheldon, under the firm style of the Lawrence County Lumber Company, operating a plant at Summertown, Tennessee. Not long after financial difficulties involved the entire country and the new enterprise felt the financial stringency but struggled on for two or three years before the business was closed out. Frank E. Sheldon, who had had charge of the marketing of the company's product, had in this way made the acquaintance of lumber buyers in the middle Mississippi valley, including T. H. Garrett, a prominent lumberman of St. Louis. Mr. Garrett had been an occasional purchaser from the Sheldon company and each gentleman recognized in the other certain business qualifications which he admired and regarded as valuable assets in a business career. Their mutual interests, therefore, led to a combination of financial interests, which on the 1st of March, 1895, resulted in the organization of the T. H. Garrett Lumber Company. The association yet continues and from the beginning passed on to broad fields of activity until it is today one of the most successful and prosperous of the St. Louis enterprises. In 1901, in connection with others, Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Garrett organized the Grant Lumber Company, Limited, of Selma, Louisiana, of which Mr. Sheldon became secretary and treasurer, and also occupied a similar position with the allied company operating under the name of the Louisiana Railway Company and having headquarters at Selma. The business at that point was successfully managed until early in the year 1908, when an interest was sold to the William Buchanan interests and now continues under the name of the Grant Timber & Manufacturing Company, of Selma, Louisiana. The lumber business of St. Louis, however, does not comprise the full extent of Mr. Sheldon's interests, for he is connected with the Louisiana Saw Mill Company of Glenmora, Louisiana, the Haynesville Lumber Company of Haynesville, Louisiana, and is also a director of the Bienville Lumber Company of Forest, Mississippi, the Grant Timber & Manufacturing Company, and various other lumber companies. He is a director of the Boatmen's Bank, one of the strongest and ablest managed financial institutions in St. Louis, a director of the Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis, a director of the American Thermometer Company of St. Louis, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Pleasantly situated in his home life since his marriage on the 29th of September, 1892, to Miss Jennie Maude Hammett of St. Louis, Mr. Sheldon has become well known in the social circles of the city and has been a supporter of many activities and interests for the benefit of the Missouri metropolis. In politics he has usually voted with the republican party where national issues and questions are involved but at local elections has cast an independent ballot when the matter to be considered was merely the capability of the candidate for the office he sought. Mr. Sheldon holds ideals in politics just as he does in relation to every other interest of his life. He is an opponent of machine rule and a believer in the real expression of public opinion concerning the vital issues of the day. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further any plan for the general good and his influence has ever been used for the adoption of high civic standards. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club and the St. Louis Club, and enjoys outdoor sports. None come in contact with him but speedily recognize the sterling worth of his character. His early experiences and training in the pioneer west and in connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific showed him how valueless are all artificialities—that the real worth of the man is found in his character, and this has ever been the standard by which Mr.

Sheldon has judged his companions. He has found his friends among high and low, rich and poor, and there are none who have been associated with him but have speedily recognized his ability and the strength of his manhood. Intelligently directed effort has brought him to the forefront in business and in the regard of those with whom social or other relations have associated him.

SAMUEL B. SEBREE.

Samuel B. Sebree, who excels in law practice as a counselor and is also an able advocate before the courts, was born in Marshall, Missouri, November 14, 1886, and is a son of Frank P. Sebree, a distinguished attorney of Kansas City, so that the son is "to the manner born." He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, from which he was graduated in 1904, and he then matriculated in the Missouri State University and won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1907. He then became a student in the Harvard Law School and in 1910 the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. In January of the following year he was admitted to the bar and has since actively engaged in practice, being now a member of the law firm of Sebree & Sebree, in which he is associated with his father, with offices in the Scarritt building. They have a large and important clientage, largely concentrating their attention upon corporation law, and among their clients are a number of the leading banks and railway companies of this section of the country. The son, like the father, has won a place among the ablest representatives of the Kansas City bar. He is particularly widely known as a safe counselor and he also excels in the trial and briefing of court cases. He is a thorough student of history, jurisprudence and law and it is his custom to read all advanced sheets of the reporters giving the recent adjudicated cases of law. He is a clear and convincing speaker, with a personality that always holds his audience, whether addressing the court or speaking to the general public upon topics of wide interest. He belongs to the American Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the Kansas City Bar Association. He is also a director of the Liberty Trust Company of Kansas City.

In 1913 Mr. Sebree was united in marriage to Miss Alice Smith, a daughter of William J. Smith, of Kansas City, and they have become the parents of one child, Phyllis. Mr. and Mrs. Sebree are members of St. George's Episcopal church. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and he belongs to the Kansas City Country Club, the University Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He is likewise a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M. He is interested in many philanthropic and religious movements and has held various executive positions in connection with such work. He is recognized as a man of irreproachably high character, of strong and pleasing personality as well as of marked ability in his profession, and his professional career has been marked by steady progress, that has resulted from his natural gifts and acquired talents in the practice of law.

GEORGE JUDD TANSEY.

George Judd Tansey, member of the St. Louis bar, is numbered among that class of valued citizens who during the crisis in world history responded to the needs of the world by doing active service in connection with the proper distribution of food. Important business interests had hitherto claimed his attention, but all these were put aside and his duty to his country was made his first consideration. Mr. Tansey was born at Alton, Illinois, March 25, 1865, his parents being Robert Park and Maria (Mangum) Tansey. The father was born in County Antrim, Ireland, October 2, 1833, and the mother's birth occurred in County Down, Ireland, about the same time. It was in 1848 that Robert P. Tansey bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed alone for the United States, arriving in New Orleans on the 3d of January. For a brief period he remained in that city and in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and then made his way northward to Alton, Illinois. There he wedded

Maria Mangum, who had been brought to the United States by her parents when but three years of age, her people also settling in Alton.

About 1869 Robert P. Tansey removed with his family from Illinois to St. Louis and through the intervening period George Judd Tansey has been a resident of this city. He attended the Stoddard grammar school and the Central high school of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in June, 1884. In the fall of the same year he entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and there pursued a literary course, winning the degree of Bachelor of Letters upon graduation in 1888. He then returned to St. Louis and became a student in the St. Louis Law School, being admitted to the bar in June, 1889. While at Cornell he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and was active in all undergraduate affairs during his college course and was a commencement speaker. For ten years after his admission to the bar George J. Tansey was actively engaged in practice in St. Louis, first as a member of the firm of Laughlin, Kern & Tansey and afterward of Laughlin & Tansey. He so continued for a decade and upon the death of his father in 1899 he retired from the practice of law to assume the presidency of the St. Louis Transfer Company as the successor of his father, who had been identified with that business for a third of a century. Mr. Tansey then concentrated his efforts and energies upon the further development of the business, which grew apace under his wise direction and became the most important concern of this character in Missouri. In March, 1918, however, he retired from the presidency of the St. Louis Transfer Company to assume the position of chief counsel for the United States Food Administration and the Food Administration Grain Corporation in the Enforcement Division in Zone No. 11, covering twelve states, with headquarters at St. Louis. This government office he filled without compensation until July 1, 1919, when the government disbanded its Enforcement Division except as administered in Washington and New York. Mr. Tansey then resumed the private practice of law, in which he is now engaged. It was in 1900 that Mr. Tansey was united in marriage to Miss Grace Fisher, of St. Louis. He is well known in the social circles of the city and in connection with many of the most important public projects here. In 1901 he was elected president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and he became a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, which held a most attractive world's fair in 1904. He belongs to the St. Louis, Noonday, Sunset Hill Country and Cornell Clubs. He is regarded as one of the wittiest and most versatile after-dinner speakers in St. Louis. In politics he has always been an earnest democrat and in the presidential contest of 1896 was one of the active managers of the national gold democrat party movement and took a prominent part in the conduct of the campaign in Missouri. He has never been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his time and attention upon his individual interests. All those matters which affect the general welfare, however, are to him questions of deep concern and his aid and support are always given on the side of progress and improvement. He makes each hour subscribe its dole of effort and each day in his life marks off a full-faithed attempt to grow more and to know more. He looks at life from a broad standpoint, recognizing the duties and obligations which devolve upon every individual, and he has never faltered in the performance of any duty.

LOUIS A. HOERR.

Louis A. Hoerr, president of the Western Railway Equipment Company of St. Louis, a man of splendid business qualifications, thoughtful, farseeing and persistent, was born in Denison, Texas, April 27, 1876. His father, the late John Hoerr, was a native of Germany and on coming to America settled first in Minnesota, whence he afterward removed to Texas in 1874. The year of his emigration to the new world was 1866. He was a chemist who successfully followed his profession throughout his active life, passing away April 26, 1901, in St. Louis, where he had resided from 1882. He was fifty-two years of age at the time of his death and he is still survived by his widow, who bore the maiden name of Mary Bergman and is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, but now resides in St. Louis. Their family numbered five sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and one daugh-

ter are living, the eldest of these being Louis A. The others are Roland M. and Esther, wife of Max Schnaedelbach, both of St. Louis.

In the acquirement of his education Louis A. Hoerr attended the public and manual training schools of St. Louis and the Washington University. He initiated his business career when a youth of eighteen by accepting the position of draftsman in the Ramming Machine Works. He was afterward with the Brownell Car Company as a draftsman and in 1896 entered the service of the Western Railway Equipment Company as a draftsman. From that position he has worked his way upward through the various departments until he has not only come into executive control but has also acquired the ownership of the business, being one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the west. Mr. Hoerr and his company hold patents on more than one hundred and fifty devices largely used in railway equipment and for kindred purposes, and during the late war one of the patents was adopted in connection with the government control of the railroads, saving to the country during the war period more than a half million dollars. Many of these inventions have resulted from the initiative and original thought and design of Mr. Hoerr. He is likewise the president of the Railway Devices Company, president of the Midvale Mining & Manufacturing Company, vice president of the Copper Clad Malleable Range Company, secretary of the Hinchman Construction Company and a director of the United States Bank.

On the 16th of November, 1904, in St. Louis, Mr. Hoerr was married to Miss S. M. Hinchman, a native of this city and daughter of George and Elizabeth Hinchman. They reside at 3534 Hawthorne boulevard. Politically Mr. Hoerr is a republican and fraternally is a well known Mason, belonging to George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Missouri Chapter, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, K. T.; the Scottish Rite bodies and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His religious belief is that of the Unitarian church. Socially he is connected with the St. Louis, Noonday, Sunset Golf, Algonquin Golf, Ridgedale Golf and Normandie Golf Clubs and the Missouri Athletic Association. He is likewise a representative of the Chamber of Commerce and is keenly interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of the city. He finds his chief diversion in hunting and outdoor sports and maintains a large hunting preserve in the state, where he spends considerable time in the pursuit of this pleasure. He is generous in support of philanthropic activities but is most unostentatious in this regard, nor is he inclined along any line to take special credit to himself. His friends, however, speak of him as a man of unqualified honesty, fidelity, energy and great natural ability.

EDGAR M. HARBER.

Edgar M. Harber, city counselor of Kansas City, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, his parents being Thomas B. and Mildred (Phelps) Harber, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, born in Madison county, their ancestors being prominent people of that state. The mother was a cousin of Senator William J. Stone of Missouri. Thomas B. Harber engaged in the hotel and mercantile business and was a widely known and prominent citizen of Grundy county, Missouri, to which he removed in 1873. He was presiding judge of the county court of that county and was also postmaster of Trenton, the county seat, during the second administration of President Cleveland. He was always very active in matters of public interest and his support was ever given to the most progressive measures having to do with the upbuilding and development of the section in which he lived.

Edgar M. Harber attended the common schools of Nebraska City, Nebraska, his parents having moved there from Clinton county, Missouri, where they resided during the war period. After hostilities had ceased they returned to Clinton county for a short time, then went to Trenton, Missouri, where Edgar M. Harber resumed his education as a public school pupil. Ambitious to enter upon a professional career and deciding upon the law as his chosen life work, he became a student in the office of Captain H. J. Herrick, an attorney of Trenton, Missouri, and after thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar in 1876. He then entered upon the general practice of his profession in Trenton, where he remained continuously until 1914, enjoying a very extensive practice. No dreary novitiate awaited

EDGAR M. HARBER

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him. Almost immediately he gained a good clientage which constantly increased in volume and importance as the years passed. While a resident of Trenton he also served as city attorney and city counselor for several years and was prosecuting attorney of Grundy County from January, 1883 until January, 1885. He acted as division attorney for the Rock Island Railway for fifteen years, having charge of all the legal business in his division for that corporation, and was for a period of five years the attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for Missouri outside of Kansas City. In 1914 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Missouri, assuming the duties of this position early in 1915, and removed to Kansas City, abandoning one of the large law practices of the state in order to take up the duties of that position. He continued as collector for over three years, resigning the position in April, 1918, to accept the position of city counselor, to which position he had been appointed by Mayor James Cowgill. He is now serving for the second term and is most carefully safeguarding the legal interests of this great city. He was appointed by the supreme court as member of first board of law examiners of Missouri—served two years and resigned, as the position took too much time from his other professional obligations.

In 1880 Mr. Harber was married at Trenton, Missouri, to Miss Lizzie Austin, daughter of Colonel James and Susan Austin. Mrs. Harber passed away September 21, 1907, her death being deeply regretted by all who knew her. Mr. Harber has always been a stanch advocate of democratic principles and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the party in Missouri. He was a delegate to every state democratic convention from 1878 until the primary election law was adopted in 1909. He was also a delegate to the democratic national conventions which nominated Grover Cleveland in 1884 and Woodrow Wilson in 1912, and he has been elector for the second Missouri district on several occasions. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and for the past twenty years he has been a member of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias. His high standing as a lawyer, as an official, as a man and as a citizen places him in the front rank among the representative residents of Missouri.

JOHN JAMES.

John James, president of the Synodical College at Fulton, Missouri, was born at Maple Hill, in Pender county, North Carolina, February 3, 1888, and is a son of Gibson and Annebelle (Murray) James. The ancestry in the paternal line can be traced back to John James, baronet of Scotland, to whom Sir Walter Scott dedicated his poem, "Lady of the Lake." Later three brothers of the name came to the new world with the Jamestown colony and finally separated, one going to the north and one remaining in Virginia, while the other settled in North Carolina. From these three brothers are descended most of those who bear the family name in the United States. Professor John James of this review bears a name that has been handed down from the oldest son to the oldest son through many generations and has in his possession various interesting family relics which have come as an inheritance with the name. His father, Gibson James, has devoted his life to farming and merchandising and the lumber business and has not only figured prominently in agricultural and commercial circles but has likewise taken active part in shaping political interests of the state. For several years he was a member of the state legislature at the time when "white supremacy" and "red shirts" were familiar terms in connection with the political activities of the south.

John James supplemented his early education by study in Davidson College at Davidson, North Carolina, where he won the Bachelor of Arts degrees in 1909. He afterward attended the University of Virginia and during his college days was a member of the various athletic teams, becoming captain of the track team which won the silver trophy cup. He was also vice president of the senior class during his college days, was a member of the Y. M. C. A. cabinet, was toast master at the sophomore banquet, was a member of the Annual Staff and also of the "D" Club, composed of college athletes who had won athletic honors. His great interest in athletics led him to become physical director of the City Y. M. C. A. at Durham, North Carolina. He occupied that position during the summer following his gradu-

ation and then resigned to become superintendent of the city schools at Huntersville, North Carolina. He afterward occupied similar positions in that state for a period of five years, during which time he spent the summer months as professor of Greek at the Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee. He was also for a year at the Staunton Military Academy at Staunton, Virginia, as professor of French. In 1914 he entered upon his present position as president of the Synodical College at Fulton, Missouri. During his incumbency here the institution has been thoroughly standardized, the attendance trebled and more than ninety-five thousand dollars added to the resources of the college. Just now he is entering upon a campaign to raise three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. President Hill of the Missouri University said: "During the administration of President James, Synodical College has made remarkable progress." Dean Jones of the Missouri University said: "During the administration of President James, Synodical College has made wonderful progress; the general plant has been greatly improved, a better class of teachers engaged, a finer class of students attracted to the college, and higher educational ideals instilled into every department of the college."

On the 19th of July, 1911, at Mooresville, North Carolina, Mr. James was married to Miss Estelle Mott, daughter of Dr. H. Y. Mott, a prominent republican who has had much to do with the political history of Missouri. He is also a farmer and physician and is a Civil war veteran. His brother, Dr. J. J. Mott, has for many years been prominent in national republican politics. To Professor and Mrs. James have been born two children, Mary Anna and John James, Jr.

Professor James is a director of the Fulton Commercial Club and is keenly interested in all those forces which make for progress and development along intellectual and cultural lines. From a long line of democratic ancestry he has inherited his political proclivities yet has never been active in political circles aside from the exercise of his right of franchise. He belongs to the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, also to the Knights of Pythias and in Masonry has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery, being now high priest of Orion Chapter, No. 49, R. A. M., and prelate of Calvary Commandery, No. 28, K. T. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and served as deacon in the home church in North Carolina, while at Fulton he has been one of the church elders and clerk of the session. He is also a teacher in the Sunday school and member of the choir, and the nature of his further interests is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Fulton Music Club and a charter member of the Fulton Country Club. That he is a man of broad scholarly attainments is a fact shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He is fortunate in having back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and his own career is one which has reflected credit upon the family name.

THE GLOVER AND BRADFORD FAMILIES.

No history of St. Louis would be adequate or complete without mention of the Glover family, for through many years Henry Glover and later his son, Henry Glover, Jr., took active part in promoting the welfare and upbuilding of the city and were especially active in support of some of its leading benevolences and philanthropies. The father was also one of the early promoters of glass manufacturing in St. Louis and was otherwise identified with commercial and manufacturing interests. He was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1806. In the maternal line the ancestry can be traced back through many generations to one William Bradford, who was born in Leicester, England, in 1658 and in 1682 came to America on the ship Welcome, which brought William Penn to his new provinces on this side of the Atlantic. William Bradford was a printer by trade, having just completed his apprenticeship with the Quaker printer, Andrew Sowle, of London. Evidently he had visions of establishing himself in the new provinces and while there is little data relating to his first visit to this country, circumstantial evidence points to the fact that he was intending to marry his master's daughter and sought to gain a start in the business world by setting up a printing shop in Penn's new provinces, although he was but twenty-one years of age at the time. If there was any agreement between Penn and the young printer beyond a verbal suggestion it is not a matter of record and it is probable that so cautious a man

as the founder of Pennsylvania would not have encouraged the young printer to establish business in a city that had just been founded, knowing that the inhabitants thereof could scarcely yet support a printing business. William Bradford, however, did not settle in Philadelphia but soon returned to London, where a short time afterward he purchased a printing outfit and married Miss Elizabeth Sowle. He then set sail for the shores of Delaware, where he arrived some time in 1685. There he engaged in the printing business, but the precise location of his plant has never been determined as he describes himself as "near Philadelphia," and it is supposed that his shop was in the neighborhood of Kensington. That he was printing there in 1685 is borne out by his first work, an almanac, or "Kalendarum Pennsilvaniense," as he styled the publication for the year 1686. A copy of this unique pamphlet is in the collection of the historical society of Pennsylvania. This was the first book to be published in the middle colonies and Bradford was the first printer south of Massachusetts. The year 1686 was otherwise an eventful one for him and for Philadelphia, as his eldest child, Andrew Bradford, was born in that year and became a well known newspaper publisher of Philadelphia. About two years later William Bradford issued a prospectus for the printing of a large Bible in folio form, such as was common at that time. It was an ambitious attempt and indicates perhaps the unsophisticated character and youth of Mr. Bradford, who was probably then only in his twenties. The population of New England and the middle colonies was not more than one-tenth of the present population of Philadelphia, if it was that great, so that there could have been little encouragement for the printing of such a volume. However, Mr. Bradford issued his prospectus, so that Philadelphia has the honor of being the first place in which it was proposed to print the Holy Scriptures in the new world. Later Mr. Bradford sought new fields for his activities. In 1690 he engaged with the Rittenhouses to begin the manufacture of paper, which up to that time had been imported from Europe. Every sheet had to be brought three thousand miles across the Atlantic in rather unseaworthy vessels and consequently must have been very costly. The young printer realized that to make printing successful it must be made cheap and one of the ways to do this at that time was to have home-made paper. The result was that Philadelphia saw the establishment of the first paper mill on this side of the Atlantic. In 1693 Mr. Bradford removed to New York city, where he resided to the time of his death in 1749.

In the direct line of descent comes his son, William Bradford (II), who married Sytgi Sandvoort. They were the parents of William Bradford (III), a soldier of the Colonial and of the Revolutionary wars, who was born in Hanover Square, New York, January 19, 1721, and at an early age removed to Philadelphia, making that city his home until his demise. He married Rachel Budd, of Burlington, New Jersey, and died September 25, 1791. Thomas Bradford, of the fourth generation in line of descent was born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1750, and wedded Mary Fisher, his death occurring May 7, 1838. The ancestral line in the fifth generation is represented by Mary Bradford, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fisher) Bradford. She was born in Philadelphia in January, 1774, and on the 3d of February, 1803, became the wife of William Flintham and died October 2, 1806. Their daughter, Susan Dana Flintham, was born in Philadelphia, June 2, 1805, and became the wife of Henry Glover, the father of Jane Beal Glover, to whom we are indebted for the record of the family.

Henry Glover, reared in New England, removed from Boston to St. Louis in 1847 and following his arrival in this city became connected with industrial interests as a manufacturer of glass. After continuing that business for some time he became proprietor of a grocery store and a few years later he engaged in the saddlery business in connection with John Howe, but subsequently again entered upon glass manufacturing and developed an important productive concern of that character, utilizing modern processes of manufacture and producing an output of high quality. Of him it was said: "He was a man of great resources, who regarded no position as final, but always believed that from one point of accomplishment he could work onward to a higher point of perfection and success. He never believed that any condition was inevitable, knowing that unfaltering enterprise and effort could better it. His ready resources and adaptability, as well as his careful systematization and management made him a very successful man."

Mr. Glover was one of the members of the old guard of Missouri and all through the war was a stanch Union man, doing everything in his power to support

the Federal government. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gave stalwart allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith was that of the Unitarian church. He believed that the world was growing better, that there was opportunity for each individual, and his spirit was ever that of helpfulness and encouragement. He was interested in the city's progress and cooperated in many movements for the general good, but though public-spirited to an eminent degree and faithful at all times in his friendships, his best traits of character were reserved for his own home and fireside, and his greatest happiness came to him in ministering to the welfare of his wife and children.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Glover was married to Miss Susan D. Flintham, whose mother was a Bradford, of the old Bradford family of Philadelphia, as previously indicated. They became the parents of three children, Eliza, Henry and Jane B., but the first two mentioned have passed away.

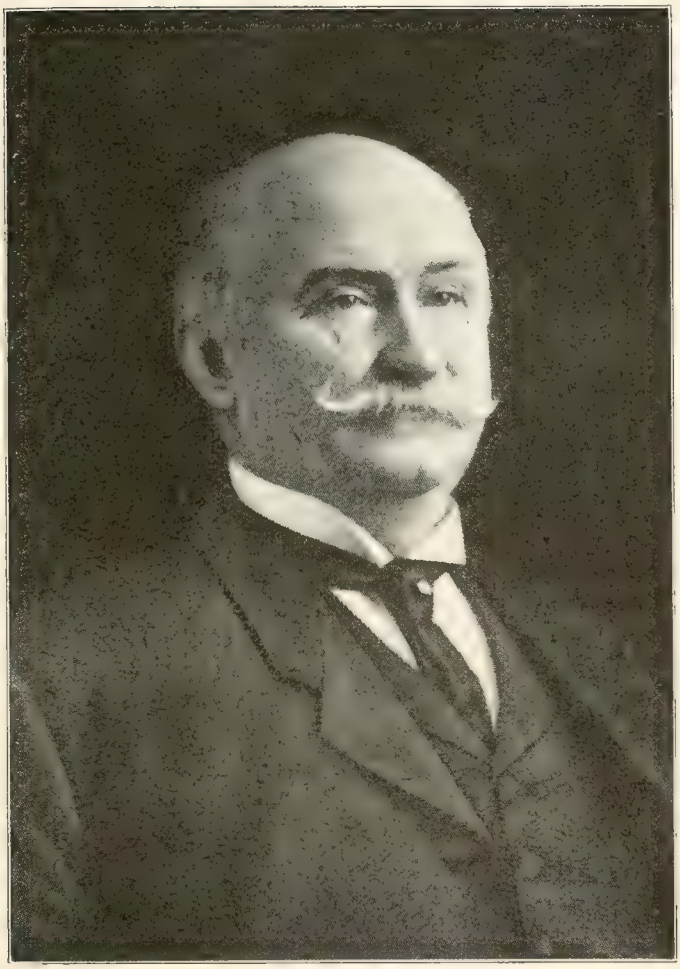
The son, Henry Glover, Jr., was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 17, 1836, and passed away in St. Louis, August 11, 1872. His activities were chiefly concentrated upon philanthropic and benevolent interests and he gave most liberally toward charitable work. He was connected with Messrs. Eliot, Garland and others in the organization of the Newsboys' Home, doing everything in his power to assist those waifs of the street. He believed that each lad should have his opportunity and he did his utmost to provide in an institution those interests and advantages which are denied to the newsboys in their lack of home life.

The only surviving member of the family is Miss Jane B. Glover, who resides in a beautiful residence on Westminster avenue, in which hang many fine old paintings of members of the family. Its furnishings are most tasteful and beautiful and hospitality is one of the chief charms of the place. Miss Glover is a member of the Society of Colonial Governors through Governor Hinckley of the paternal line. Through the maternal ancestry she has become a member of the St. Louis Chapter of Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century and is serving as treasurer of the chapter. She is also a member of Laclede Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her ancestral record is one of which she has every reason to be proud and the name of Glover has been an honored one in St. Louis through more than three-fourths of a century.

AUGUST H. HEMAN.

August H. Heman was serving his fourth term as mayor of University City when death called him on the 3rd of July, 1920. His life was one of great activity and usefulness and he ranked with the substantial business men of St. Louis, where he was at the head of the Heman Construction Company, and with the representative citizens of Missouri. He maintained the highest standards in every relation of life, and the sterling worth of his purposes, his undaunted integrity and his progressiveness gained him rank with the leading residents of the commonwealth. He was born in St. Louis, October 17, 1855, a son of Frederick Heman, who was born in Germany and came to America with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Heman, when but five years of age. The family home was established in Washington, Missouri, in 1832, and there the grandfather of August H. Heman took up the business of farming and stock raising, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Franklin county, where he resided throughout his remaining days, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His son, Frederick Heman, came to St. Louis when a youth of fifteen years and completed his education in the schools of this city. Later he was engaged in the brick manufacturing business, conducting a brickyard on Twelfth street, near Market, then one of the outlying districts of the city. He followed the business successfully to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902, when he had reached the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Schreifer, was also a native of Germany and came alone to America about 1848, settling in St. Louis, where she met and married Mr. Heman. She became the mother of six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom August H. was the fourth in order of birth. She, too, reached an advanced age, having passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey when called to her final rest.

August H. Heman was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and early



AUGUST H. HEMAN

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turned his attention to construction work. At the age of nineteen he became city contractor for St. Louis in the construction and repairing of streets and sidewalks and for a period of forty-six years he continued in the city service. In 1888 he organized the Heman Construction Company, of which he remained the president to the time of his demise. He was then the oldest contractor in St. Louis. Not only did he execute important city contracts but his firm also constructed several of the buildings at the Chain of Rocks waterworks station and built the Cascades, the chief scenic feature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, on Art Hill in Forest Park. They did much street and sewer building, and in addition to operating under the name of the Heman Construction Company, Mr. Heman likewise became president of the Trinidad Asphalt Manufacturing Company, the first business of the kind established in St. Louis. He manifested a spirit of progress throughout his entire career and was ever ready to take a forward step when the way was open. His business integrity was unassailable and constituted a strong supplementary force to his enterprise and indefatigable industry.

On the 30th of April, 1888, Mr. Heman was united in marriage at Percy, Illinois, to Miss Leota Lightner, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Captain A. S. Lightner, a prominent and well known Mississippi river captain of the early days. To Mr. and Mrs. Heman was born a son, Alonzo G., who in June, 1913, completed a course in the Washington University Law School as its youngest graduate. A life of great promise was cut off when on the 28th of May, 1916, at the age of twenty-four years, he passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Heman made their home at No. 6361 Washington avenue, in University City, and there the death of Mr. Heman occurred on the 3rd of July, 1920, after an illness of but one day. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and for eight years he was the honored and efficient mayor of University City. He always took a deep interest in politics and he labored untiringly to advance civic interests and promote civic standards in the city in which he made his home. He belonged to the Democratic Club and he was the last president of the Jefferson Club. He was likewise a member of University City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he belonged to the Riverside Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. His life was ever actuated by high and honorable principles. His career was a helpful element in public progress as well as in the field of business activity, and the sterling worth of his character was recognized by all who knew him.

GEORGE O. PERRY.

George O. Perry has made for himself a creditable name and place in financial circles at Moberly, being now the president of the Moberly Trust Company. As executive head of this corporation he has been a most instrumental factor in the development of one of the strong financial institutions of the state and one which from the beginning has enjoyed steady and gratifying growth. There is much that is inspiring and worthy of emulation in his life record, which had its beginning at Barnard, Nodaway county, Missouri, on the 1st of January, 1877. He is a son of James H. and Martha E. (Davis) Perry, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Georgia. They were married, however, in Missouri in 1867, having come to this state with their respective parents They began their domestic life upon a farm near St. Joseph and soon thereafter removed to Nodaway county, where they resided continuously until 1919, Mr. Perry having in the meantime become one of the leading and representative agriculturists of his section of the state. In the year indicated he disposed of his farm and he and his wife retired to Kansas City, where they are now making their home, the success of his former years enabling him to rest from further business cares.

George O. Perry was educated in the public schools of Nodaway county to the age of sixteen years, when he took up the study of pharmacy in a drug store at Maryville and was made a registered pharmacist in 1901. He worked for wages for about five years and in 1898 established a drug store on his own account, purchasing the business of the man for whom he had formerly worked. He then conducted his store with growing success for five years and in 1903 identified himself with the banking business, accepting the position of assistant cashier in the Bank of De Witt at De Witt, Arkansas. He is one of four brothers now well

known in banking circles, his elder brother, J. W. Perry, being the president of the National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, Missouri, while H. C. Perry was until recently president of the American National Bank of McAlester, Oklahoma, but is now engaged in the crushed stone business at that place. A third brother, B. L. Perry, was formerly assistant cashier of the Moberly Trust Company but is now vice president of the Condon National Bank at Coffeyville, Kansas, a two-million-dollar institution.

It was at De Witt, Arkansas, that George O. Perry laid the foundation of his banking education and subsequent success. He remained at De Witt for three years, gaining comprehensive knowledge of the business in various phases. In 1906 he came to Moberly to assist in the organization of the Moberly Trust Company and, when this was effected, he was made secretary of the company and in 1910 was elected to the presidency of the institution, which now has assets of practically one million dollars. The bank is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, has surplus and undivided profits of about twenty-three thousand dollars, while its deposits reach approximately eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Mr. Perry had no acquaintances when he removed to Moberly in July, 1906. Through the intervening period the business of the bank has steadily grown and as his acquaintance has widened he has become recognized as one of the most forceful, resourceful and prominent factors in the financial circles of northeastern Missouri.

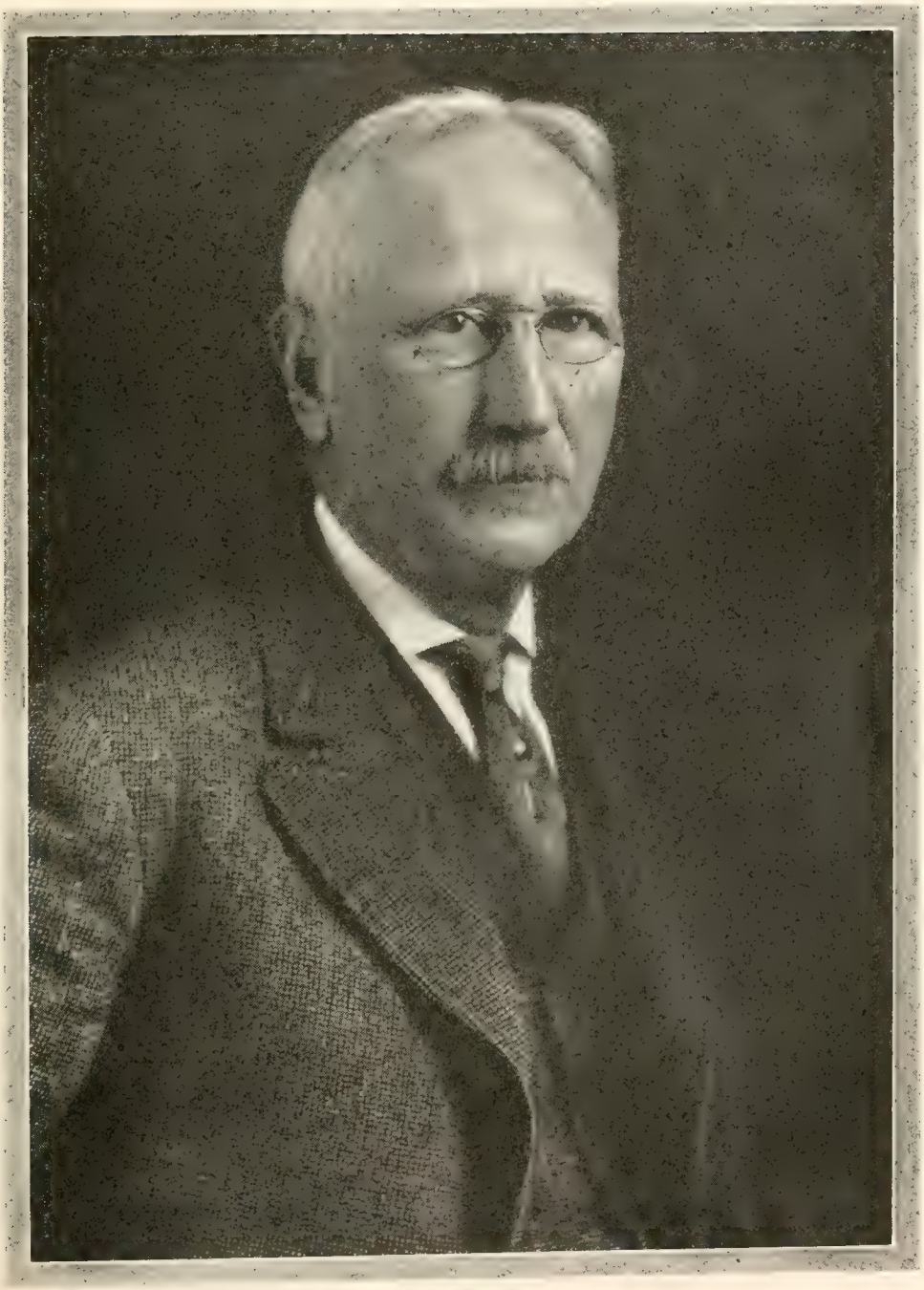
On the 14th of June, 1906, Mr. Perry was married at Paris, Tennessee, to Miss Cecile Greer and they have become the parents of six children, five of whom are living: George G., Katherine, Martha, William H. and Marian. The fourth child, Jerry W., has passed away.

Mr. Perry is a member of Moberly Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M., also of Moberly Lodge, No. 936, B. P. O. E., the Modern Woodmen of America, the Moberly Country Club and the Moberly Chamber of Commerce. Through the period of the World war he was very active in promoting all those interests which had to do with sustaining the government and maintaining the interests of the soldiers. He was chairman of the Red Cross committee of Randolph county, was the district chairman of the Y. M. C. A., and county chairman of the Salvation Army war work. He gave to all war activities the most loyal and patriotic support and his efforts in behalf of these various organizations were far-reaching and resultant. Mr. Perry is an ardent republican in politics but has never had desire for public office, preferring to devote his undivided time to his banking and other interests. Notwithstanding this he has never been remiss in the duties of citizenship and takes an active and helpful part in all civic matters, giving his allegiance to those projects which are promoted for the welfare of city, commonwealth or country. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and are people of the highest social prominence, his position in that regard being equal to the place of leadership which he occupies in business circles.

MILLARD F. WATTS.

For forty-one years Millard F. Watts has been engaged in law practice in St. Louis. Possessing none of those spectacular qualities which often dazzle but are seldom enduring, he has by reason of his knowledge of the law and his devotion to the interests of his clients won a most creditable position as a capable and thoroughly dependable lawyer, who as senior partner in the firm of Watts, Gentry & Lee, is largely concentrating his energy upon corporation practice.

Mr. Watts was born in Missouri and is descended from old and distinguished American families, having every reason to be proud of his ancestral history. The family came originally from England in the year 1670. In the paternal line the ancestry can be traced back to the Jefferson family, Miss Mary Jefferson, a sister of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States and author of the Declaration of Independence, becoming the wife of a Mr. Turpin, and their daughter was married to Colonel Obadiah Smith, while a daughter of this marriage became Mrs. Watts, the grandmother of Millard F. Watts. His father, James J. Watts, a native of Virginia, came to Missouri in 1838 and for many years continued in the practice of medicine at Fayette, where he continued to make his home until his



MILLARD F. WATTS

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death in 1894. In early manhood he wedded Martha W. Lewis, who was also a representative of an old Virginia family and who passed away in 1907.

Millard F. Watts, reared in Fayette, entered upon his college course as a student in Central College in his native city and afterward attended Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and still later the Washington University at St. Louis, matriculating there as a law student and graduating in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and through the intervening period of more than four decades has successfully practiced his profession in St. Louis. He was associated with Judge S. M. Breckenridge until the latter's death, and in 1898 he entered into partnership relations with Judge Shepard Barclay and Judge McKeighan. The firm maintained an uninterrupted existence until 1901, after which Mr. Watts continued the partnership with Judge McKeighan. In 1903 they were joined by Judge Horatio D. Wood, who continued a partner until his death in 1905, after which Mr. Watts and Judge McKeighan were again alone until the latter passed away in March, 1908. Several years later Mr. Watts joined with Judge W. M. Williams and Tyson S. Dines in organizing the firm of Watts, Williams & Dines. In 1913 the firm of Watts, Gentry & Lee was formed and they have since concentrated their attention upon corporation law. Mr. Watts was general counsel for the Terminal Railroads Association of St. Louis for many years. He is a man of strong determination, fearless and honest, and possesses comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, especially as relating to all corporation matters. He is identified with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations, and has at all times enjoyed the full confidence and highest respect of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

Mr. Watts is married and occupies a beautiful home in St. Louis. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church, in which he served for many years as vestryman, and his political allegiance has always been given to the republican party. He has ever kept thoroughly informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day and upon all sociological, economic and political problems keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age.

ELBERT LEE WILLIAMS.

Elbert Lee Williams, assistant cashier of the Security National Bank of Kansas City, was born in Mitchell county, Kansas, in 1885, a son of E. J. and Elmira (Weaver) Williams, the former a native of the state of New York, while the latter was born in Nova Scotia. They were married in Wisconsin, the father becoming a pioneer settler of the southern section of that state. Later he was connected with the Missouri Pacific Railway and did much important construction work for that corporation. Subsequently he was for years in charge of the Grand Avenue station in Kansas City, devoting much of his life to railroad service. He is now living retired at the age of eighty years, having been born on the 1st of January, 1840, and he is in full possession of his faculties, greatly enjoying travel and outdoor life. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has long given his stalwart support to the republican party. He was a son of Daniel Williams, who was one of the earliest settlers of Wisconsin and who reached the notable old age of ninety-five years.

Elbert Lee Williams was the second in a family of three children. He pursued a high school education at Stockton, Kansas, and afterward spent two years as a student at Washburn College. Since that time he has given his attention to banking. He was first assistant cashier of the Exchange State Bank, which later became the Stockton National Bank, and of this he was elected cashier, filling the position for ten years. Later he was in the government service of Kansas as deputy bank commissioner under Walter E. Wilson, filling that position for three years, at the end of which time he came to Kansas City and on the 1st of July, 1919, entered the Security National Bank as its assistant cashier, in which capacity he has since served. He also organized the Farmers State Bank at Speed, Kansas, of which he is yet the vice president and one of the large stockholders. He is very attentive to business and in its conduct displays unfailing tact and courtesy, which command for him high respect.

In Boulder, Colorado, in 1907, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Ethel Smith, daughter of John G. Smith, and they have three children, Clara Elmira, Dorothy Jean and Elbert John, aged respectively six, four and two years. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Congregational church and in political belief Mr. Williams is a republican. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees in Stockton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while later he became a representative of the chapter, council and commandery and is now a member of Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salina, Kansas. He formerly filled many of the chairs in Masonry and has ever been a loyal and exemplary representative of the craft. He is fond of all outdoor sports, to which he turns for recreation. In matters of citizenship he always stands on the side of progress, reform and improvement and during the period of the World war he was very active in promoting the loan drives. A lover of music, he possesses a good bass voice and has frequently been a solo singer in churches. Those who meet him in social relations entertain for him the warmest regard and he has the happy faculty of making friends wherever he goes. In business, too, he has accomplished everything that he has undertaken. His thoroughness in investigating the financial condition of customers to whom he would give credit, combined with his experience, has made him a substantial factor in financial circles and in this connection he is making continuous progress.

CLEMENT A. LAWLER.

Clement A. Lawler, engaged in the general practice of law in Kansas City, was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, September 13, 1874, his parents being John and Catharine (Dinan) Lawler, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They came as children to the United States with their respective parents and John Lawler became a railroad official at various points in the east, and in 1857 moved to Prairie du Chien, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company extended its lines to that point. He was also active in public affairs of his community and was a recognized leader in the ranks of the democratic party in the northwest.

Clement A. Lawler attended the schools of his native city and also became a student in Campion College at Prairie du Chien, while later he matriculated in Cornell University, in which he took the Bachelor of Arts degree and then took up the study of law, gaining the LL. B. degree.

In 1898 Clement A. Lawler entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Kansas City in connection with Frank Hagerman, and from 1902 until 1908 he was one of the trial lawyers with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, remaining in its legal department until he took up general practice alone in 1908. Through the intervening period he has enjoyed a good clientage that has connected him with much important litigation.

In his political views Mr. Lawler has always been a democrat and is keenly interested in the success of the party. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, the City Club, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to the Knights of Columbus and to the Catholic Club of Kansas City. He is a past grand knight and district deputy of the Knights of Columbus and he is a very active worker in the Catholic church.

ORRON D. EVANS.

Orron D. Evans, well known in insurance circles of St. Louis, is conducting business under the name of Orron D. Evans Underwriters Agency. He was born in Rome, Georgia, September 13, 1886, and is a son of Walter M. and Lena A. (Godwin) Evans. The father was a prominent manufacturer and distiller, who was born in Rome, Georgia, and died in 1908, having for three years survived his wife, who passed away in 1905, leaving a family of seven children, all of whom are living.

The eldest is Orron D. Evans of this review, who pursued his education in the public schools of Weaver, Alabama, but left school at the age of fifteen years and

has since made his own way in the world. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors and enterprise. He came to St. Louis in 1906 and entered the employ of the American Car & Foundry Company, with which he remained for a year as a draftsman. He was afterward with Edward M. Davis & Company, an insurance firm, which he represented as a solicitor, and later he was connected with the St. Louis Fire Insurance Company until 1911. He then established business on his own account under the name of the Orron D. Evans Underwriters Agency, occupying rooms in the Pierce building. They are sole agents for the Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, at St. Louis, and are also agents for a number of other companies, handling all kinds of insurance save life.

In 1911 Mr. Evans was married to Miss Bessie Healey, daughter of Ira A. Healey, of Texas, and they have become the parents of two children: Margaret Lee, seven years of age, who is attending school; and Jeannette, a little maiden of five summers.

Mr. Evans is a member of the City Club, of Keystone Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, K. T.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Third Baptist church and in these organizations is held in high esteem by the membership, who know him as a man of personal worth as well as business ability, loyal in his friendships and progressive in citizenship.

CHARLES P. COMER.

Charles P. Comer, attorney at law, was born in Coffeyville, Kansas, April 10, 1880, his parents being Stephen S. and Eliza (Hughes) Comer, the latter a native of Illinois. The father became a physician and practiced medicine for many years, but is now living retired in North Dakota. While a resident of Kansas he was a very prominent worker in the church and acted as superintendent of the Sunday school. To him and his wife were born three children, two daughters and Charles P. Comer, who is the eldest.

In the public schools of his native state Charles P. Comer began his education, which was continued in the Missouri University and in a night school of St. Louis. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he carefully studied the principles of jurisprudence and won his admission to the bar in 1908 and through the intervening period of twelve years he has successfully engaged in practice. He was associated with John Dowdall, but later the partnership was dissolved and he has since been alone. Recognizing the value of thorough preparation of his cases, he never enters the court room unprepared to present his cause in the strongest possible light and to meet the attacks of the opposing counsel. He has won many favorable verdicts for his clients and he is now at the head of a large law practice.

Mr. Comer has also been active in republican politics and is now a member of the Missouri general assembly, serving on a number of important committees, including that on private corporations and municipal corporations. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and makes his home in its club rooms. He has a wide acquaintance among leading business men of the city and is highly esteemed not only in St. Louis but throughout the state.

CHARLES MARCUS RICE.

Charles Marcus Rice is engaged in the practice of law at the St. Louis bar, being associated with Joseph W. Lewis under the firm style of Lewis & Rice. He is a son of Jonathan Rice, who won distinction, prominence and success in the commercial field, and the record of the son rivals that of his father as a representative of the profession of law. The history of his parents and of his ancestry is given at length on another page of this work.

Charles Marcus Rice who was born in St. Louis, April 8, 1882, was educated

in the public schools, in Smith Academy and in Washington University, being graduated from the last named with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904 and with the LL. B. degree in 1907. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work and having qualified for admission to the bar, he entered upon the active duties of the profession in January, 1906, and has since been admitted to the United States supreme court. He belongs to the St. Louis and Missouri Bar Associations and enjoys the high regard and confidence of his professional colleagues and contemporaries.

On the 23d of September, 1908, Mr. Rice was married in St. Louis to Miss May Goldman, a native of this city and a daughter of J. D. and Sarah (Hirsch) Goldman. They have became the parents of three children: Erna, Jay D. and Jonathan, all born in St. Louis.

During the World war Mr. Rice was active in support of the Red Cross. He is the secretary of the Jewish Hospital and is constantly making ready and generous response to calls for aid along many lines beneficial to his fellowmen. He belongs to the Columbian and Westwood Clubs, the City Club and the Missouri Athletic Association. He is much interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of the community and aside from his profession he has been closely associated with business affairs as a director of the International Bank, a director of the Marquette Cloak & Suit Company, of the North American Electric Lamp Company and many other industrial and commercial concerns. His judgment is sound, his discrimination keen, and his unfaltering enterprise has produced splendid results in the attainment of success in the commercial field as well as along professional lines.

CHARLES S. ALVES.

Charles S. Alves, president of the Peoples Trust Company of Kansas City, a man of judgment, of vision and keen insight into financial problems, has developed one of the strong financial institutions of the state since organizing the Peoples Trust Company, which opened its doors for business on the 20th of September, 1917. He dates his residence in Kansas City from 1906, having come to this state from Kentucky. Joseph B. Alves, father of Charles S. Alves, was born in Henderson, Kentucky, and became a man of affairs and prominence there, widely known as the president of the Henderson Woolen Mills. He married Annie Henderson and they became the parents of five children, all of whom are living, but both parents have passed away.

Charles S. Alves was educated in the public scholos of his native city, being graduated from the high school at Henderson. He came to Kansas City in 1906, being then a young man of nineteen years, and was first employed in the old American National Bank for a year. He later became general bookkeeper for the Central National Bank, occupying that position for six months, after which he was sent by Granville M. Smith, chairman of the board of the Commonwealth National Bank of Kansas City, to Strasburg, Missouri, and was made cashier of the Farmers Bank of that place. He continued there for a year and a half and on the expiration of that period returned to Kansas City, where in connection with Messrs. Smith & Ricker, members of a very prominent live stock firm, he gained added valuable business experience, remaining with them until 1910, when he organized the Southwest Boulevard State Bank and became its cashier. He continued in that position until September, 1917, when with others he organized the Peoples Trust Company, of which he is the president. He is also the chairman of the board of directors of the Southwest Boulevard State Bank of Kansas City; a director of the Union State Bank of Kansas City; a director of the Colonial State Bank of Kansas City; and stockholder of the State Bank of Wichita, Kansas. The Western Financier said: "When Charles S. Alves organized the Peoples Trust Company, which opened for business September 20, 1917, with two hundred and fifty thousand dollars capital, it was his strong desire to make that a bank for the people * * * representative of the service such an institution should render, and the fact that he has succeeded could be told best in the story of figures, showing the deposits as follows: September 20, 1917, $790,000.00; December 31, 1917, $1,094,018.00; March 4, 1918, $1,130,161.00; June 9, 1918, $1,661,257.00; November 1, 1918, $2,373,570.00; December 31, 1918, $2,431,792.00, while in the last few

CHARLES S. ALVES

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months of the year 1920 the deposits were over $5,000,000.00. Mr. Alves is one of the youngest presidents of a city bank in the country,—only thirty-three.

In 1907 Mr. Alves was married to Miss Katharine Triplett Kitchell, a daughter of Nathaniel A. Kitchell, of Henderson, Kentucky, and they have become the parents of two children: Margaret Henderson, born in 1908; and Elizabeth Merritt, in 1912. Mr. Alves is well known in the club circles of the city and is now treasurer of the Mission Hills Country club. He is also a director of the Kansas City Club and has membership in the Mid-day Club and in the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., and he has membership in St. Paul's Episcopal church. He is a man of attractive personality who in his business career has displayed marked initiative, and his enterprise, combined with splendid powers of organization, has brought him to the front in the financial circles of the state.

CHARLES A. LOOMIS.

Charles A. Loomis, filling the office of justice of the peace in St. Joseph, was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, September 10, 1878, and is a son of Orton M. and Louise E. (Miller) Loomis. The father was originally from the state of New York, while the mother came from Virginia. When twenty-two years of age the former removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence came to St. Joseph by boat. Upon reaching the latter city he started up the street, where among the first people he saw was the Rev. C. Van Deventer, who later performed his marriage ceremony and also officiated at his funeral. Mrs. Loomis came to St. Joseph with her parents, Michael and Polly Miller, during her infancy, the family being among the early pioneer farming people of Washington township, where they settled prior to 1840, the land on which they located being known as a part of the Platte Purchase. Throughout their remaining days Mr. and Mrs. Miller continued to reside at that place and they took an active and helpful part in promoting the pioneer development and subsequent progress of the region. Mr. Miller preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land upon his arrival and afterwards secured other land, thus acquiring a large farm property, which at the time of his death was divided among his four children.

Orton M. Loomis was a young man in the twenties when he wedded Louise E. Miller. Previous to this time he had followed the milling trade but after their marriage the young couple located upon a farm, which was the land which she had received from her father. Mr. Loomis erected all of the buildings upon the place, including the dwelling, and added other improvements, keeping the farm in excellent condition and gathering therefrom abundant harvests as the years passed. He remained in active identification with agricultural pursuits to the time of his death, which occurred August 24, 1900. His widow survives and now resides in St. Joseph with her son, Milton M. Loomis, and is enjoying good health, although she has now passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. The property on which the State Hospital for the Insane, No. 2, is now located was all originally the homestead of Michael Miller and was purchased from H. R. Hartwig and O. M. Loomis on the 14th of June, 1872, for the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Charles A. Loomis attended the district schools of Washington township and was reared to the occupation of farming, his youthful days being divided between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. With the exception of two years spent in Colorado he continued to assist his father in the further improvement and cultivation of the farm until the father's death.

On the 16th of February, 1915, Mr. Loomis was united in marriage to Miss Agnes L. McEvoy, daughter of John and Mary McEvoy, but death terminated a most happy relation when on the 26th of May, 1915, after about three months of married life, Mrs. Loomis was called to the home beyond. On the 24th of July, 1917, Mr. Loomis was again married, his second union being with Birdie J. Kirtley, daughter of Phillip Kirtley, who was an early settler of Platte county, living near Camden Point. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kirtley still survive and are now residents of St. Joseph.

From 1906 until 1908 Mr. Loomis was in the office of the constable in the county courthouse at St. Joseph and in 1910 was elected justice of the peace, in which position he has since continued, having twice been reelected. He is a democrat in politics and an earnest worker for the success of the party. He is today the oldest justice in point of length of service in St. Joseph and he is known as one whose decisions are always fair and impartial, so that he "has won golden opinions from all sorts of people." Mr. Loomis is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 46, also of the Brotherhood of American Yeoman and the Knights of Pythias. His father was a veteran of the Civil war and Mr. Loomis during the period of the World war did everything in his power to further the interests of the country and served as a member of the Red Cross committee, taking part in its drives. He is a representative of two of the old pioneer families of this section of the state and his course has been in harmony with the records that have made the names of Loomis and Miller ever a synonym of the highest respectability and worth.

ARTHUR ELMORE BOSTWICK

Arthur Elmore Bostwick, editor of the scientific department of the Literary Digest since 1894 and librarian of the St. Louis public library since 1909, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, March 8, 1860, a son of David Elmore and Adelaide (McKinley) Bostwick. The immigrant ancestor, Arthur Bostock or Bostwick, came from Tarporley, Cheshire, England, in 1640, settling at Stratford, Connecticut. He was of the Bostocks of Bostock Manor, whose ancestor, Osmer de Botestock, was the Saxon proprietor, being named as such in the Doomsday Book. Also through Hawise de Kevelioc, countess of Lincoln, the wife of Sir Warine de Bostock, the ancestry can be traced back through various remote lines. His father, David Elmore Bostwick, was a physician, who won his professional degree upon graduation from the Albany Medical School. He was active in public affairs, served as a member of the Connecticut legislature and at one time was grand master of Free Masons in Connecticut. The mother was born in Philadelphia.

Arthur E. Bostwick pursued his education in the Litchfield Institute, a preparatory school, and in Yale University, where he took a three years' post graduate course, being during that time the first holder of the Silliman Fellowship in physical science. He was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1881 and received the Ph. D. degree in 1883. In 1884 he was substitute instructor and proctor at Yale and from 1884 until 1886 was teacher in the high school at Montclair, New Jersey. During the two succeeding years he was on the editorial staff of Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography and in 1889 and 1890 was engaged in compilation and editorial work with Henry Holt & Company. From 1890 until 1892 he was assistant editor of The Forum and through the succeeding three years was associate editor of the Standard Dictionary. In 1894 he became editor of the scientific department of the Literary Digest and so continues. From 1895 until 1899 he was librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library and in the latter year became librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, so continuing until 1901. In the latter year he was made chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, but resigned his position after eight years, or in 1909, to become librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. His editorial work and his authorship have made him known not only throughout this country, but in foreign lands as well. He is the editor of Classics of American Librarianship, the first two volumes of which were issued in 1915 and 1917. He also was editor of Frederick M. Crunden, a memorial bibliography, and issued many reports, pamphlets and articles. In 1890 he was joint author with John D. Champlin, Jr., of the Young Folks Cyclopedia of Games and Sports. In 1910 he published The American Public Library, in 1913 The Different West, in 1914 Earmarks of Literature, and in 1915 The Making of an American's Library.

At Carmel, New York, on the 23d of June, 1885, Mr. Bostwick was married to Miss Lucy Sawyer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rollin A. and Martha (Linn) Sawyer. Her father was for many years minister of the Presbyterian church at Irvington, New York, and had as his parishioners some of the best known New Yorkers, including Cyrus W. Field and Jay Gould. Later he was an editorial writer on The

Evangelist of New York and a professor in the Theological School at Bloomfield, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Andrew Linn, who married Margaret McKittrick, daughter of William Victor Jones, of St. Louis; Elmore McNeill, who married Alma Sterling, daughter of Fitzhugh Simon, of St. Louis; and Esther.

Since 1874 Mr. Bostwick has been a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, is now identified with the parish of St. Peter's and in 1914-'16 was president of the Church Club of St. Louis. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. He is a prominent figure in connection with various fraternities and clubs, having membership with the Scroll and Key Society of Yale, with Yale Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, with the Authors Club of New York, the Library Club of New York, the University and City Clubs of St. Louis, the Round Table, the Artists Guild, the Town and Gown Club of St. Louis and in the Civic League. He was a director of the Pageant Drama Association of St. Louis and is now a director of the Municipal Theatre Association, and he has been an active directing force in connection with many organizations in both the east and the west having to do with intellectual and cultural progress. He was president of the New York Library Club from 1897 until 1899 and from 1901 until 1903 of the New York (State) Library Association. In 1907-08 he was president of the American Library Association and in 1916 of the Missouri (State) Library Association, while from 1909 until 1912 he was president of the American Library Institute and of the Missouri Library Commission from 1911 until 1917. In 1912-13 he served as president of the City Club of St. Louis, in 1915 was president of the St. Louis Society of the American Institute of Archaeology, in 1911 of the New England Society of St. Louis, was a member of the council of New York State University in 1904 and a delegate to the Copyright Conference in 1905-06, while since 1917 he has been a member of the Municipal Art Commission of St. Louis. He has recently been elected president of the St. Louis Art League.

W. WYAN GOODWIN.

W. Wyan Goodwin, attorney at law of Kansas City, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, March 16, 1881. He is a son of John H. Goodwin, whose birth occurred in Louisa county, Virginia, and who at an early day removed to Cooper county, Missouri, becoming one of the prosperous and representative farmers there, while later he won equal success in connection with the banking business. He was likewise prominent in public and civic affairs of Cooper county, his influence being a potent element on the side of development and upbuilding. He married Frances Gentry, a native of Winchester, Kentucky, and his death occurred in November, 1914. Their family numbered two children, the brother of W. Wyan being R. Gentry Goodwin, also of Kansas City.

W. Wyan Goodwin attended the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, after spending his early youth as a district school pupil in Cooper county, and in preparation for a professional career he matriculated at Yale and was there graduated in 1902 with the LL. B. degree. While at William Jewell College, in which he completed his course in 1899, he was a member of Kappa Alpha and while at Yale became a member of the Book & Gavel Society. In 1902 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Missouri and entered into professional relations with the firm of Goodwin & Pew, while a change in the personnel later led to the adoption of the firm style of Borland, Goodwin & Pew. He is now practicing alone and is making a specialty of real estate law, in which branch of the profession he is regarded as an authority. He is also operating extensively in real estate and has become the owner of much valuable property.

On the 10th of January, 1906, Mr. Goodwin was married to Miss Cara Lee Withers, daughter of Webster Withers, of Kansas City, and they have two children: John Herndon, twelve years of age; and Cara Lee, a little maiden of nine summers. The parents are members of the Calvary Baptist church and politically Mr. Goodwin is a democrat. He finds recreation in outdoor sports and is especially fond of golf, in which he holds the present championship of the Kansas City Country Club. He likewise belongs to the University Club and to the Kansas City Bar Association.

He has made steady progress in his profession and has also become known in the business circles of the city through his connection with the Pioneer Trust Company as one of its directors.

JAMES EDWARD NUGENT.

James Edward Nugent, one of the younger representatives of the Kansas City bar, is a member of the prominent law firm of Morrison, Nugent & Wylder. He was born in Paris, Missouri, May 25, 1883, and is a son of David T. and Sarah (Delaney) Nugent. The father was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, and followed the occupation of farming as a life work. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. He died March 8, 1917, and Mrs. Nugent is now living at Paris, Missouri. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom survive.

James E. Nugent was educated in the public schools of his native city and passed through consecutive grades to his graduation with the class of 1899. He afterward entered the University of Missouri for the study of law and won his LL. B. degree upon graduation in 1905. On the 21st of September of that year he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in practice. He was first associated with the firm of Walsh & Morrison, later the present firm of Morrison, Nugent & Wylder was organized. In his practice he specializes to a considerable extent in insurance law and in court work. He is successful because he is thoroughly equipped by training, temperament and willingness to put forth that industry which is just as essential in professional life as in other business lines. He is also thoroughly ethical and honorable and the confidence in his fellow lawyers is one of his greatest assets.

On the 29th of October, 1919, Mr. Nugent was married to Miss Ada B. Cochran, daughter of William F. and Kitty W. Cochran, of Kansas City. Mr. Nugent is identified with various fraternal and social organizations. He belongs to Kappa Sigma, also to Phi Delta Phi and is a member of the American, the Missouri State and the Jackson County Bar Associations. His membership relations also extend to the Kansas City Club, the City Club, Mission Hills Country Club and the Hillcrest Country Club. Of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association he is the president and one of the directors of the Western Golf Association. He is keenly interested in the public schools and is a member of the Kansas City board of education, doing everything in his power to promote the standards of the schools and render them effective to the highest possible point in preparing the young for the practical and responsible duties of life. Politically he is a democrat and from 1909 until 1911 he served as assistant corporation counsel of the city. He belongs to the Independence Avenue Christian church and is teacher of the Bible class in its Sunday school. An eminent member of the bar characterized Mr. Nugent as one of the substantial young men of the city. He is an excellent speaker, his frank manner appealing to his audience, and in every relation of life he is regarded as a dependable man, the public as well as his many friends having come to know that what he says he will do.

JOHN GILBERT HUGHES.

John Gilbert Hughes is the president of the State Exchange Bank at Macon and as such has contributed in marked measure to the rapid growth and development of this institution, which largely stands as a monument to his skill and business ability. Esteemed and respected by all, no man occupies a more honored position in commercial or financial circles and his life's labors have constituted a valuable contribution to the development and progress of the section of the state in which he makes his home.

Mr. Hughes was born in Bevier, Macon county, on the 3d of December, 1877, his parents being Joseph R. and Lenora S. (Davis) Hughes. The father's birth occurred in Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, on the 28th of June, 1850, and he was reared and educated in the state of Illinois, being but a young child at the time of

JAMES E. NUGENT

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the removal of his parents westward. From Illinois they went to Bevier, Missouri, and there Joseph R. Hughes learned the carpenter's trade, to which he gave his attention in the early '70s. He afterward took up the business of general merchandising, in which he was active for a few years. Later he again became a contractor and builder and was thus active to the time of his demise, which occurred February 12, 1882, he being but thirty-two years of age at the time of his death. In politics he was a stalwart republican and labored untiringly for the success of the party. He served as the first clerk in the village of Bevier after its incorporation and in all matters of citizenship his course was characterized by progress and advancement and marked devotion to the general good. The many sterling traits of his character have caused his memory to be revered and honored by all who knew him. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious belief was that of the Congregational church. It was on the 7th of September, 1875, that he wedded Miss Lenora S. Davis, who was also a native of Ohio and who since the death of her first husband has become the wife of Edward Elias, of Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were born three children, of whom two are living, John Gilbert and Ruth L.

The former was about four years of age at the time of his father's death. His boyhood and youth were passed in Bevier, Missouri, where he attended the public schools, while later he had the benefit of instruction in the Spalding Business College of Kansas City. He started upon his business career in 1894 as bookkeeper in the State Bank of Bevier and his capability and fidelity were soon manifest and won him promotion. In April, 1898, he was made assistant cashier and continued to serve in that capacity until May, 1901, when he was advanced to the position of cashier. He displayed much initiative, power and marked discrimination in controlling financial interests and it was largely due to his policy and efforts that the State Bank became one of the substantial and popular institutions of Bevier. He still remains one of its directors and in April, 1898, was secretary of the Bevier Building & Loan Association, rendering effective aid to that corporation for a period of five years. It was not long before he had gained a most favorable position in banking circles in Missouri and he was made the secretary of the State Bankers Association for the year 1905-6 and was also secretary of Group 1 of that organization. In 1906 he was made chairman of Group 1 of the association. In May, 1919, he was elected treasurer of the association, a position which he occupies at the time of the writing of this sketch. He is most widely known among the leading bankers of Missouri, all of whom entertain for him warm regard. Before coming to Macon he had entered into other business relations as a stockholder and director of the New Cambria Land Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Missouri with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. On the 1st of August, 1917, Mr. Hughes removed to Macon and was chosen vice president of the State Exchange Bank, while in January, 1918, he was elected to the presidency and is still the directing head of the institution, the history of which is an interesting one because of the steady progress and substantial development of the bank, which is today the largest banking institution of Macon county. Its present officers are: John Scovern, chairman of the board of directors; John G. Hughes, president; John T. Doneghy, vice president; Chris R. Maffry, cashier; and John J. Shea, assistant cashier. Something of the remarkable growth of the institution, which is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, is shown in the fact that on the 30th of December, 1919, its deposits amounted to eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand, five hundred and seventy-nine dollars, a growth of three hundred and seventy-two thousand, one hundred and twelve dollars in the last four years. Its deposits December 30, 1915, were four hundred and ninety-seven thousand, four hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-six cents; December 30, 1916, five hundred and sixty-five thousand, four hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-two cents; December 30, 1917, six hundred and seventy-nine thousand, four hundred and fifty-six dollars and nine cents; December 30, 1918, seven hundred and sixteen thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and three cents. The State Exchange Bank is the only one in Macon county which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, with which it became identified in April, 1918. It was in 1882 that there was established in Macon the Scovern, Logan & Willson Bank, which institution changed its name to the First National Bank in 1896. There was also formerly a Bank of Macon and a State Exchange Bank and in 1896 through the consolidation of these

two institutions there was developed the State Exchange Bank of Macon. In 1908 the present State Exchange Bank was formed by a consolidation of the old bank of that name and the First National Bank of Macon and from that time, through the leadership of its efficient staff of officers and directors, the new institution by leaps and bounds has come to the front until it is now outranked by none in Macon county. In fact it occupies a position of leadership among the moneyed institutions of this section of the state.

On the 12th of June, 1907, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Mary E. Walker, who was born in Clinton county, Missouri, a daughter of Judge T. W. Walker, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have three children: Ruth Lindsay, Joseph Rowland and John Gilbert, Jr.

Mr. Hughes has always given his unfaltering allegiance to the republican party and is interested in its success, but has never consented to become a candidate for public office, willing at all times, however, to perform faithfully his public duties as a private citizen. He is connected with the Masonic lodge at Bevier, also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Throughout the period of the World war he did effective work in connection with various activities for the support of the government and the advancement of the interests of the soldiers in camp and field. On the 28th of September, 1917, he became state chairman of the Liberty Loans and so continued through the second, third, fourth and Victory Loan drives, having charge of ninety-four counties in the state, comprising all the counties in Missouri in the eighth federal reserve district. He likewise acted as county chairman in the first Red Cross drive. In formulating his plans for government work and in perfecting the organization he made heavy demands upon his time and energy, but with him duty to his country was paramount to all else and he never hesitated to give unstintedly of his labors, of his resources and all of his personal funds to support the government. As a banker he knew much concerning the financial resources of the state and was thus able to plan the Loan drives and gain the support which each community was able to give. He gathered around him a competent corps of assistants and Missouri's record in connection with the loan is largely attributable to his efforts and powers of organization.

GEORGE K. WARNER.

George K. Warner is a well known railway official of St. Louis who since December, 1883, has been connected with the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company and since December, 1888, has been its treasurer. He was born in Mobile, Alabama, September 2, 1860, and is a son of George O. and Martha D. (Horn) Warner. The father was born in Macon, Georgia, and became a cotton merchant, well known in that connection. For four years he served in the Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston in the Civil war and his last days were spent in Mobile, Alabama, where he passed away in January, 1884. The Masonic fraternity found in him an exemplary representative. His wife was born in North Carolina and departed this life in August, 1907. Their family numbered seven children, six of whom are yet living.

George K. Warner is indebted to the public school system of his native city for the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He was graduated from the Barton Academy at Mobile, Alabama, with the class of 1874. Starting out in the business world, he was employed in the cotton business in Mobile, thus spending a few years. He then turned his attention to railway interests, becoming connected with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company as storekeeper at Mobile, where he continued until December, 1883. At that date he was made chief clerk in the mechanical department of the Texas & St. Louis Railway Company, now the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, and was at Jonesboro and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, from December, 1883, until July, 1884. At the latter date he became bookkeeper in the accounting department of the same company at St. Louis, so continuing until 1885, when he was advanced to the position of chief clerk and thus served until 1888. On the 5th of December of the latter year he was made treasurer of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Com-

GEORGE K. WARNER

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pany and has continued in this position to the present time, covering almost a third of a century. He is also assistant secretary of that company and is vice president, secretary and treasurer of the Paragould Southeastern Railway Company, the Pine Bluff Arkansas River Railway, the Grays Point Terminal Railway Company and the Central Arkansas and Eastern Railroad Company, secretary and treasurer of the Shreveport Bridge & Terminal Company, and assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas, the Stephenville, North & South Texas Railway Company and the Eastern Texas Railroad Company. His interest in and connection with railroads thus became extensive and he is prominently known as a railway official. He is also officially connected with other business corporations.

In October, 1882, Mr. Warner was married to Miss Helen R. Ewing, daughter of James L. Ewing, a native of Scotland, and of Martha A. (Hunter) Ewing, a native of Alabama. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Warner was celebrated in Mobile, Alabama, and they have become the parents of eleven children: Martha, who is the wife of Miller Patterson, of Maplewood; four who died in infancy; Robert H., also living at Maplewood; Anne T.; James L., of St. Louis; George O., who is married and makes his home in St. Louis; Lula D., the wife of Herbert Rodway, of St. Louis; and Margaret.

Mr. Warner is identified with the St. Louis Railway Club, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens Industrial Association of St. Louis, the City Club of St. Louis, the Zoological Society of St. Louis, the St. Louis Art League, and the Society of Railway Financial Officers. He is a member of the Church of the Holy Communion (Episcopal), in which he is serving as vestryman, junior warden and treasurer. He is a splendid type of the southern gentleman, never too busy to be courteous and never too courteous to be busy.

RUDOLPH S. VITT, M. D.

Dr. Rudolph S. Vitt, engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery and now filling the office of coroner in St. Louis, was born at Washington, Missouri, May 29, 1874, his youthful days being spent upon the farm of his grandfather, Eberhardt Vitt, a native of Germany, who on coming to America during the '40s made his way direct to Franklin, Missouri, where he became a pioneer settler and spent the remainder of his days. He was a farmer and stock raiser who met with substantial success in the conduct of his business. He was also a Civil war veteran, having engaged in military duty for several years during the period of hostilities between the north and the south. He married Katherin Decker, a native of Germany who, coming to the new world, settled in Iowa with her parents. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Vitt was celebrated in the Hawkeye state and they became the parents of seven children, six of whom were daughters, and six are yet living. The death of Mr. Vitt occurred in 1888, when he was seventy-four years of age, while his wife reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, passing away in 1910.

Dr. Vitt pursued his early education in the country schools at Campbellton, Missouri, and at the age of thirteen entered upon an apprenticeship to Ludwig Muench, a pioneer pharmacist at Washington, Missouri, with whom he remained for four years, receiving a very thorough training during that period, for which he has ever been grateful, attributing much of his success in later life to the thoroughness which his employer insisted upon and which constituted the basis of his later advancement. Removing to St. Louis, he entered the employ of Alexander Mastbrook, who conducted the Olympic Pharmacy. There he was employed for three years, during which time he studied in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and was graduated with the Ph. G. degree in April, 1893. He next became a clerk for Francis Hemm on the 1st of May, 1893, and in 1895 he was admitted to a partnership, while in 1897 he became sole proprietor by the purchase of his partner's interest. He continued in the business until 1904 and during the latter four years of the period studied medicine at the St. Louis University, where he was graduated May 30, 1904. Selling his drug business, he then entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery, opening an office at 3924 South Broadway, where he has since maintained his home and office, continuing in the practice there for the past

twenty-seven years. He holds to high professional standards, specializing to some extent in internal medicine. He has traveled extensively to perfect himself in his chosen profession by visiting the different hospitals and medical schools, and to his studious habits and his natural and acquired ability may be attributed his constantly growing success. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society and the St. Louis Medical Society, of which he was vice president in 1919, while for many years he was a delegate and counselor of that organization. On the 6th of November, 1916, he was elected to the office of coroner for a four years' term and he was for many year treasurer of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

On the 26th of October, 1898, in St. Louis, Dr. Vitt was married to Miss Caroline C. Fisher, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Ferdinand and Ernestina Fisher. They have one son, Edwin Fisher, who was born in St. Louis, July 30, 1899. He became a student in the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, Missouri, which he attended for three years. He then entered the Students' Army Training Corps from Washington University and was there studying medicine during the war period. He is now a student in the University of Missouri at Columbia. Dr. Vitt during the war was medical examiner for the eleventh ward exemption board.

In politics Dr. Vitt has always been a republican and in local and state politics has taken an active interest from the age of twenty-one years. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and fraternally he is connected with Meridian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with the Scottish Rite consistory, with Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees, the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in his membership in the Western Rowing and Century Rowing Clubs. His friends bear testimony to his sterling character and irreproachable integrity, saying that his word is as good as his bond. His friends are legion and something of his popularity is indicated in the fact that he led his ticket when elected coroner of St. Louis.

ADOLPH PFEIFFER.

Through the years of his active business career Adolph Pfeiffer, now deceased, was closely associated with the drug trade of the city. His activities, however, extended beyond that field and he became connected with various other interests which contributed to the business enterprise and upbuilding of various sections. He was born in St. Louis, November 26, 1854, and was a son of Jonas M. and Fannie (Block) Pfeiffer, who came to the United States in young manhood and womanhood, he from Bavaria and Mrs. Pfeiffer from Carlsbad, Germany. They were married in St. Louis, where for many years they made their home. The father was a highly educated man, having entered upon an educational course in preparation for the ministry. He was a broad and liberal thinker and after coming to the new world took up mercantile pursuits.

Adolph Pfeiffer was educated in the graded and high schools of St. Louis and in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, from which institution he received the Ph. G. degree in 1872. Prior to entering upon his college course, however, he had been employed in the Catlin Pharmacy at the corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue. He returned to the store following his graduation and became chief pharmacist in the establishment, continuing with that house until 1879, when he purchased a drug store at the corner of Broadway and Salisbury street in North St. Louis, there conducting business for three years. On the expiration of that period he disposed of the store in order to open a downtown pharmacy on Olive street opposite the post office, at which location he remained for four years. The close confinement of the store, however, was telling upon his health and he sold out, turning his attention to the manufacture of proprietary medicines, with which business he was identified to the time of his demise. He did not confine his attention, however, solely to one line and his activity was an element in the upbuilding of St. Louis and the promotion of its business development. He erected one of the largest garages in the city, known as the Cabana Garage, on De Balivre avenue. He was instrumental in the upbuilding of the section of the city at Washington

avenue and St. Charles street, where he established a moving picture show. He was keenly interested in St. Louis and her progress and did everything in his power to assist in the growth and development of the city. It was said of him that he carried a memorandum in his pocket of positions open and of applicants for positions and would go to almost any length to assist one needing work.

On the 29th of May, 1881, Mr. Pfeiffer was united in marriage to Miss Sadie Lilienfeld, daughter of Samuel Lilienfeld, who lived and died in Germany. The daughter came to this country as a young girl to make her home with a sister residing in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer became the parents of one child, Rose B., now the wife of Dr. Samuel E. Newman, one of the leading surgeons of St. Louis. They have two children, Ivy and Eric.

Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer were members of the Shaare-Emeth Jewish church at the corner of Lindell and Vandeventer streets and Mr. Pfeiffer was connected with the various Jewish charitable societies of the city. He was most generous and charitable, doing everything in his power to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He was one of the organizers of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, of which he was later made corresponding secretary and afterward president. He and his wife made four trips to Europe, traveling extensively and gaining that broad and liberal knowledge and culture which can never be so readily obtained in any other way as through wide travel. The death of Mr. Pfeiffer occurred March 15, 1918. He had made valuable contribution to the development of St. Louis and in his own business affairs had reaped the rewards of earnest labor, persistency of purpose and sound judgment. But it was the many good deeds which he did for his fellowmen that will make him longest remembered and cause his name to be cherished in the hearts of all who shared in his benefactions.

JOHN REID TURNEY.

John Reid Turney, assistant general solicitor for the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, with offices in the city of St. Louis, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, July 4, 1887. His father, John E. Turney, is also a native of Nashville and of French descent, the family being founded in America during the early part of the seventeenth century by his ancestors, who settled in Virginia. He is a lawyer by profession and has won prominence as a representative of the bar in his native city. He married Bessie Maury Reid, who was born in Tennessee and was of Scotch lineage, her people settling in Tennessee, however, at an early period in the development of the state. Mrs. Turney passed away in 1896, at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving two sons and a daughter.

John Reid Turney, the eldest of the family, began his education in the public schools of Nashville, afterward attended the high school at Kirkwood, Missouri, and then pursued an academic course in Vanderbilt University, winning his LL. B. degree in 1908. In the summer of that year he was admitted to practice and opened a law office in Nashville, where he remained for two years, when he removed to Jonesboro, Arkansas. One who knew him during that early period in his professional career said of him: "He came to Jonesboro, Arkansas, a young man recently out of the law school, inexperienced, without money and without friends, and within a very short time he demonstrated not only to his brother lawyers but to the public generally that he was a man of the highest character, absolutely honest, sober, energetic and painstaking, and as a result he made steady professional advancement and before leaving the state became associated with one of the leading lawyers of Arkansas. As a student of law he was energetic and resourceful and in the trial of cases demonstrated conclusively that he had a broad legal mind, capable of correctly construing and interpreting what he had read. Since connecting himself with the legal department of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company he has given most of his time and attention to interstate matters, and the briefs which he has prepared show that he has mastered the subject and has been painstaking and energetic. He is a logical and convincing speaker and every lawyer recognizes his ability, while judges give to him careful attention and consideration." It was in January, 1917, that Mr. Turney left Arkansas and came to St. Louis, being appointed assistant attorney for the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company.

while in August, 1919, he was advanced to general attorney, and on March 1, 1920, to the position of assistant general solicitor. He is a member of both the Tennessee and Arkansas State Bar Associations and of the American Bar Association.

On the 19th of April, 1911, Mr. Turney was married to Miss Martha E. Perkins, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and daughter of William O'Neill Perkins, of an old family of Williamson county, Tennessee. Three children have been born of this marriage: John R., Jr., whose birth occurred at Jonesboro, Arkansas, September 28, 1913; Ann Elizabeth, born at Jonesboro, Arkansas, December 8, 1916; and William O'Neill, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 11, 1918. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Turney has extended his membership relations to the City Club and to Jonesboro (Ark.) Lodge, No. 129, A. F. & A. M. In politics he maintains an independent course. He is truly a domestic man, spending his leisure time largely at his home with his family, finding recreation in garden work and in the study of political and civic problems, history and classic literature. He is said to possess exceptional genius for the development of statistical data and the interpretation thereof and as an attorney seems to excel in developing cases usually considered hopeless into winning cases when tried. Among his colleagues and contemporaries at the bar he is regarded as a chancery and civil lawyer of more than average ability, while in connection with railroad and interstate matters he has also excelled.

EDWARD ANSON MORE.

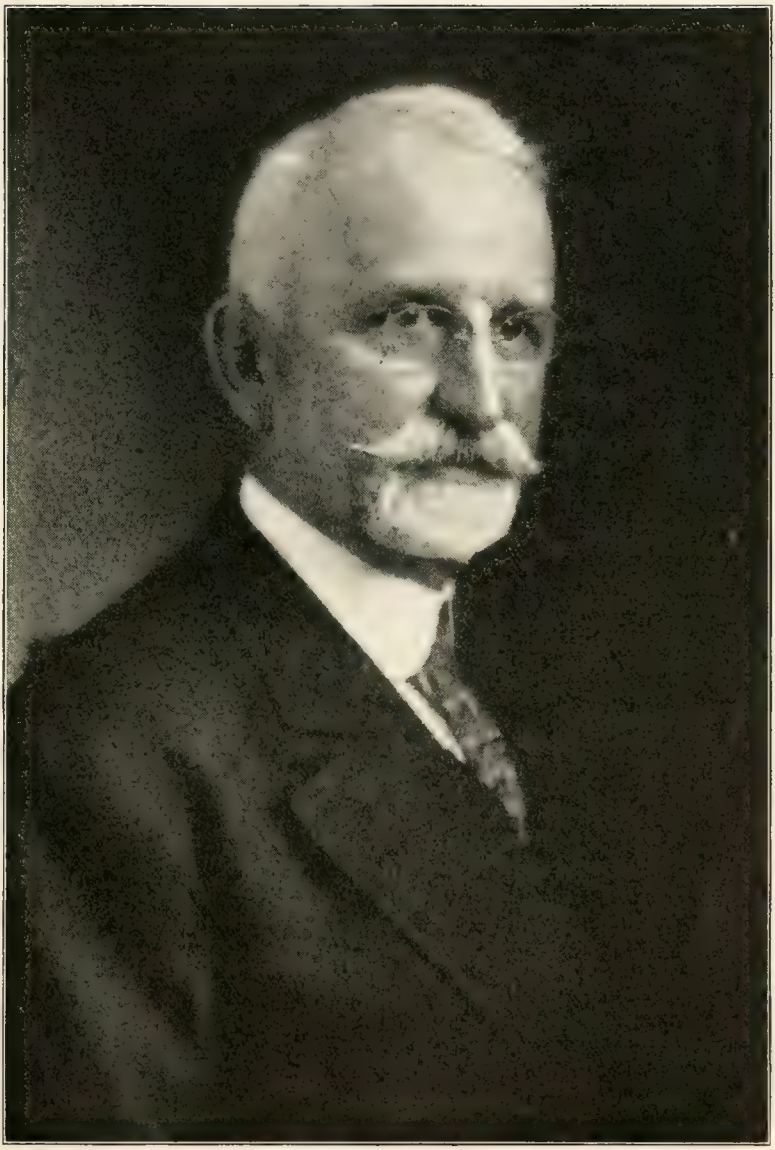
Edward Anson More, chairman of the Board of the More-Jones Brass & Metal Company of St. Louis, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1848, and is a son of Edward B. and Margaretta (Rambo) More. He was educated in the West Jersey Academy, in which he completed a course in 1863, and he initiated his business career as a clerk for the firm of More & Company in 1865, remaining with that house until 1876. He then gave up his position to take entire charge of the brass and metal business which he, with Mr. Jones had organized in 1874, while still associated with the other firm. He incorporated this business in 1899 under the name of the More-Jones Brass & Metal Company, of which he was elected president and treasurer, and throughout the intervening period he continued in this dual office until recently elected chairman of the board of directors, while J. B. Strauch was elected president. This business has become one of the important commercial and manufacturing interests of St. Louis. In addition to the brass and metal business he is the president of the St. Louis Chilled Bearing Company.

On the 20th of March, 1879, Edward Anson More was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary C. More and their children are Lucius Elmer, Enoch Anson, Cyrus Burnham, and Catherine Alice, but the last named is now deceased.

Mr. More gives stalwart allegiance to the republican party. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, also to the Civic League, to the St. Louis Country Club, the Bellerive Country Club, the Racquet Club, and to the Missouri Athletic Club. He finds his recreation largely in golf and outdoor sports. He is keenly interested in all those forces which make for the benefit and upbuilding of St. Louis and the advancement of the state, and his co-operation is counted upon as a valuable asset in furthering measures for the general good.

THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN.

Thomas T. Crittenden, elected governor of Missouri in 1880 and twice representative of his district in congress, after which he refused a third nomination, was one who left a deep and beneficial impress upon the history of the state. Absolutely fearless in office and actuated by high ideals, he introduced many reforms as well as many progressive measures. He was born January 1, 1832, in Shelby county, Kentucky, his birthplace being a farm near Shelbyville, upon which he spent his youthful days. He attended an old-time subscription school at Shelbyville and afterward continued his education at Center College in Danville, Kentucky, from



EDWARD A. MORE

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which he was graduated, as were several other men who won distinction in later years, including Judge John F. Philips of Kansas City, Governor John Young Brown of Kentucky, Boyd Winchester and W. P. C. Breckinridge, both of Kentucky.

Mr. Crittenden took up the study of law in Frankfort, Kentucky, in the office of his uncle, John J. Crittenden. He was a young man of twenty-four years when on the 13th of November, 1856, in Frankfort, he married Miss Carrie W. Jackson, and soon afterward they removed to Lexington, Missouri, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, opening a law office and continuing in the work of the courts until after the inauguration of the Civil war. He then became active in organizing a regiment of Union troops in connection with Judge John F. Philips and the command was mustered in at Georgetown, Pettis county, in 1862 in response to the call for three years' troops. He had risen to the rank of colonel ere his regiment was mustered out on the 7th of April, 1865, two days before the surrender of General Lee. On one occasion he was reported killed in the battle of Westport, south of Kansas City, Missouri, against Price's army. An orderly came to Judge Philips, who was in command of the regiment, and reported that Crittenden had been shot. Colonel Philips went to where his friend "Tom" lay and found him with a white face, looking like one from whom life had departed. Judge Philips, however, tore open the vest and blouse of his friend and on the pit of his stomach was a blue mark but no wound. He then took his canteen, in which he had some brandy, and poured it down Governor Crittenden's throat. In a few moments the latter opened his eyes and asked: "Am I dead, Philips?" The Judge laughed and told Mr. Crittenden that he was very much alive. A few moments later he sat up and said: "Let's go on with the scrap," and immediately went into the battle. His life had been saved by his pocketbook, in which he carried his money and some papers, a spent bullet having struck the book on his stomach with such force as to knock him breathless. Another of the name of Crittenden figured in connection with the military history of the country, this being his uncle, William Logan Crittenden, who was one of about two hundred native Americans that joined General Lopez in an expedition to free Cuba. He was a West Point graduate and at the time was twenty-eight years of age. It was in the spring of 1851 and they sailed from New Orleans. A heavy gale compelled them to make a landing about twenty miles from Havana, where they were captured by the Spanish troops and confined in the Atares castle, where they suffered all the tortures of the old Spanish Inquisition until death came to their relief.

After the close of the war Colonel Crittenden removed to Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1865, for feeling still ran high at Lexington, Missouri, at that period. He there formed a partnership with General Francis M. Cockrell of the Confederate army and they practiced together successfully until Mr. Crittenden was elected to congress in 1872. The partnership, however, was not dissolved at that time, but continued until General Cockrell was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Crittenden remained in congress until 1878, when he refused to become a candidate for reelection, having already served for two terms, during which he rendered signal aid in support of many progressive and important public measures. In 1880 he was nominated for governor over John S. Marmaduke, who became his successor, and John A. Hockaday, who had been attorney general under his predecessor. The four years of Governor Crittenden's administration are known as the most tempestuous in the history of the state. During that period occurred the great lawsuit with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which Mr. Crittenden as governor advertised for sale. This brought together the best legal ability in the United States, including Glover & Shepley, of St. Louis, Henderson & Shields, also of St. Louis, and Attorney General McIntyre, representing the state, while Judge John F. Dillon, Elihu Root and Attorney General Bartlett represented the road. The verdict was favorable to the state. One of the most important acts of Governor Crittenden's administration led to the breaking up of the noted Jesse James band of outlaws.

After retiring from the position of governor Mr. Crittenden came to Kansas City, where he resumed the practice of law, in which he was engaged from 1885 until 1893. He was then appointed by President Grover Cleveland as consul general to Mexico and filled that position for four years, greatly enjoying the many charms which Mexican life offers and having many interesting experiences during his sojourn in the Mexican republic. After his four years' service in the position he returned to Kansas City, where he maintained his residence until death called him, enjoying

the respect and honor of his fellow townsmen and of all who knew him throughout the entire country.

On the 13th of November, 1856, Governor Crittenden was united in marriage to Caroline W. Jackson and on the occasion of the celebration of their golden wedding on the 13th of November, 1906, they received many congratulatory letters, including one from Chief Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, from Henry Watterson of Kentucky and from many other prominent men throughout the country.

Governor Crittenden was a lifelong democrat and his sons have followed in his political footsteps, his son Thomas, Jr., being at one time mayor of Kansas City. Governor Crittenden was a man of most thoughtful nature, a wide and profound reader and a most thorough student of the science of government. In manner he was ever courtly and gracious, a splendid type of American manhood and chivalry. He passed away May 29, 1909, in Kansas City and thus ended the life of one who had left a deep impress upon the history of the commonwealth,—a man whose entire career was marked by devotion to duty, by the highest sense of personal honor and by the keenest recognition of the responsibilities and opportunities of life. Association with him meant expansion and elevation and he found his warmest friends among some of the most distinguished men of the state and nation.

MAJOR J. LILLY.

Major J. Lilly, of Moberly, enjoying a well-earned reputation as one of Missouri's able attorneys and gifted orators, was born upon a farm in Randolph county, this state, March 25, 1872, his parents being James M. and Margaret (Orr) Lilly, the former a native of Oldham county, Kentucky, and the latter of Washington county, Virginia. The father came to Missouri in 1836, settling in Marion county, whence in 1838 he removed to Randolph county. He was a farmer, stone mason and blacksmith, and his varied activities were contributing elements to the early development and upbuilding of the section in which he lived.

Major J. Lilly, acquiring a common school education in his native county, afterward attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, and in early manhood taught in the rural schools of Randolph and Monroe counties for two years. Later he was for two years a teacher in the public schools of Moberly and for a similar period was superintendent of schools at Unionville, Missouri. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor and, while thus engaged, devoted his leisure hours to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Fayette, Missouri, April 2, 1901, and since that date has been continuously engaged in general practice at Moberly. He has made steady progress in his chosen field of labor and has been connected with much important litigation tried in the courts of the district. His natural oratorical gift has been a valuable asset in his law practice, while at the same time his reasoning is clear, his deductions sound and his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact. He is now attorney for the Wabash Railroad Company and also for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company as well as other corporations and he has justly won a place among Missouri's ablest lawyers. He belongs to the Randolph County Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

On the 17th of July, 1901, in Monroe county, Missouri, Mr. Lilly was united in marriage to Miss Irma Ragland, daughter of Frank B. Ragland, and their children are Margaret and Frank Lilly. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and in social circles they occupy an enviable position.

Mr. Lilly is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a past master of Moberly Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M.; a past high priest of Moberly Chapter, No. 79, R. A. M.; past eminent commander of Tancred Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; and past worthy patron of Randolph Chapter, No. 150, O. E. S. He has also served as a member of the committee on appeals and grievances of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri and he is a member of Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He likewise belongs to Moberly Lodge, No. 936, B. P. O. E., of which he is a past exalted ruler.

In his political views Mr. Lilly has always been a stalwart democrat and has served as county chairman of the democratic committee of Randolph county for two terms and as a member of the democratic state committee of Missouri for two terms from the second congressional district and during the latter term was a member of the executive committee. He was chairman of the meeting at Moberly in which Senator Reed opened his first campaign for the United States senate. At various times he has been called to public office. In 1894-5 he was school commissioner of Randolph county, first appointed by the late Senator Stone, then governor of Missouri, and afterwards elected to the position. He was circuit clerk of Randolph county for two terms, being first elected in 1898. He has served as special judge of the Randolph county circuit court several times. In 1917, when the attorney general of Missouri filed a complaint in the supreme court, charging a number of coal operators of being in a trust to control the prices of coal, Mr. Lilly was appointed special examiner by Chief Justice Graves to take the testimony. During the World war he devoted practically his entire time, without compensation, to war activities, serving as branch chairman of the Military Training Camps Association, as permanent member of the legal advisory board of Randolph county, as chairman of the legal committee of the National Council of Defense, as federal fuel administrator of Randolph county and he also campaigned in behalf of the different Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other drives. In all matters of citizenship his integrity, his patriotism and his high purpose have been above question and Moberly and the state acknowledge their indebtedness to him in many ways.

ADAM E. FISHER.

Adam E. Fisher, a patent attorney of St. Louis, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, July 10, 1871. His father is William H. Fisher, a native of the state of New York, who became a resident of St. Louis in 1865 and removed to Hannibal in 1866. He was a soldier of the Civil war, serving with the Missouri state militia. By profession he is a lawyer and for many years engaged in active practice but is now living retired. He married Alice V. Vandercook, a native of Jackson, Michigan. She was a descendant of Anneka Jahns, one of the first Dutch settlers of America. The death of Mrs. Fisher occurred at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1916, when she was seventy-five years of age. She had a family of eight children, two sons and one daughter now deceased and four sons and one daughter still living.

Adam E. Fisher, the third in order of birth, was educated in the public and high schools of Hannibal, Missouri, and in Gates College at Neligh, Nebraska, from which he was graduated in 1895, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree. He afterward took up the study of law under the direction of his father and Colonel Rufus E. Anderson of Hannibal and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He then entered upon general practice in his native city and there remained until 1908, serving as city attorney of Hannibal in 1904. In 1908 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he entered the service of the United States government in connection with the patent department. In 1909 he removed to St. Louis, since which time he has specialized in patent law, and he is today recognized as one of the leaders in that field in the west. He enjoys the high respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession. He is also a director of the National Barriun & Chemical Company of St. Louis, is the president of the Adam Fisher Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, which manufactures patented specialties, this being the only exclusive business of the kind in the city, and is the secretary of the General Aerial Transportation Company.

At Kahoka, Missouri, June 7, 1899, Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Floda Hayman, a native of this state and a daughter of Dr. Hayman and Melinda (Davis) Hayman. The former, now deceased, was a prominent physician of Kahoka. Both Dr. and Mrs. Hayman were representatives of prominent Missouri families. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher has been born a daughter, Katherine, whose birth occurred at Hannibal, April 21, 1900. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the St. Louis Art Club and is very prominent in social circles.

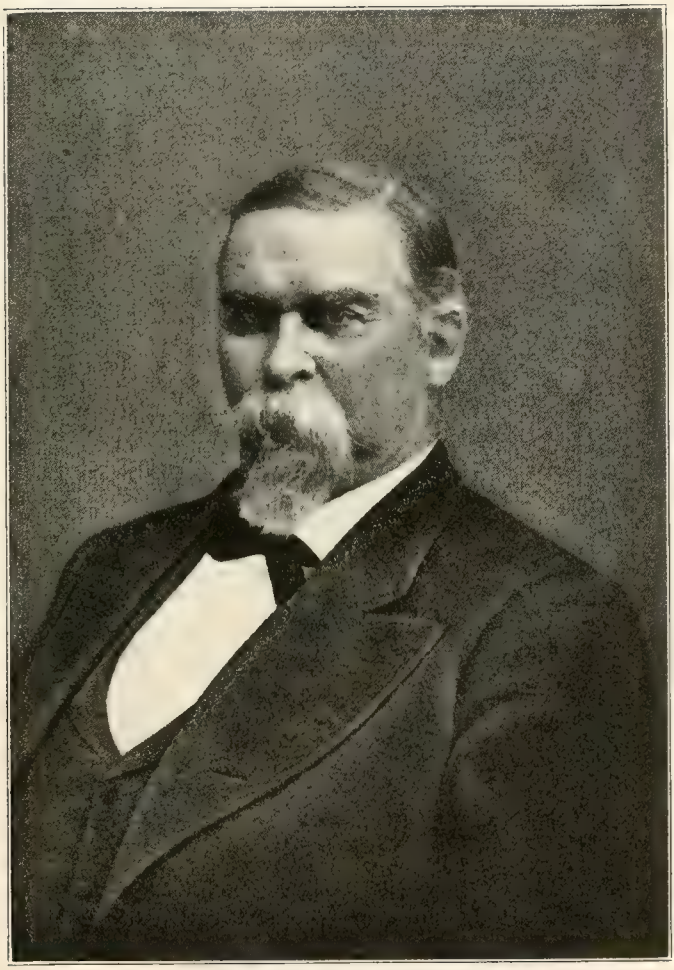
Mr. Fisher, while the United States was at war with Germany, served as a

member of the legal advisory board of the twenty-sixth ward. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Lodge No. 9, and with Missouri Council, No. 107, Royal Arcanum, of which he was regent in 1917-1918. His deep interest in the welfare and progress of the city is indicated in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, the Civic League, Riverview Club, the St. Louis Art League and the West End Business Men's Association. His aid and cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further plans and measures for the general good. Nature endowed him with splendid intellectual powers and through the passing years he has used his talents wisely and well not only for the development of his own fortunes but for the benefit of his fellowmen. At the same time in the conduct of his practice he has won distinction as a patent attorney and has also become identified with important corporation interests which have contributed to the commercial growth and progress of St. Louis.

GENERAL JOHN W. REID.

The life history of General John W. Reid was closely interwoven with the annals of Kansas City, rendering it imperative that mention be made of him, else any record of the public activities of the city would be incomplete and unsatisfactory. General Reid was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, June 14, 1820, his parents being John Charles and Esther (Austin) Reid. The family comes of Irish ancestry, the line being traced back through four generations to James Reid, who was the first of the family to cross the Atlantic. He came from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1731, and established his home in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Since that time various members of the family have figured prominently in connection with interests and activities which have constituted a vital force in the development of different sections of the country. John Charles Reid and his brother, the Rev. Henry Reid, who was a prominent minister of the Presbyterian church, were the masters of a noted seminary at Lynchburg, Virginia. The first named served during the War of 1812 as a member of a company of Virginia militia commanded by Captain Dunnington, and valor and loyalty have ever been among the marked characteristics of the representatives of the name. In early manhood John C. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Esther Austin, a daughter of William Austin, representative of an old Welsh family, who served as a captain in the colonial militia and afterward held a similar commission while on duty with the colonial troops in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Reid was also the granddaughter of Robert Alexander, founder of Liberty Hall Academy, now the Washington and Lee University, which was the first classical school west of the Alleghany mountains.

After spending the early years of his life in his native state John W. Reid, when a lad of twelve, was taken to Laporte, Indiana, where he attended the public schools and also continued his education under private instruction, thus acquiring a good classical training. He came to Missouri when a young man of about twenty years, residing at various periods in Saline, Cass, Clay and Jackson counties, and as the years passed on he came more and more into prominence with the professional and public interests of the state. He first took up the work of school teaching and while thus engaged read law, being admitted to the bar after thorough preparation therefor. He always applied himself with thoroughness to the mastery of legal principles and displayed considerable ability in the handling of litigated interests. When the United States entered into war with Mexico he put aside all business and personal considerations and raised a company of mounted volunteers in Saline county, of which he was elected captain. This company was attached to the command of General A. W. Doniphan and participated in the great overland march to northern Mexico. The success which attended the operations of this small expedition was extraordinary, and one might say that to it and to Kearny's expedition, operating on identical lines, was due the acquisition of all territory gained by the United States prior to 1898. General Doniphan had high regard for Captain Reid as a most ambitious and resolute officer, and in the "History of Doniphan's Expedition," written by Hughes, the same estimate of his character and ability is given. While in Mexico, Captain Reid was wounded and left the service when his command was mustered out at New Orleans the following year.



GENERAL JOHN W. REID

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With his return to western Missouri, Captain Reid entered upon the practice of law at Independence, Jackson county, and in 1855 assisted in the revision of the statutes of the state. He was a recognized leader in political circles and served as a member of the legislature and also took a considerable part in the border troubles preceding the Civil war. He was twice a candidate for congress, being defeated on the first occasion but elected in 1860, although he resigned his seat a few months later. He was appointed a commissioner to adjust claims against the Confederate government but probably had little time for the exercise of this function, as through the exigencies of war he spent a year in the federal prison in St. Louis, being released on parole to take no further part in the war.

Captain Reid became a resident of Kansas City about 1865 and resumed the practice of law. He likewise became interested in financial affairs. In April, 1865, upon the organization of the Kansas City Savings Association, he became president of this institution, which was the forerunner of a number of banks in the state, the movement reaching its ultimate achievement in the establishment of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. As a means of developing the material interests of the city and because of his earnest desire to promote the public welfare, Mr. Reid became an active factor in political circles, although not an aspirant for office. He nevertheless exerted much influence in molding public thought and opinion and was closely associated with many important public activities. He was largely instrumental in securing the first bridge and also the building of the first railroad into Kansas City, which probably more than any other agency influenced the future development of the then small town. In later years he gradually withdrew from the practice of law to devote his attention to his private business affairs and was thus engaged when death suddenly called him at Lee's Summit in 1893, while he was returning from his farm near that place. The sterling worth of his character, his contribution to public progress, his loyalty to his friends and his many substantial and admirable traits caused his death to be a matter of keen regret to all with whom he had been brought in contact.

Mr. Reid was first married to Mrs. Flournoy and they had one son, John Henry. Captain Reid afterward wedded Sallie Cochrane Magraw, a daughter of William M. F. Magraw, of Independence, Missouri, who was a pioneer in the Santa Fe trade and a man of means and influence. The son of this marriage, William M. Reid, is mentioned at length on another page of this work. By the careful management of his business interests Mr. Reid had become, in the course of years, a man of large wealth, and he had left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of his adopted city and state in many ways.

PAUL J. WIELANDY.

Paul J. Wielandy is the president of the Blackwell-Wielandy Book & Stationery Company of St. Louis, but he is much more than that. He is a man of well rounded character whose activities touch the general interests of society. While he has been a potent force in the upbuilding of one of the important commercial enterprises of the city, he has at the same time been the champion and promoter of many public interests of wide general worth, patriotism standing as an unquestioned fact in his career, while in the adoption of high public ideals he utilizes the most practical methods. Then, too, the social qualities of his nature are such that the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

Mr. Wielandy is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Jefferson City, June 5, 1864. His father, John F. Wielandy, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and came to Missouri in his youth. Taking up the study of law, he was examined for admission to the bar by Abraham Lincoln. For many years he maintained a prominent position as an active lawyer, as a legislator and a man of affairs in Missouri. Five times he represented his district in the general assembly and left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the laws of the state. He was also secretary of the board of agriculture for Missouri. He married Kate Wagner, who came to the United States from Germany when five years of age, her parents being among the early settlers of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Wielandy had a family of seven children, of whom Paul J. was the fourth in order of birth. The mother passed away in 1899, while the death of the father occurred in the year of 1912.

Paul J. Wielandy pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis, where for forty years he has been engaged in the book and stationery business. He was first employed by the old St. Louis Book & News Company and then went upon the road for the firm of Shorb & Boland, a book and stationery house of St. Louis, which he thus represented for twenty years. He withdrew from that connection to organize the present Blackwell-Wielandy Book & Stationery Company, joining in this undertaking his brother, F. H. Wielandy, and A. M. Blackwell, of Las Vegas, New Mexico. The partnership was formed in January, 1902, with Mr. Blackwell as the president and Mr. Wielandy as the vice president. The new company bought out the John L. Boland Book & Stationery Company on the 18th of June, 1910. From the beginning it has constantly increased its business and extended the scope of its activities, being today one of the mammoth commercial concerns of St. Louis, employing four hundred people. The business was incorporated December 24, 1901, with a paid up capital of one hundred thousand dollars and the company opened its doors for business May 1, 1902. A year later the capital stock was increased to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and more commodious quarters were secured. In July, 1904, the capital stock was doubled and the business of the house was greatly increased in 1910, when they took over the interests of the John L. Boland Book & Stationery Company. In 1912 they began the manufacture of loose leaf ,blank books, under controlling patents, box files, tablets, typewriter papers and stationery specialties. From time to time they have added the most modern machinery with all labor-saving devices and their plant may be regarded as one of the most up-to-date and best equipped in the country. While the company is capitalized for five hundred thousand dollars, they also have a surplus of two hundred and forty-seven thousand, four hundred and forty-eight dollars. The annual sales have reached more than four million dollars. They have recently erected a large new building ninety by one hundred and fifty-five feet, seven stories in height with basement, adjoining their old building, thus giving them a frontage of one hundred and ninety feet on Locust street, with a full depth of one hundred and fifty-five feet on Sixteenth street, their plant covering an area of approximately two-thirds of a square city block. Mr. Wielandy has also been one of the organizers of the Blackwell-Wielandy Realty Company, which was organized to furnish capital to erect adequate factory and warehouse quarters, and he is interested as a director in large automobile and insurance companies. The Blackwell-Wielandy Book & Stationery Company have fourteen large showrooms in fourteen cities and do an enormous business in books, stationery and holiday goods for children. In 1893 Mr. Wielandy was united in marriage to Miss Louise Angermueller, of St. Louis, and they have one daughter, Louise, who is now eleven years of age. Mr. Wielandy is a most enthusiastic hunter and fisherman and he is a member of the Missouri Fish and Game League, formed to promote protective legislation for game and fish, for the true sportsman is the one who seeks to protect from wilful and useless slaughter all those things which must be guarded against extermination.

Mr. Wielandy is a Mason, belonging to Mount Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he has taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites, while with the Nobles of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He belongs to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, also to the Business Men's League and to the Civic League, in which he has served as a member of the executive committee. He is now the president of the City Club, is an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, serving on its official board, and is a valued member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his patriotism is such as transcends all partisanship. He was most helpfully interested in many war activities and was one of the captains in St. Louis on the Liberty Loan drives. In all of his undertakings, whether in the upbuilding of his individual fortunes or the advancement of the public welfare, he has been remarkably successful. He has fathered many public matters, often against strong opposition, but he never makes an enemy, displaying notable tact in handling men and never losing his temper. He has never been known to surrender a principle to popularity. He is a man of excellent judgment and he cannot be swerved from a stand which he believes to be right, yet it would be difficult to find one who awakens so little antagonism among those who hold dissimilar views. One who has known him for many years said: "Energy, versatility and power to handle men are among his marked characteristics. He is

regarded as a most efficient and popular leader in club activities and is an entertainer of unusual charm and humor. He is a pleasing and convincing talker, notably quick at repartee, especially at public banquets." Another has said: "He is a delightful companion, very witty, full of good cheer, possesses a keen sense of humor and is an exceptionally good story teller. He is a grand host and his family relations are ideal." His entire life has been the embodiment of the Emersonian philosophy, "The way to win a friend is to be one."

JOHN S. BATES.

John S. Bates, engaged in the general practice of law in Kansas City, was born at Sarcoxie, Missouri, November 27, 1886. His mother died during his infancy. His father, John R. Bates, a native of Kentucky, removed to Illinois in early life and was a prosperous farmer of that state in the later years of his life, previous to which time, however, he had for years been superintendent of a state institution at Jacksonville, Illinois. During the gold rush to California in 1849 he made his way to the Pacific coast and while en route participated in fights with the Indians. He, too, has passed away.

John S. Bates, after attending the district schools of Greene county, Missouri, was graduated from the high school at Springfield, Missouri, and was also a student of Drury College at Springfield. He later became a student in the Kansas City School of Law and won his LL. B. degree in 1912. He was then admitted to the bar in Jackson county, where he has since practiced his profession. He has never entered into partnership relations, always continuing alone, and his success and progress may be attributed entirely to his own efforts and ability. Never specializing in any particular line, he has continued in general practice, trying all kinds of cases and trying them well.

In 1915 Mr. Bates was married to Miss Myrtle Tyler, of Cabool, Missouri, and they have two children, Ruth and Eva, aged respectively four and two years. Mr. Bates belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is identified with several fraternal organizations, belonging to Albert Pike Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also to Sicilian Lodge No. 39 of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of Lodge No. 10 of the Loyal Order of Moose, while of the social order, the Knights of Khorassan, he is the royal vizier. In politics he is an active republican. He is likewise widely known as a campaign speaker and his oratory, his convincing statements and his sound logic have had no little influence upon shaping the growth and securing support for the party. Along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Jackson County Bar Association.

WILLIAM HARRISON McINTIRE.

William Harrison McIntire is an excellent example of that class of men to whom energy and enterprise have constituted the key that unlocked the portals of success. Today he is prominently known in newspaper circles and also through his activities in the field of real estate at Vandalia, handling both city and farm properties. He was born upon a claim near El Dorado, Kansas, October 23, 1876, and is a son of Edwin C. and Frances McIntire. The father was the son of a Methodist preacher and enjoyed a liberal university education. Becoming interested in the west and its opportunities, he went to Kansas, settling on a claim, and there he engaged in farming and hunting with the Indians while growing up with the country. The grasshopper scourge, however, which completely destroyed the crops, so discouraged him that he returned to Indiana in a "boomer" wagon. He had taken his wife to this claim as a bride and she had experienced all the hardships and privations incident to frontier life with her husband. While there residing they drove to Wichita in a big wagon to do their trading, and as there were no fences, it was a cross country trip which required all day to go and come. Their claim was situated near the present site of the leading oil field of the world. Following their return to Indiana they remained in that state until they could again get upon their feet financially, after which they once more became residents

of Kansas, settling in Rice county, where Mr. McIntire engaged in railroading, continuing in that business until his death.

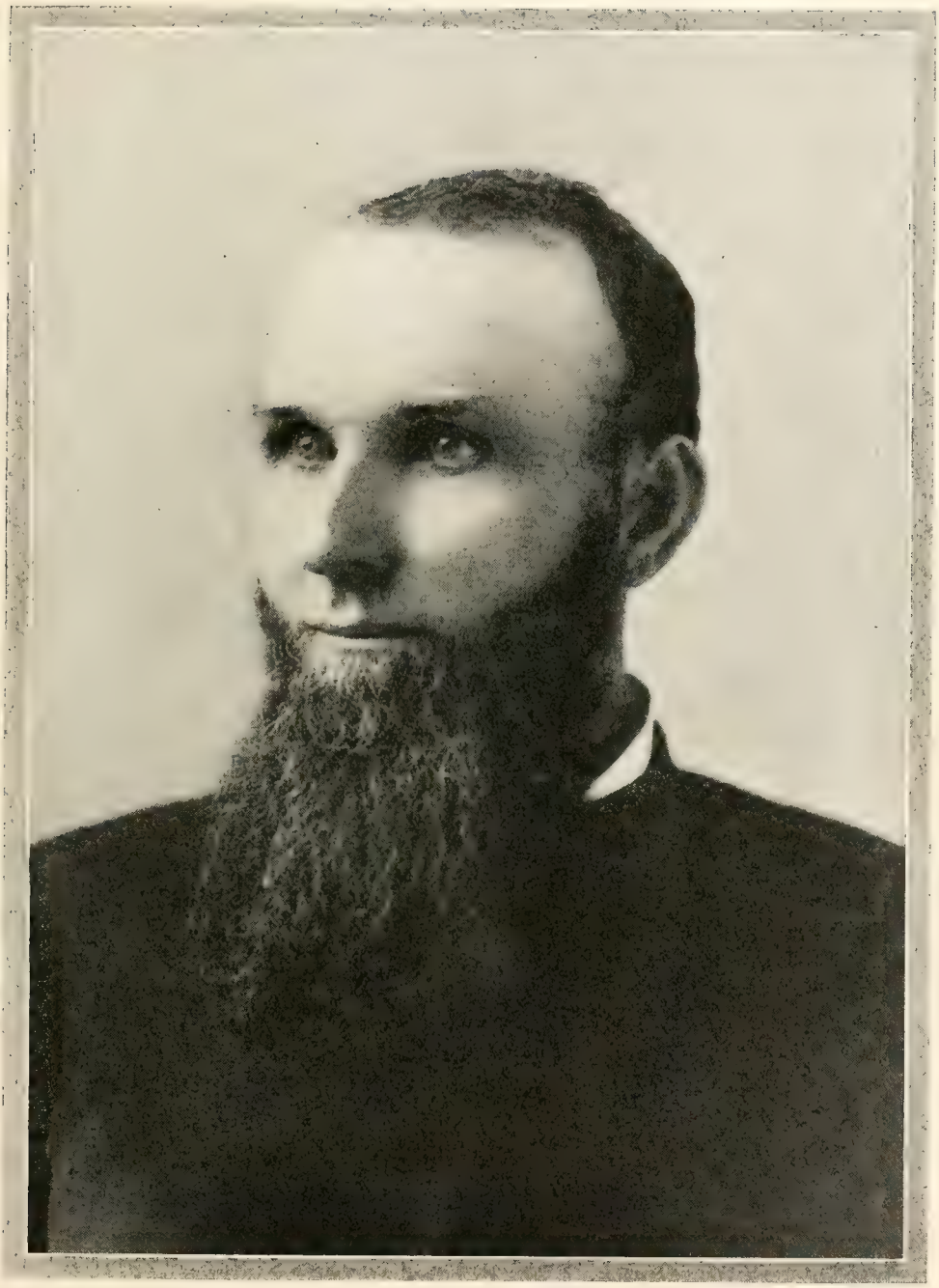
William Harrison McIntire had the advantages only of a public and high school education, pursued in Caldwell, Kansas, and in Syracuse, New York. The greater part of his knowledge has been gained in the school of experience and hard knocks. He has had varied business training, working at different times in connection with the hardware and grocery business, also in a feed store, an eating house, a dry goods store and in connection with telephone and newspaper interests. His advancement has not been made by leaps and bounds but by that orderly progression which indicates a mastery of every task undertaken. From grocery clerk he has worked up gradually, trading and saving, until today as the result of his capability and judicious investments he is the owner of two fine farms, one of a hundred and sixty acres and the other of two hundred and sixty acres, which return to him a most gratifying annual income. He also buys and sells real estate, dealing in farm and city properties, and his activities of that character have contributed in substantial measure to his present prosperity. He is likewise a prominent newspaper man, owning a fine plant housed in its own business building, and publishing the Vandalia Mail.

On the 14th of June, 1900, in Caldwell, Kansas, Mr. McIntire was married to Miss Molly E. Ridings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ridings, and they are now parents of three children: Deirdre, Glenn and Bruce. The parents hold membership in the Christian church and Mr. McIntire is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner; also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has preferred always to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, his close application and indefatigable energy winning him a substantial place among the prosperous residents of Vandalia.

ARCHIBALD McVEY.

Eighty-three years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since Archibald McVey started upon life's journey. The United States was at that time under the leadership of its fifth president, three of the number, however, having served for a second term. In the years which have come and gone wonderful indeed have been the changes wrought and the progress made along many lines, and at all times Mr. McVey has been an interested witness, while in his home locality he has ever been prominent in the work of progress and advancement. He was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1836 and is a son of William and Margaret (Dow) McVey, who were natives of Scotland, born in 1806 and 1808 respectively. In early manhood the father crossed the Atlantic and became a resident of western New York, where he devoted his life to farming.

Archibald McVey attended the public schools of his native state and worked upon the home farm during the period of his boyhood and youth. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal consideration and joined the navy, becoming paymaster with rank the same as captain in the army. In 1862 and 1863 he was connected with the West Gulf Squadron under Admiral Farragut and through the succeeding two years served as paymaster in the South Atlantic Squadron for the flagship John Adams, upon which he was stationed and which was then standing off Charleston. He likewise had charge of accounts of ten mortar schooners and tugs and a naval battery on Morris Island numbering one hundred men, making in all the largest number of men and officers carried on the books of any volunteer naval paymaster in the service. Among the responsible duties which fell to his lot was that of provisioning the fleet of Charleston, a fleet that never numbered less than thirty vessels, some of them being the largest in the naval service. Considered from all points of view, the position which he filled was about the most important held by any officer of his rank away from a home station. A unique feature of the duties which fell to his lot and the only incident of the kind occurring during the war, was his paying off a month's salary by flag of truce to the naval officers in the prison in Charleston. This money



ARCHIBALD McVEY

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was taken charge of by General Ripley, who was in command at Charleston at the time, and every dollar of it was scrupulously paid by the General to those for whom it was intended. General Ripley was a man of the highest sense of honor and a West Pointer, and this package of money which was given to him for transmission was of more actual value than all the Confederate script in the city of Charleston. Captain McVey was the first to land at that city after the surrender and he received his honorable discharge in 1866.

When the blockade was lifted and Captain McVey returned northward he left New York with the intention of making his way to Omaha, but changed his mind and in December, 1866, arrived in Chillicothe, still wearing the blue naval uniform of his country. From that time to the present he has been a valued and honored resident of this city, where for many years he figured prominently in connection with its mercantile interests. He established a small general store and with the growth of the city he enlarged his establishment until the McVey Dry Goods store became and remains today the largest of the kind in the city. He erected a modern double store building supplied with all modern fixtures in the way of lighting and heating as well as counter and other equipment. He made his store in every way attractive to the public through its neat and tasteful arrangement, the fine line of goods carried and the treatment accorded patrons. Thus his business grew year by year, Mr. McVey remaining an active factor in its conduct until 1913, when he retired from active business and has since enjoyed a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

In 1866 Mr. McVey was united in marriage to Miss Carrie E. Hawley, a daughter of Alonzo Hawley, and two children were born to this union: Frances M., the wife of J. H. Barclay, of Chillicothe; and Nellie, the wife of W. D. Vincent, of Spokane, Washington. Mr. Barclay became a partner of Mr. McVey in the McVey Dry Goods Company.

Captain McVey has long been an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, connected with lodge, chapter and commandery, and he also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Legion. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion and for eleven years he was a member of the school board of Chillicothe. He entered the board determined to secure for the city good school buildings and he never ceased his efforts until this was accomplished. He was curator for six years of the Missouri State University, being appointed by Governor Dockery. For several years he served as a member of the city council of Chillicothe and for two terms as mayor of the city and his public duties were ever discharged with marked capability, promptness, and fidelity. His entire life has been one of valuable service to his fellowmen and he is today one of the most honored as well as one of the most venerable citizens of Chillicothe. For many years he has been a member of the Episcopal church, of which he is now senior warden. His long life has been one of useful activity and in life's twilight his friends have reason to feel that the flower of his youth has reached rich fruition in manhood.

ORESTES MITCHELL.

Orestes Mitchell, president of the St. Joseph Bar Association and enjoying a large and lucrative practice, principally in corporation law, was born near Beuna Vista, Indiana, December 26, 1876, his parents being Levi and Sarah E. Mitchell. The father was a farmer and school teacher, devoting many years to those pursuits, but for several years past has been engaged in the real estate business in St. Joseph.

The removal of the family to this city enabled Orestes Mitchell to pursue his education in the public and high schools of St. Joseph and later he entered the Missouri State University as a law student, being graduated therefrom in June, 1900, with the LL. B. degree. He at once entered upon active practice, becoming assistant claims attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at St. Joseph. He occupied that position until March 1, 1907, when he resigned and entered upon the general practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged. He has always largely specialized in corporation law and his practice of this char-

acter is extensive and lucrative. He enjoys the confidence and high regard of his professional colleagues and contemporaries and he is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. His logical grasp of facts and principles of the law applicable to them has been a potent element in his success and the remarkable clearness of expression and adequate and precise diction which enable him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument but his every fine gradation of meaning, may be accounted one of his conspicuous gifts and accomplishments.

On the 15th of April, 1901, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Inez Altavia Samuel at St. Joseph, daughter of Cumberland G. and Martha A. Samuel. Their children are Samuel Orestes, Martha Elizabeth, Francis Marion and Maryle Florence. The parents are members of the Huffman Memorial Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Mitchell also has membership in the St. Joseph Country Club, the Commercial Club and the Elks Club. He is a very prominent Mason, belonging to Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as worshipful master during 1910. He is likewise a member of Radiant Chapter, No. 88, of the Order of Eastern Star, of which he was worthy patron in 1910. He has gone up through both routes, belonging to Mitchell Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; St. Joseph Council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of which he was potentate during the year 1918, while in the Scottish Rite he is connected with St. Joseph Lodge of Perfection, No. 6; St. Joseph Chapter of the Rose Croix; Albert Pike Council of Kadosh; and St. Joseph Consistory, No. 4, S. P. R. S. He served as venerable master of St. Joseph Lodge of Perfection, No. 6, and he was made a knight commander of the Court of Honor by the Supreme Council, A. A. S. R., on the 19th of October, 1911. He received the honorary thirty-third degree at Washington, D. C., October 24, 1913, and on the 18th of September, 1919, he was appointed grand junior deacon of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Missouri. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and in August, 1911, he was its candidate for nomination for circuit judge of Buchanan county. He served as a member of the board of education of St. Joseph from April 1, 1911, until April, 1920, and was elected president of the board for the years 1916-18. During the World war he was a permanent member of the legal advisory board and government appeal agent, associated with draft board No. 1 at St. Joseph. He was also a member of the Americanization committee of the State Council of Defense, representing Buchanan and neighboring counties; was one of the Four Minute men of St. Joseph and participated in all of the war drives. In fact during the period of hostilities he devoted the greater portion of his time to the various activities incident to the war work.

R. KING KAUFFMAN.

Among those men who form the coterie of leaders in the financial circles of St. Louis is numbered R. King Kauffman, the vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company, nor have his efforts been confined alone to one line, but have been important elements in the organization and direction of various business concerns which are elements in the commercial and financial growth of the city as well as sources of profit to individual stockholders.

Mr. Kauffman dates his residence in St. Louis from 1887, but is a native of San Diego, Texas, his birth having there occurred August 25, 1879. He is a son of Albert B. Kauffman, who was a colonel of the United States army, in which he served for forty-eight years, participating in the Mexican and Civil wars and in two Indian wars. His entire service was west of the Mississippi and upon the country's frontier boundaries. He was a native of Pennsylvania, as was his father, while his grandfather came originally from Holland. Colonel Kauffman established his home in Missouri and spent twenty-eight years in this state, passing away in 1917. He rendered most valuable aid to his country through almost a half century and his name should be inscribed high on the military records of the nation. He wedded Sarah F. Cochrane, a native of Massachusetts, who is still living at the age of seventy-one years, and they became the parents of five children.

R. KING KAUFFMAN

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R. King Kauffman was educated in various schools at the different army posts where his father was stationed, also attended the schools of Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis, and for a time was a student in Washington University. Like his father he joined the army, becoming a member of the Eighth United States Cavalry, to which he was attached for two years, during which time he was on duty in Cuba, serving as sergeant when he left the army. When he took up the pursuits of civilian life he entered the employ of the Wabash Railway, with which he was connected in a clerical capacity for three years. He was later with the Pacific Express Company for three years and then became connected with the Mercantile Trust Company in its real estate department. He worked his way upward through various positions, winning advancement by his highly developed capability until he was elected to the office of vice president of this great financial concern in 1917. He is likewise the vice president and one of the directors of the John R. Thompson Company of Chicago, controlling many restaurants in the United States; is the vice president and treasurer of the Temtor Corn & Fruit Products Company, of which he was one of the organizers, this company being extensively engaged in the manufacture of syrups and preserves; is a director of the Best-Clymer Company, a subsidiary preserving company of the Temtor company; is a director of the Piggly-Wiggly Company, having organized the Missouri branch of that great commercial concern; and is also a trustee of the Home & Housing Association of St. Louis; a director of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange; a director and vice president of Lowe's Real Estate & Amusement Company; a director of No. 1 Wall Street Corporation, of which he is also treasurer; and a director of the St. Louis Coliseum Company. Thus with many corporations he is actively connected, his voice having weight in the management of these extensive concerns, which are among the most prominent commercial and financial interests of America.

In 1903 Mr. Kauffman was married to Miss E. Eleonore Lohr of Cairo, Illinois, a daughter of Andrew Lohr, one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of that place. Two children have been born of this marriage: R. King, Jr., twelve years of age; and Anne Drew, nine years of age, both in school.

Mr. Kauffman is a popular figure in the club circles of St. Louis. He belongs to the St. Louis City, Sunset Hill and Algonquin Clubs, the Illinois Athletic Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Legion of Foreign Wars, the Rotary Club, the Travel Club of America, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club and the St. Louis Salesmanship Club. He is a Mason, and belongs to Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, of the Knights Templar. His business activities have made his name a familiar one almost from coast to coast and his social qualities have rendered him popular wherever he is known. He has long since passed the point of mediocrity and reached a position where he is active in control of mammoth interests, being a man of broad vision and high purpose, while his intelligently directed effort has made his career one of successful accomplishment.

ROBERT L. LUND.

Robert L. Lund, since 1906 identified with the shoe trade of St. Louis, his efforts constituting a potent force in making this one of the great shoe manufacturing and distributing centers of the country, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, June 14, 1875, his parents being Harry M. and Sarah (Stevens) Lund, whose family numbered two daughters and two sons: Elizabeth, Clara, Robert L. and Alfred M. The father is now deceased. The mother, who is still living, is a descendant of the famous Stevens family of England, which gave to the world the inventor of the steam engine.

Robert L. Lund attended the public schools of Louisville and the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1895, while in 1897 he received the Master of Science degree. In the latter year he was made professor at the Vanderbilt University and so continued until 1903. Through the succeeding three years he was consulting engineer at Little Rock, Arkansas, and in 1906 came to St. Louis where he entered into connection with the shoe manufacturing firm of Roberts, Johnson & Rand, later merged into the International Shoe Company, in the capacity of department

manager. He afterward became one of the directors, so serving until 1912. In 1915 Mr. Lund organized the Lund-Mauldin Shoe Company, now capitalized for one million dollars, and they conduct salesrooms at 1101 Washington avenue and operate shoe factories at Highland and Vandalia, Illinois.

Mr. Lund was married at Little Rock, Arkansas, to Miss Minnie Yowell, and their children are Robert L., Joel Y., William R. and Dorothy Y. Mrs. Lund traces her ancestry back to Captain Madearis (1770) and her parents were prominent in Little Rock circles. Her father was state representative of the Union Central Life Insurance Company and enjoyed a large acquaintance throughout Arkansas.

Mr. Lund belongs to the Noonday and City Clubs and the Ridgedale Country Club of St. Louis. In politics he is inclined to the democratic party, but is not strongly partisan. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He greatly enjoys golf and motoring and has recently returned from a motor trip of thirty-two hundred miles through Yellowstone Park and the golden west.

THOMAS ADAMS WITTEN.

Thomas Adams Witten is a lawyer of Kansas City, Missouri. He comes from a line of professional men of Scotch and Irish stock, which early migrated to Virginia and the Carolinas, the family settling in Tazewell county, Virginia, before the Revolution, where they have ever since been influential, particularly in professional and political affairs. They there established Witten Fort, which became a stronghold of importance in the Indian and Revolutionary wars. The father, Robert W. Witten, was a physician of Tazewell county before the Civil war. He married Sarah F. Riggs of Virginia. Afterward he removed to Beckley, Raleigh county, (now) West Virginia; and it was here, in 1858, that Thomas, the second of five children, was born. The name, Adams, is in honor of Steven Adams, a friend of the family, author of the noted song, "The Blue Alsatian Mountains," and who was also a resident of Beckley. At the outbreak of the Civil war Dr. Witten returned to Tazewell county and entered the Confederate service under the command of General Henry A. Wise, serving with distinction as a surgeon throughout the war. In 1866, he came with his family to Grundy county, Missouri; and was one of the leading physicians in that part of the state until his retirement from active practice in 1895. The later years of his life were spent with his son, Dr. E. W. Witten of Oklahoma City.

Thomas A. Witten spent his boyhood in Grundy county. He there attended, and, at an early age, was a teacher in the public schools. He was educated in the sciences, the classics and in literature in Grand River College at Edinburg, Missouri, and was graduated with high honors from that college in 1879, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. The year of his graduation, he went to Huntington, West Virginia; and for the school year ensuing was elected and served as first assistant principal of Marshall College. During this and the succeeding year, he also devoted himself to the study of the law under the guidance of his uncle, Judge E. Ward, then judge of the ninth judicial district of West Virginia; and was admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1881. He returned in the fall of 1881 to Trenton, Missouri; and there he began, and, for six years, pursued the practice of the law. But the increasing demands of his business were such that, in October, 1887, he removed to Kansas City, where he has lived and been active in the practice since. He was a partner for a number of years with Judge I. H. Kinley and Samuel Foster, under the name of Kinley, Witten and Foster. Later he formed a partnership with Roland Hughes, under the firm name of Witten and Hughes, which lasted until 1896. Since then he has practiced alone.

The early life of Mr. Witten was marked with the vicissitudes incident to the Civil war; yet he overcame them mainly through his own efforts, graduated into a well rounded scholar, and had won for himself a reputation for integrity and honor at the outset of his professional career. He is a lawyer of a studious and energetic nature, is possessed with a strong, resourceful and keenly analytical mind; and by virtue of these he has become one of the most profound and learned members of the Missouri bar. His qualities as a lawyer and his high ideals of the

profession have given him the confidence and esteem of the bar and have gained him an exceedingly desirable clientage, which has led him into all classes of courts and into a mastery of every branch of the law.

In politics he is a democrat of the conservative class. He has been a careful student of the history and principles of his party and of the science of government, and is a stanch and able advocate of his party's cause. In 1882, he was appointed city attorney of Trenton; and during his residence there, he represented his party in the various county, district and state conventions. In 1896, he refused to follow the leadership of Bryan in the free silver campaign; but advocated the election of the gold democratic ticket, and made not less than a hundred speeches throughout the state in that behalf. In 1908, he was a democratic candidate for congress for the fifth Missouri district.

After the time of the Spanish-American war, he organized, with Captain H. H. Craig, a regiment of volunteers, which was tendered to the governor of Missouri though not accepted, but from which seven companies of the Fifth Missouri Volunteers were later recruited. In 1901, when the possibilities of the automobile were beginning to be foreseen, he started the movement for good roads; and for ten years thereafter, he urged in speech and press the building of a system of state and national highways and it was the efforts of Mr. Witten that started the good roads movement in America; and he did not cease his efforts until the movement was thoroughly established and had become national in character. His work was mostly done in cooperation with the Kansas City Star. When the late war began, his understanding of the problems of the day and his ties of blood quickly brought his sympathies in line with the allied cause; and when the United States entered the conflict, he became, much to the exclusion of business affairs, one of the most active civilian workers of Kansas City, wherein he served with great ability and credit to himself on various committees and as a member of one of the legal advisory boards.

His natural tastes and early training have carried him into a long and careful study in the field of literature, in the pursuit of which he has become an exceedingly interesting and thorough literary scholar. He has written much which ranks well with the productions of the best authors of the present day, and which reveals a versatile and discerning mind.

He was married November 24, 1889, to Carrie Louise Bailey of Delavan, Illinois, who died July 12, 1895. Of this marriage two children were born: a son, F. Donald, a civil engineer of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and a daughter, Hazel, C. B. His present wife was Belle Gladstone Steele, of Kansas City, Missouri, whom he married in October, 1901. He has two brothers, Pickett Witten, a member of the United States Secret Service, and W. W. Witten, a lawyer of Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Mr. Witten is a member of the County, State and American Bar Associations, and of the Chamber of Commerce and the City Club of Kansas City.

WILLIAM H. GIESE.

William H. Giese is the secretary-treasurer of the British-American Rubber Company. Through successive stages in an active business career he has reached his present connection and is thus active in control of one of the important commercial interests of St. Louis, his native city. He was born February 7, 1888, of the marriage of William B. and Anna Giese. The father, also a native of St. Louis, was for many years successfully engaged in contracting and building. He is now the president of the Baden Bank of St. Louis but is practically living retired. To him and his wife were born five children, all, like the parents, born in St. Louis, and all are living. These are: F. W., Jr., William H., Edwin C., Lottie and Minnie.

At the usual age William H. Giese became a public school pupil, passing through consecutive grades to the high school and later attending business college. He afterward became associated with his father in contracting and building and was thus active for a number of years. He next entered the employ of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, a wholesale drug house of St. Louis, with which he continued for six years. He later entered the Baden Bank, of which his father is president, and for five years was associated with that institution. Being ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he established, in 1912, the British-

American Rubber Company, entering into partnership with his father-in-law, H. L. Ludinghaus. They are large manufacturers of and dealers in rubber coats and kindred goods and have built up an extensive trade in this connection. Mr. Giese has from the beginning been the secretary-treasurer and general manager of the business and the success of the enterprise is attributable in very large measure to his energy, initiative and able management.

Mr. Giese was married in 1912 to Miss Clara Ludinghaus, of St. Louis, daughter of H. L. Ludinghaus, and they now have two children, Clara and William H., aged respectively six and four years.

Mr. Giese is a member of the Riverview and Ridgedale Country Clubs. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. During the period of the war he was very active in Red Cross work. While the son of a banker, he has made his own way in the world through industry and ability and as the years have passed has made a host of warm friends. He is a young man of magnetic personality and many admirable qualities, which have made him popular among those who know him.

FRANK CLAYTON MITCHELL.

Frank Clayton Mitchell, vice president of the State Bank of Kansas City and active in its management and control, is a well known figure in banking circles in Missouri and is equally well known by reason of his excellent work in connection with the Liberty Loan drives made during the progress of the World war. A native of Centralia, Missouri, he was born August 5, 1885, and is a son of John T. Mitchell, whose birth occurred at Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri, and who is now a prominent citizen and leading banker of Centralia. He became the founder of the Bank of Centralia, one of the strongest financial institutions of the state. The Mitchell family has long figured in Missouri, for the grandfather of Frank C. Mitchell was born in Boone county eighty-eight years ago. His father, however, was a native of Virginia. The mother of Frank C. Mitchell bore the maiden name of Belle Clayton and was born in Rocheport, where her girlhood days were passed. Like her husband, she enjoys the warm regard of many friends in Centralia, where they have long resided. They have become the parents of five children, all of whom are living. These have enjoyed the careful rearing of a devoted mother, who is a woman of great strength of character and personal charm.

Frank C. Mitchell was educated in the public and high schools of his native city and early received his initial training in banking, for when but ten years of age he began assisting his father in the Bank of Centralia. However, he continued his education until he had completed the high school work in Centralia and afterward entered the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated as a law student with the class of 1908, winning the LL. B. degree. While he has never engaged in active practice, his knowledge of the law has been of immense benefit to him in his other business. In 1913 he was appointed state bank examiner of Missouri. He is a banker "to the manner born," affable, courteous, energetic and competent in every way. From the position of assistant cashier of the Bank of Centralia he passed on to the position of state bank examiner, thus serving from 1913 until 1917. On the 15th of March of the latter year he was chosen assistant cashier of the Southwest National Bank of Commerce and on the 1st of April, 1919, was elected to the vice presidency of the Kansas City State Bank, a position which he still fills. He became one of the stockholders of this bank on the 15th of March, 1918, and he is now bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control of the institution.

Mr. Mitchell was numbered among the Liberty loan state chairmen who attained enviable prominence in the handling of that important work. He was state chairman for the portion of Missouri embraced within the tenth federal reserve district, containing nineteen counties. His splendid organizing ability placed the district under his direction third in the country in the matter of percentage of subscription to quota. He continued to act as state chairman during the third, fourth and Victory Loan campaigns and from Washington he received a letter, dated June 9, 1919, reading as follows:

"My dear Mr. Mitchell:

With the successful conclusion of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, we may

FRANK C. MITCHELL

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review the work of the past two years with a large measure of gratification. A task seemingly impossible has been accomplished; over twenty millions of our people have been brought closer together by lending their aid to a common and righteous cause, and most of them for the first time have a direct financial interest in their government and feel in a measure responsible for its activities.

Throughout the land a community pride has been awakened, and the spirit of real democracy strengthened. As the rich and the poor, the high and the low have died together under the flag of their country, so the rich and the poor, the high and the low have here at home labored side by side in this great cause.

I desire to express to you individually my very deep appreciation for your continued services as a member of the organization in the tenth district. You have served loyally at the sacrifice of your personal interests, and you deserve the gratitude of your country. Sincerely yours,

CARTER GLASS."

On the 29th of June, 1910, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Bertie Boatman, of Centralia, a daughter of Rev. W. W. Boatman, who for many years was a minister of the Christian church. They became the parents of three children, but all are deceased.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Kansas City Club, also of the Kansas City Country Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Bankers Club, the Credit Men's Association and other organizations. He is a York Rite Mason and a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Kansas City. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Mexico, Missouri. He finds his recreation largely in golf. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is interested in the vital questions and issues of the day but is not a politician. He belongs to the Linwood Boulevard Christian church, in which he is an active worker. He is liberal to a fault, yet his charity is of a most quiet and unostentatious character. Those things which make for the uplift of the individual—art, music and the best literature—receive a due proportion of his attention, while in business his energy, judgment, inherited stability and adaptability to banking have been potent factors in winning him success and prominence. Loyalty is one of his marked characteristics and his courtesy and ability to win friends have featured prominently in his career.

JIM LEE HAMMETT.

Jim Lee Hammett, president of the J. M. Hammett Banking Company of Huntsville, was born in Randolph county, Missouri, May 12, 1864, a son of Francis Marion and Mary Susan (Robertson) Hammett. The father is also a native of Missouri, his parents having come to this state from Kentucky, where they were members of old Kentucky families. The mother was likewise born in Missouri and was of Virginia parentage, while her ancestors had long resided in the Old Dominion. The present banking house of the J. M. Hammett Banking Company was founded by the paternal grandfather, Joseph Miller Hammett, in 1874 and he remained in active identification with the business until his death, after which Francis Marion Hammett took over the business and was president of the bank until 1907, but during the last seventeen years of that period was not active in the management of the bank, being only the nominal head of the institution, while his son, Jim L. Hammett, was in active charge of affairs from 1890 and for the past thirty years has had complete charge of the financial policy of the institution.

Jim L. Hammett was educated in the district schools of Randolph county and at the age of seventeen years was sent west to work on his father's cattle ranch in Colorado. There he remained for three years, after which he returned to Randolph county, Missouri, and during the succeeding six years was actively engaged in farming and in the cattle business in this state, the Hammett family having large holdings in Randolph county. In 1890 he was placed in charge of the active conduct of the bank and in 1908, after the death of his father, he was elected to the presidency. This is one of the oldest and most substantial moneyed institutions of Missouri, well housed in a substantial bank building and equipped to care for a constantly growing business. The bank is capitalized for fifty thousand

dollars; has surplus and undivided profits of about seventeen thousand dollars and deposits amounting to five hundred and seventy-six thousand, two hundred and fifty-nine dollars. As officers of the bank associated with the president are: J. H. Hammett and C. F. Crist as vice presidents; and W. L. Dameron as cashier. In addition to his banking interests J. L. Hammett is a heavy land holder in Arkansas and in Randolph county, his investments having been most judiciously made, so that substantial profits accrue therefrom.

In 1891, Mr. Hammett was married to Miss Laura Proctor, daughter of Senator J. M. Proctor, of Boone county, and they now have one son, Francis Harold, an attorney at law, now located at Conway, Arkansas. Mr. Hammett belongs to Huntsville Lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M.; Moberly Chapter, No. 79, R. A. M.; Centralia Chapter, No. 34, R. & S. M.; Tancred Commandery, K. T.; and also to the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Huntsville. He is, moreover, a popular representative of the Moberly Country Club and of the Huntsville Commercial Club and in the latter organization gives his willing aid and support to all measures which he believes will prove of benefit to the city. He is now president of the Huntsville library board and he served on the various war work bodies and was a member of the executive committee of the Liberty Loan committee during the fifth Liberty Loan. He also served on the committees having in charge the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other drives and he did everything in his power to promote the war work. His political support is given to the democratic party and he was made presidential elector of his district by the convention held at Joplin, Missouri, in April, 1920. He and his family are members of the Southern Methodist church, in connection with which he has been made centenary treasurer of the Missouri conference, an honor which came to him unsolicited. He is keenly interested in everything that pertains to the material, intellectual, social, political and moral progress of his community. He keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age on the great political, sociological and economic problems of the country and in all that he does is actuated by a most progressive spirit.

EDWARD C. ELIOT.

Edward C. Eliot has not only won high honors as a representative of the St. Louis bar, but has also been a prominent figure in directing many public activities looking to the welfare and upbuilding of the city, the uplift of the individual and the advancement of civic standards. His deep interest in St. Louis and her progress is due in part at least to the fact that he is one of her native sons, his birth having here occurred July 3, 1858. His parents were William Greenleaf and Abby Adams (Cranch) Eliot, the ancestral line being traced back to Andrew Eliot, who came from England about 1650 and was the founder of the family in the new world. William Greenleaf Eliot became a minister of the Unitarian church and chancellor of Washington University and his life of usefulness was in harmony with the record of an honored ancestry long connected with the colonial epoch of the country. He was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, was educated at Columbian College at Georgetown, Virginia, and in 1834 made his way to St. Louis, where for more than a half century he figured as a distinguished and prominent citizen. He married a daughter of Judge William Cranch, of Washington, D. C., who was a son of Richard Cranch, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1747 and settled at Quincy, Massachusetts. Richard Cranch served as judge of the probate court there and was prominent in the public life of his community.

Edward C. Eliot is a graduate of Washington University of the class of 1878, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him, while in 1881 he received from his alma mater the Master of Arts degree. He had early determined upon the profession of law as a life work and with that end in view entered the St. Louis Law School and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1880. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the Missouri bar and entered at once upon the active work of his profession, in which he has since been engaged. He is a member of the law firm of Eliot, Chaplin, Blayney & Bedal and his name has figured prominently in connection with many important cases which have established his reputation as an eminent member of the St. Louis bar. He is also well known as a law educator, having been lecturer on com-

mercial law in the St. Louis Law School from 1887 until 1903, and upon international law since that date.

At Boston, Massachusetts, on the 1st of November, 1883, Mr. Eliot was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Munroe, a representative of an old New England family. She died October 13, 1911. The five children born of this marriage are: Edward M., who completed a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Frank M., who was graduated from Washington University and is now connected with the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company; Alice, a graduate of Mary Institute and of Washington University; William Cranch, who studied at Smith Academy and at Washington University; and John Greenleaf, who is a student at Yale University.

Mr. Eliot belongs to the Round Table and the Noonday Club. He is also connected with the Unitarian church and with the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. He has membership in the New England Society, of which he was president in 1907, and he is interested in many of the projects and organizations which have to do with the benefit and upbuilding of St. Louis and with the promotion of its cultural and intellectual standards. In 1903-4 he was the president of the Civic League of St. Louis and since 1903 he has been a trustee of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, while from 1897 until 1903 he was a member of the St. Louis board of education and acted as its president in 1898-9. His labors were a most potent and valuable force in advancing the public school system of the city and placing it upon a sound administrative basis. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, of which he was president in 1898, to the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and in 1904 he was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis, which was attended by eminent members of the profession from all over the world.

ORRA A. WILSON.

Orra A. Wilson, attorney at law, is recognized as a good trial lawyer and is particularly successful in office practice or as a counselor and to the latter branch of the profession gives the major part of his time and attention. A native of Nebraska, he was born at Seward, July 3, 1887, and is a son of Robert Franklin and Etta M. (Daily) Wilson, the former a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in New York. A removal was made to Nebraska in 1881 and in his community there Robert F. Wilson was a quiet but prominent and influential man. In 1899 he went to Hiawatha, Kansas, where he resided until he retired and took up his abode in Kansas City.

Orra A. Wilson attended the country schools of his native state, going eight miles to attend high school at Hiawatha, Kansas. He started out to provide for his own support in the train service of the Rock Island Railroad at Fairbury, Nebraska, and after he abandoned railroading he began learning the tinner's trade at Lincoln. In 1904 he removed to Kansas City, where he continued to work at his trade with some of the best companies here, doing work as a cornice and ornamental draftsman, his labors being seen in some of the best buildings of Kansas City. In 1911 he matriculated in the Kansas City Law School and at the same time continued to work at his trade in order to provide for his support. He made very high grades in his law school work and in 1914 he entered upon the practice of his profession and also established a collection agency. In 1918 he entered the office of John T. Barker and has since specialized in real estate law. He is especially strong in briefing, preparing cases for trial and in office practice. He is now giving his attention largely to real estate law, to general corporation law and to office practice.

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Marie Whistler, of Burlington, Kansas, a daughter of Leo Whistler, one of the first white children born in the vicinity of Burlington, Kansas, his father having been an Indian trader of that locality. Leo Whistler became a freighter in the early days and subsequently engaged in the grocery business at Burlington, Kansas.

Mr. Wilson is well known in fraternal circles. He is a past chancellor commander of Kansas City Lodge No. 1, K. P., and maintains other fraternal re-

lations. In politics he is an active republican and an untiring worker for clean politics, being associated with many of those wholesome and purifying reforms which are characteristic of the age and which have been springing up in both parties, indicating the trend and tendency of the times.

HERMAN HUNICKE.

Herman Hunicke, vice president of the Liberty Bank of St. Louis, was born in Bremen, Germany, July 3, 1843, a son of Henry A. and Meta (Engelke) Hunicke. He was educated in the schools of his native land and when in his fifteenth year came alone to the new world, crossing the Atlantic in 1858 and arriving in New Orleans in the month of June. He did not tarry in the Crescent city, however, but made his way at once to St. Louis, and his first position was that of a clerk at Ripley, Bond county, Illinois. After a short period spent there he returned to St. Louis and secured the position of shipping clerk with Angelrodt & Barth, commission merchants. He continued in the latter position until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in February, 1861, in the United States Reserve Corps in response to the call for three months' service. He next enlisted for three years in Company A, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which he was made a sergeant, continuing with that command until honorably discharged in the latter part of 1863.

Mr. Hunicke afterward secured a position with the old German Savings Institution of St. Louis, now the Liberty Bank, beginning in a humble position and working his way steadily upward to the vice presidency. October, 1919, completed a total service of fifty-six years with the institution and as he has been advanced from one position to another of greater responsibility he has contributed much to the success and growth of the bank.

On the 31st of October, 1868, Mr. Hunicke was married to Miss Helen Dreysel and they became the parents of six children, of whom five are deceased, the surviving daughter being Tillie, now the wife of E. W. Hughes, of St. Louis. The wife and mother passed away in 1878. There are now four grandchildren, three grandsons and a granddaughter, Edwin, Harry, Martin and Helen Louisa.

Politically Mr. Hunicke is a republican, and he is a member of Blair Post, G. A. R. During the World war he was active in the sale of bonds. Throughout the long period of his residence in America he has been as true and loyal to his adopted country as when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battlefields of the south.

CYRUS EDGAR BURFORD, M. D.

Dr. Cyrus Edgar Burford, a surgeon of St. Louis, was born in Girard, Illinois, August 20, 1876, a son of Giles M. Burford, who is a native of Missouri and a descendant of one of the old families of Virginia and Tennessee of English lineage. The family was founded in America in the year 1700. The American progenitor settled in New York and later representatives of the name lived in Virginia and in Tennessee. The father, Giles M. Burford, was for a number of years a well known clergyman of Illinois but is now retired. He married Elizabeth Hamilton, who was born at Marshfield, Missouri, and belongs to one of the old families of Kentucky and Missouri, also of English descent. Her father, Abraham Freeman Hamilton, was a Civil war veteran, serving under General Price's command in General Marmaduke's division. Mrs. Burford is still living and now makes her home in Girard, Illinois. By her marriage she became the mother of four children, two of whom have passed away, while those living are: Cyrus E., of this review; and Mrs. George W. Scaling, whose home is in Fort Worth, Texas. She married into the Scaling family, prominent at Kirkwood, Missouri.

Dr. Burford obtained a public and high school education at Rushville, Illinois, and afterward entered Central College at Fayette, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1899. This, however, constituted only an initial step to his preparation for other professional activity and he com-

DR. CYRUS E. BURFORD

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pleted a course in the St. Louis University in 1902, winning the M. D. degree. He afterward served for a year as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital and then engaged in private practice for a short time, after which he took up post-graduate work in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, making a specialty of the study of genito-urinary surgery. He has since specialized in the treatment of diseases of that character, the profession as well as the public recognizing his ability in his especial field. He is a well known member of the medical fraternity, is president of the St. Louis Medical Society for the year 1920 and formerly served as its secretary, is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He likewise has membership with the American Urological Society and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. His membership relations also extend to Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

On the 15th of June, 1899, Dr. Burford was married in Fayette, Missouri, to Miss Katherine Lloyd Humber, a native of Albany, Missouri, and a daughter of Ambrose W. and Molly (Williams) Humber. The father of Mrs. Molly (Williams) Humber was a prominent physician in the northern part of the state and represented one of the early families of Missouri. The Humber family was also established in Missouri during the pioneer epoch in its development, migrating from Kentucky. Dr. Burford and his wife have become parents of two children: Ada Margaret, born in St. Louis, August 20, 1906; and Edgar Humber, born January 20, 1909. The family residence is at No. 345 Westgate avenue in University City.

During the war period Dr. Burford served as a major of the Medical Corps, being with the base hospital at Camp Dodge. Fraternally he is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., also has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry and is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the University Club, to the City Club and is also a member of the Sunset Hill Country Club and the Triple A Club. His religious faith is evidenced in his connection with the University Methodist church and he is now serving as president of its board of stewards. His interest centers in all those activities and forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of mankind and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further plans and measures for the public good. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, speak of him in terms of high regard and the profession bears testimony to the eminent position which he has attained as a surgeon.

ALBERT MONROE FOURT.

Albert Monroe Fourt, who has made for himself a creditable position in the educational circles of Missouri, being now superintendent of schools of Vandalia, was born at Houston, Missouri, January 19, 1879, his parents being Louis A. and Laura E. Fourt, both of whom were natives of Texas county, Missouri, and representatives of old pioneer families of the state. His great-grandfather in the paternal line, Andrew Fourt, came to Missouri from the Green river section of Kentucky in 1811, bringing with him his son, John T. Fourt, who was then but a year and a half old. The former was in the early days captain of a steamboat that plied on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. John T. Fourt, after reaching adult age, settled on a farm in the Missouri river bottoms above St. Louis and there carried on agricultural pursuits until 1834, when he removed to Texas county. In 1836 he was one of three commissioners who laid out the present town of Houston, Missouri, and with its further development and progress he was closely and prominently associated. In 1861 he became a member of the Missouri legislature and was also a member of the convention which voted to keep Missouri in the Union at the time of the Civil war. In the maternal line Albert M. Fourt traces his ancestry back through four generations to Joseph Jadwin, of North Carolina, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and fought with distinction in the battle of Cowpens. Joseph Jadwin, Jr., the maternal great-grandfather of Albert M. Fourt, removed to Tennessee, while the grandfather, Alexander Jadwin, came from Tennessee to Texas county, Missouri, in the '30s. He was the father of three sons, one of whom was killed while serving in the Confederate army dur-

ing the Civil war, and of five daughters. One of the latter, Laura Elizabeth, became the wife of Louis A. Fourt in 1874.

Their son, Albert Monroe Fourt, after attending the public school of Houston, Missouri, and the Houston high school, became a student in Drury Academy and later in Drury College at Springfield, Missouri, where he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905. He has since taken post-graduate work in the University of Missouri in 1914 and in the University of Chicago in 1919. He worked his way through college and four times was an intercollegiate debater. His entire life has been devoted to educational interests and he has made steady progress in his chosen field of labor, gaining distinction among the ablest instructors of central Missouri. He was principal of the Dadeville (Mo.) Academy, also of the high schools of Houston and Aurora, Missouri, and later became superintendent of the public schools of Lebanon, from which position he was called to Vandalia to accept the superintendency of its schools and is now occupying that position.

On the 21st of October, 1908, at Edwardsville, Illinois, Mr. Fourt was married to Miss Kate Newton Lyman, daughter of C. D. and F. M. Lyman. Her father was a graduate of Beloit College of Beloit, Wisconsin, of the class of 1873 and for twenty-seven years was editor of the Bolivar (Mo.) Herald. Mrs. Fourt was graduated from Drury College with the B. S. degree in 1905 and she is eligible to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution from the fact that she is a descendant of Shadrach Newton, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who was a soldier in the war for independence. Mr. and Mrs. Fourt have two children, Lyman Edwin and Louis A. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and their influence is always on the side of those things which make for intellectual and moral uplift and the adoption of higher civic ideals.

WILLIAM HAYDEN DONAHUE.

William Hayden Donahue, vice president of the Security National Bank of Kansas City, has risen so rapidly since starting out in business that he seems to have reached his present position almost by leaps and bounds, yet an investigation of his career will indicate that his course has been marked by steady progression, resulting from great thoroughness in all that he has undertaken, close application and untiring industry. He was born in Wellington, Kansas, March 10, 1886, and is therefore a man of but thirty-four years. His father, James K. Donahue, was born in Iowa and for some time resided in Wyandotte county, Kansas, where he followed merchandising and farming. He married Cassandra M. Rosecrans, a native of Indiana, and they are now living in Wichita, Kansas. They have had a family of five children, of whom four survive.

William H. Donahue, the third in order of birth, was largely educated in the schools of Wellington, Kansas, where he pursued his high school course. Following the completion of this course in 1904 he worked for the Santa Fe Railroad during the day and studied shorthand at night. He then secured the position of chief clerk to Superintendent Starkweather of the Santa Fe at La Junta, Colorado, thus initiating a successful business career. His economy and industry at length enabled him to purchase stock in the bank of Longdale, Oklahoma, in which he assumed the duties of bookkeeper, but later became manager of the institution. He sold this in 1910 to become cashier of the First National Bank at Seiling, Oklahoma, and in 1911 was made manager thereof. In December, 1915, he removed to Chickasha, Oklahoma, as cashier of the Oklahoma National Bank and on leaving that institution came to the Security National Bank of Kansas City, of which he is now the vice president. When the last transfer was made the Bankers Monthly wrote of Mr. Donahue as follows:

"At the age of twenty-two a railway clerk, at the age of thirty-four active vice president and manager of a metropolitan bank—that's the record established by William H. Donahue, of Chickasha, Oklahoma, who resigned his position as active vice president and manager of the Oklahoma National Bank of Chickasha to assume a similar position with the Security National Bank of Kansas City, on January 1.

"From the time Donahue quit doing overtime work in a railroad office until

WILLIAM H. DONAHUE

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he 'arrived' with the Security National he has filled a horde of minor positions in the various banks with which he has been connected. In every instance he has had the active management of the bank before he passed on to larger institutions.

"In 1908 he quit railroading and helped organize the bank at Longdale, Oklahoma, assuming the management of that bank in 1909. In the fall of the same year he sold the Longdale Bank and accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank of Seiling, Oklahoma. He became chief executive of the Seiling institution upon the removal of C. W. Fonda, president, to California. In 1915, 'Bill' Donahue took another step upward selling the Seiling Bank and accepting the position of cashier of the Oklahoma National Bank of Chickasha, moving again upward to the vice presidency and management of that bank in 1916, following the death of the vice president, M. C. Cannon.

"His next move was January 1, 1920, when he took the Kansas City position, having purchased with R. K. Wootten, an officer in the Oklahoma National and president of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, a big block of stock in the Security National Bank of Kansas City. It is said of Mr. Donahue that no bank he has ever managed has ever missed a regular dividend or failed to increase its surplus fund at regular intervals. Under his direction deposits have jumped. When he went to Longdale the bank had less than twenty-one thousand dollars on deposit, while when he left over fifty-six thousand dollars was the amount of the deposit. Other deposit hikes are: First National of Seiling deposits jumped from forty-two thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars to one hundred and thirty-four thousand, four hundred and thirty-four dollars; Oklahoma National when he took charge had deposits amounting to six hundred and seventy-eight thousand, one hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-four cents, and on December 2, 1919, the deposits totaled two million, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand, three hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-five cents. After the first Liberty loan the federal reserve officers began looking around for someone to handle the fifth Oklahoma district, comprising eleven counties in the southwestern part of the state. 'Bill' Donahue was selected and under his direction an organization was formed that put over the fifth district in the second, third, fourth and fifth Liberty loans in record time and with considerable time to spare. Donahue will retain his interest in the Oklahoma National in Chickasha and in addition is interested in a number of banks in the southwestern part of Oklahoma.

"The rapid rise of William H. Donahue in the banking business emphasizes again the elemental fact that the banker who can 'sell' his bank to the public and bring in new business is almost always the man who will gain quick recognition when it comes to the pay envelope and the less material consideration of an official title. It is not always the man who has a finely spun knowledge of the theory of banking that wins early success. Indeed, there are men in nearly every bank who have a masterful knowledge of the technique of banking practice, yet they seldom think about the selling side of the institution as a business proposition. They are content to go along from day to day immersed in the details of their desk work. They give little or no consideration to the problem of extending the banks influence in the community by going out and meeting the people and proclaiming the advantages of the service provided by their particular bank. They are sometimes inclined to leave this part of the daily task to the fellow with the selling instinct, and then after the salesman type of banker passes them along the way they wonder why.

"So the career of Mr. Donahue points a moral to every young banker. It is all right to know the inside of the bank, to possess a definite knowledge of every tendency in every department, but that is only part of the job of the ambitious young man. He should make it a point to give his best to the development of more business among new and old customers, and when he does this his ultimate triumph is assured."

In 1910 Mr. Donahue was married to Miss Mabel Leslie, of Thomas, Oklahoma, a daughter of Frank G. Leslie, and they now have one child, Eugena, six years of age. Mr. Donahue is a Mason, belonging to Chickasha lodge No. 94, A. F. & A. M. and the Scottish Rite at Guthrie, Oklahoma, Lodge of Perfection No. 1. He resorts to golf and fishing for recreation and is a member of the Blue Hills Country Club. He also has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks

at Chickasha, Oklahoma. He is a generous supporter of activities for moral progress and of well organized philanthropy. In a word he meets every duty and obligation of life with the consciousness that comes from a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activity.

REDMOND S. COLNON.

Redmond S. Colnon, a prominent contractor of St. Louis, was born in Brownville, New York, June 29, 1862, a son of John W. and Harriett (Perkins) Colnon. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools of Potsdam, New York, and afterward entered Cornell University at Ithaca, where he was graduated on the completion of a course in civil engineering in 1887. For a brief period he followed the profession for which he had just qualified and then turned his attention to contracting along engineering lines, in which branch of business he has continued to the present time with exceptional success. He has made his home in St. Louis since 1889 and throughout the intervening period has gained that success in business which is the direct result of close application, indefatigable energy, thorough understanding of every phase of the work and the utmost faithfulness in meeting the terms of a contract. He has also become financially interested in other business enterprises and is now a director in the Missouri Portland Cement Company, in the St. Louis Frog Switch Company and in the Merchants & Laclede Bank.

On the 9th of January, 1895, Mr. Colnon was married to Miss Katharine Fruin, a daughter of Jeremiah Fruin, of St. Louis. The religious faith of Mr. Colnon is that of the Catholic church and his political endorsement is given to the democratic party. He was a member of the school board from 1903 to 1909. His name is on the membership rolls of the St. Louis, Noonday, Bellerive Country and Sunset Hill Country Clubs and his genial qualities and his dependability are salient elements in his popularity among his fellow members.

FRANK KEMPER WESTFALL, M. D.

Dr. Frank Kemper Westfall, engaged in the practice of medicine at St. Joseph, was born in Prairie City, Illinois, January 21, 1880, and is a son of Dr. Alonzo Madison and Mary Ann (Murray) Westfall. His father was a skillful and highly respected physician of Prairie City from 1871 to the time of his death in 1914. He, in turn, was the son of Dr. Fielding Lowry Westfall, who was one of the earliest medical practitioners of McDonough county, Illinois, having taken up his abode there in 1845.

In the acquirement of his education Dr. Westfall completed a course in the high school at Prairie City in 1898. He began his study of medicine at the old Ensworth Medical College in 1899 and afterward entered Hahnemann College of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903, winning by competitive examination an interneship in Hahnemann Hospital. Through his hospital work he gained the broad knowledge and practical experience that can be acquired in no other way as rapidly as through hospital work. In 1903 he located for the practice of medicine and surgery in Macomb, Illinois, having charge of the chair of pediatrics and anaesthetics at the Marietta Phelps Hospital. He was filling the position of president of the McDonough County Medical Society when in 1909 he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and here entered upon practice, since which time he has given his attention to the general work of the profession, manifesting the same conscientiousness and fidelity to duty that made his father an able physician in Illinois.

In Kansas City, on the 10th of May, 1919, Dr. Westfall was married to Miss Kathryne Walker, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Walker. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of the Lotus Club, of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights & Ladies of Security. He also has membership with the Ustion, a medical fraternity. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and at the

time of the World war he became a member of the United States Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. Westfall is largely a self-made man. He early began providing for his own support by clerking in grocery and clothing stores of his native city. His progress is the direct outcome of his close application and ability. He has always been greatly interested in athletics and at the age of sixteen years held the McDonough county one-mile bicycle championship. For four years he played on the Prairie City high school football team, for one year was a member of the Ensworth Medical College team and was a member of the Hahnemann baseball team in 1902. He is a believer in outdoor exercise as a means to health and practices what he preaches in this connection. While seventeen years have passed since his graduation he has always kept in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress, eager to embrace any new ideas that will render his professional efforts more effective in checking the ravages of disease.

CHASE MORSEY.

Chase Morsey, lawyer and lecturer on bankruptcy law in the St. Louis University, was born at Warrenton, Missouri, February 23, 1883, a son of Colonel William Louis and Laura A. (Pulliam) Morsey. The father was born at Smith Creek, Warren county, Missouri, November 21, 1849, and spent his entire life in that county. He began work as station agent for the North Missouri, now the Wabash, Railroad and afterward became assistant claim agent with that road, his father being chief claim agent. In 1872 he entered the mail service as route agent and the following year returned to his home in Warrenton, where he entered upon the practice of law in partnership with his father under the style of Morsey & Son. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county on the republican ticket and faithfully served for sixteen years, when he declined again to accept the nomination. In 1890 he was made chairman of the republican county committee and was a most earnest and loyal party worker because of his firm belief in republican principles. In 1892 he ran considerably ahead of his ticket when republican nominee for congress in the ninth district. In 1877 he formed a law partnership with Judge Charles E. Peers that was maintained until the latter's death. While he figured for a considerable period as a successful lawyer, he remained an active worker in political circles, attending every state convention of his party from 1874 until his demise, and in 1876 served as an alternate delegate to the national republican convention. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention and in all matters of local concern he took the deepest interest, serving for many years as mayor of the city of Warrenton, as president of the school board and in other official positions. His labors in behalf of the public schools were far-reaching and valuably resultant. He was a man of most generous spirit and it is doubtful if anyone in real need ever sought his aid in vain. He was particularly interested in the welfare of the families of Civil war veterans and many such received financial aid from him, yet of his benefactions he seldom spoke. In 1898 he became assistant United States attorney of his district and in June, 1902, was appointed United States marshal for the eastern district of Missouri by President Theodore Roosevelt, occupying the position for eight years. He then returned to Warrenton, where his remaining days were passed, and such was the high regard entertained for him that when he departed this life on the 19th of March, 1919, all of the business houses and the public schools of the city were closed in respect to his memory. Of him Judge John C. Pollock of the United States court said: "I think Colonel Morsey was one of the truest friends a man ever had, and there never came an occasion when he ever wavered or faltered in his devotion to his beloved ones and his friends. In many respects he was a very great man. Above all, his kindness, tenderness and loyalty shone out as the brightest traits in his character." Judge Dyer, who had been his lifelong friend, said: "I saw him grow from boyhood to manhood and knew him most intimately all the years of his mature life. I never knew him to do a mean, unworthy or cowardly act, and never knew him to turn his back on a friend. He was the embodiment of honor, and his word was as good as a bond secured by the purest gold. He was true and faithful in all the relations of life, from the beginning to the end; true and loving to father and mother, true to brothers and sister, true to

wife and children, true to friends and to friendships; true to the town of Warrenton where he was born and raised, lived and died, and true to his county, his state and nation. He was a patriot and in every fibre of his heart loved the country and its flag. He was in every respect an ideal citizen, and this community has lost in his going a prop and stay that will be hard to replace. His neighbors will miss him, miss his kindly smile and greeting. The schools will miss him, and the children will know that they have lost a friend. If everyone to whom he did some loving service were to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers. He never betrayed a trust, nor wronged the poor, nor did he turn a deaf ear to the prayers of widows and orphans. In public office he always acted upon the theory that 'the officer who serves his county and his country best, serves his party best.' He held various positions of public trust. * * * No more faithful and efficient officer than he ever assumed the duties of a public trust. He held commissions, as I have said, signed by the greatest of presidents. He was proud of those commissions, proud of the confidence reposed in him by President Roosevelt, and was loyal to his chief to the very last. Both of them have now answered the final summons. The recitals I have made are some of the legacies left to his wife, children and friends. They are quite enough to make them all rich—rich not in dollars and cents—but in that which is far more valuable and lasting—riches that no thief can steal, nor misfortune dissipate—aye, the riches of a good name, the value of which is beyond computation."

In the family of four children who had the honor of calling Colonel William L. Morsey father, Chase Morsey was the second in order of birth, his elder brother being Fred Morsey of Hannibal, Missouri, and the younger brothers Clyde of Miami, Oklahoma, and William, who still resides in Warrenton. Chase Morsey, after attending the public schools of his native city, continued his education in the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton where he won his Bachelor of Science degree, and afterward entered the Washington University of St. Louis, in which he won the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Entering upon active practice, he has made rapid progress at the bar and is today a lawyer with large and important practice and is also well known as a lecturer on bankruptcy law in the St. Louis University.

On the 13th of October, 1912, in St. Louis, Missouri, Chase Morsey was married to Miss Ruth Callicott, who is connected with the prominent Breckinridge family of Kentucky. Mr. Morsey is a republican in his political views and for fourteen years has filled the office of United States commissioner for St. Louis. He is well known in Masonic circles, is a past master of Itasca Lodge, A. F. & A. M., has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He possesses many of the admirable traits of his honored father, chief among which are his patriotic loyalty to his country and his devotion to every cause which he espouses. His life is guided by high principles and worthy purposes and St. Louis numbers him among her most respected members of the bar.

JOSEPH GILMAN MILLER.

If "Opportunity knocks but once," as some aver, Joseph Gilman Miller made ready response to that call at his door, for an active business career has brought him to a creditable and prosperous point in business circles, where he is engaged in handling steel rails and railroad material. St. Louis is his native city. His father, Joseph G. Miller, Sr., was a planter of Adams county, Mississippi, and became a member of the firm of Chappell & Miller of St. Louis. He was descended from English planters who settled in Georgia, and thus through many generations the family has been represented on this side of the Atlantic. In the maternal line Mr. Miller of this review comes of French-Swiss ancestry, the progenitors of the family having been associated with Lord Selkirk in the celebrated Red River of the North colony.

At the usual age Joseph G. Miller became a public school pupil and graduated from the St. Louis high school. He at once started out in business and was connected with various railroad and manufacturing interests of St. Louis until 1889. His developing powers steadily qualified him for larger responsibilities and laudable ambition led him forward until in the year mentioned he became secretary of the Madison Car Company, filling that position until 1893, when he began handling steel rails and railroad mate-

JOSEPH G. MILLER

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rials. Through the intervening period he has carried on this business, which he has developed to extensive proportions, his trade relations covering a wide territory and bringing to him a most gratifying financial return. He has participated in the construction of railroads in the southwest and Mexico and is a director and officer of many corporations at home and in the east.

On the 5th of November, 1899, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Caroline O'Fallon, a daughter of John J. O'Fallon, and their children are Caroline O'Fallon and John O'Fallon Miller. His military record covers service with Battery A of the Missouri National Guard. He is appreciative of the social amenities of life and has membership in the St. Louis, Noonday, Racquet, St. Louis Country, Bellerive Country, Western Rowing and Dardenne Hunting Clubs and also belongs to the Masonic order. His religious faith is evidenced in his connection with the Presbyterain church. He is a man of sterling worth who has always held to high ideals and throughout his entire life has aided in the uplift of the individual and the benefit of the community at large.

One of the most interesting chapters in the life record of Mr. Miller is in connection with his service in the World war. He was commissioned a captain in the Reserves on the 1st of February, 1917, and upon America's entrance into the war he was called to the colors and stationed at Fort Roots, Arkansas, where he was acting as brigade quartermaser when ordered to Russia as a military attache at Petrograd. He was commissioned colonel on the personal staff of Governor Major of Missouri in 1912 and served until 1916, and he was also on the staff of Governor Gardner from 1916 until 1920. This and his foreign service brought him many most interesting experiences. He had opportunity to study the Russian question at close range and saw the progress of the Bolshevik movement which has so largely engulfed that country in disaster, staying its progress and stability in a manner that will require years to overcome. Mr. Miller has also spent much time in foreign travel, visiting all the capitals of Europe, and in 1903 he was special commissioner from the St. Louis World's Fair to the Mediterranean governments and spent the winter in Greece, Turkey and Egypt. There he sought to awaken the interest and secure the cooperation of the Mediterranean countries in making exhibits at the exposition. His travel and foreign residence have brought to him that broad knowledge and liberal culture which only travel brings and he has intimate and interesting knowledge of many foreign lands.

ALBERT L. REEVES.

Albert L. Reeves of the Kansas City bar, is practicing as a partner in the firm of Humphrey, Boxley & Reeves, specializing in insurance law. He has also become identified with several corporations in an official capacity and is widely and favorably known in the professional and business circles of the city. He was born at Steelville, Missouri, December 21, 1873, a son of Benjamin F. Reeves and a grandson of George Reeves. The latter was born in Kentucky, while the former was born in Crawford county, Missouri. He became a farmer and stock raiser and is still actively engaged along that line near Bourbon, in Crawford county. He served in the Civil war as a member of the Second Arkansas Cavalry of the Union army. Fraternally he is a Mason and has always been a faithful follower of the craft. Although seventy-four years of age he is still active in public affairs, keeps in touch with all current events and abreast with the progress of the times. He married Margaret Isgrig, also a native of Missouri, who has passed away. She is survived by five of their seven children, of whom Albert L. was the fifth in order of birth.

Having attended the district schools of Crawford county to the age of sixteen years, Albert L. Reeves then entered Franklin Institute at Sullivan, Missouri, where he studied for two years. He next became a student in the Steelville Normal & Business Institute, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1895. For three years thereafter he was professor of language and literature in the Steelville Normal, but regarded teaching merely as an initial step to other professional activities. He took up the study of law under the direction of Oscar Meyersieck, of Union, Missouri, and was there admitted to the bar on the 22d of December, 1899. He practiced in Steelville, Missouri, for ten years, winning steady advancement as a representative of the profession. He also took active part in political affairs there and was chosen a member of the forty-

first general assembly from Crawford county, serving during the legislative period from 1901 until 1903 as a member of the committee on jurisprudence and on education. Remaining in Jefferson City for four years, Mr. Reeves was during that period connected professionally with the insurance department under Governor Hadley. In 1913 he came to Kansas City, where he entered upon the active practice of law, continuing alone until February, 1916, when he formed a partnership under the firm style of Humphrey, Boxley & Reeves, an association that has since been maintained. He makes a specialty of insurance law and in that branch of the profession is most thorough and capable. He is also very conscientious in all of his professional work and unusually persistent in his aims. This, combined with unremitting labor, logical reasoning and a good vocabulary, has constituted an important feature in his success. Aside from his practice he is a director and the general counsel for the Continental Life Insurance Company of Kansas City and a director and the vice president of the First National Bank of Steelville, Missouri.

In September, 1900, Mr. Reeves was married to Miss Mattie Ferguson, a daughter of Captain William H. Ferguson, of Steelville, Missouri. They had five children, three of whom are living, namely: Elizabeth, Albert L., Jr., and Ruth, aged respectively seventeen, thirteen and eleven years. The wife and mother passed away in 1911. In 1913 Mr. Reeves was again married, his second union being with Miss Blanche Ferguson, the wedding being celebrated in Pasadena, the lady being a distant relative of his first wife.

Mr. Reeves belongs to Lebanon Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., and has taken the degrees of both York and Scottish Rites, belonging to Oriental Commandery, K. T., and to Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is likewise a member of the consistory of western Missouri, No. 2, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. In club circles he is well known, holding membership in the Kansas City Athletic, Midday, Meadow Lake Country and Golf Clubs. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was nominated on that ticket for congress. He belongs to the First Baptist church and is teacher of the largest Bible class in the west, with a membership ranging from five hundred to a thousand. Thus it is that his life has never been given solely to those things which make for material progress. He has ever realized the duties and obligations of man to his fellowmen and to his creator and as the years have passed he has attempted to bring into full force those high principles which make for honorable manhood and loyal and patriotic citizenship.

CHARLES BOWLING BARRON.

Charles Bowling Barron is an authority on grain in the St. Louis markets. He was born December 4, 1879, at Columbia, Missouri, the son of Peter John and Susan Rebecca (Gooch) Barron. His father, born in St. Louis in 1850, was a grocer who later moved to Coffeyville, Kansas, and engaged in the mercantile business which he carried on still later in Centralia, Missouri. Returning to St. Louis he was employed by the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department until his health failed, when he took a position with the Merchants' Exchange which he held until his death. Susan Rebecca (Gooch) Barron was born in Shelbyville, Missouri, in 1854, the daughter of a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. Their children were two daughters and three sons, and of these Charles Bowling Barron is the second youngest child.

Educated in the public schools of Centralia, Missouri, Charles Bowling Barron came to St. Louis in 1897 to take a position with the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department, and remained in their employ for one year. At the end of this time, with C. A. Wilson he formed the Barron & Wilson Grain Sampling Company. In 1916 he left this firm to enter the employ of the government as a federal grain supervisor for the Department of Agriculture, a position which he still holds. His territory covers parts of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Illinois and Kentucky, and he is concerned with the adjustment and the proper grading of grains.

During the war Mr. Barron was supervisor of food supplies for the Grain Corporation in Zone 11, with headquarters in St. Louis. In addition to his regular duties he is a director in the Obear Nester Glass Company.

On February 21, 1904, Mr. Barron married Stella (Nester) Barron, the daughter of Joseph Nester, president of the Obear Nester Company. They had one daughter, Helen. Mrs. Barron died in 1910, and in 1917 Mr. Barron remarried. His second wife was Mrs. Guy M. Fisher, whose husband was a former jeweller of St. Louis.

Mr. Barron is an independent democrat and a member of the Christian church. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and belongs to the Order of the Mystic Shrine and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

EDGAR R. ROMBAUER.

Edgar R. Rombauer, stimulated by the example of his father, an eminent lawyer and jurist, who is now living retired, has become a member of the St. Louis bar, where he is now practicing. He has been in active and continuous general practice since 1892. He was born in Belleville, Illinois, July 3, 1868, a son of the Hon. Roderick E. Rombauer, who was born in Selesto, Hungary, May 9, 1833, his parents being Theodore and Bertha Rombauer. There is traditionary evidence that a representative of the family went from Germany to Hungary during the latter part of the Arpad dynasty, which ended in 1301, and authentic history of the family dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century, records being found in the archives of the city of Lõcse in the form of a written report by a Rombauer, member of congress, to his constituency. For centuries the Rombauers were recognized as belonging to the nobility of their district and the father of Roderick E. Rombauer was a member of the department of industry and chief of a division during the Hungarian revolution of 1848-49 and was also in charge of the factory of arms and military stores during the revolutionary period. Because of his love of liberty he was exiled from his native land in 1849 and in 1850 arrived in the United States, his death occurring in Davenport, Iowa, in 1855. His widow died in Alameda, California, at the age of eighty-seven.

Judge Roderick E. Rombauer received liberal educational advantages in his native land and at the age of eighteen accompanied his mother to America to join the husband and father, who had sought refuge in this land of liberty, in 1851. After two years' residence in Iowa the family removed to St. Louis in 1853 and after several years of railroad service in various connections Judge Rombauer took up the study of law under the direction of Judge Lawrence, afterward chief justice of Illinois. He later entered the Dane Law School of Harvard University and was graduated in 1858. He had been admitted to the bar at Boston, Massachusetts, December 15, 1857, and returning to St. Louis, was admitted to the Missouri bar on the 19th of May, 1858. Following the outbreak of the Civil war his love of his adopted country manifested itself in his enlistment and he rose to the rank of captain in the First Regiment of the United States Reserve Corps of Missouri. In November, 1863, he was elected judge of the law commissioner's court of St. Louis and in 1867 was appointed judge of the circuit court, to which office he was elected the following year. In 1871 he resumed the practice of law and continued a distinguished member of the bar for many years. In 1884 he was elected a member of the court of appeals, serving on its bench until January, 1897, or for twelve years, passing upon many of the most important cases ever heard before that tribunal. He has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of the eminent jurists of Missouri. He has always been a supporter of the republican party but never allowed partisanship in any way to interfere with the unbiased performance of his duties on the bench.

In 1865 Judge Rombauer was married to Augusta Koerner of Belleville, Illinois, a daughter of Lieutenant Governor Gustavus Koerner of Illinois, who was minister to Spain under Lincoln and a supreme court judge of Illinois and also a member of the staff of General Fremont during the Civil war. His daughter, Mrs. Rombauer, passed away in St. Louis in March, 1918, at the age of seventy-six years. She had become the mother of three sons and three daughters: Theodore, who is now deceased; Edgar R., now a member of the St. Louis bar; Alfred B., a mining engineer in Arizona; Bertha S.; Sophie M.; and Irma.

Edgar R. Rombauer attended the public schools of St. Louis and afterward

entered Washington University, in which he pursued a law course, being graduated in 1887 with the LL. B. degree. Following his graduation he spent two years in doing preliminary work in the law office of Smith & Pence of Chicago and then became secretary to Judge John M. Harlan of the United States supreme court, filling that position in 1889, 1890 and 1891. Returning to St. Louis, he entered into partnership with Theodore G. Rombauer under the firm style of Rombauer & Rombauer and since 1892 has been in active and continuous general practice.

On the 14th of October, 1899, Mr. Rombauer was married at St. Louis to Miss Irma Starkloff, a daughter of the late Dr. H. M. and Emma (Kahlmann) Starkloff. Three children have been born of this marriage: Roland, now deceased; Marion J.; and Edgar R., Jr. All were born in St. Louis.

During the period of the World war Mr. Rombauer was a member of the advisory board of the thirteenth ward. He has been active in politics, but has never held any public office except from 1909 to 1911 he was a member and speaker of the house of delegates. He finds his chief diversions in tennis, shooting and fishing.

LOUIS HUDSON.

Louis Hudson is senior member of the firm of Hudson & Hudson, one of the busiest law firms of St. Louis, with a large clientele in the general practice of law. He was born at Carbondale, Illinois, February 19, 1885, and is a son of Alinzor and Anna M. Hudson, the former a photographer. During his youthful days Louis Hudson attended the public schools of Metropolis and of Sorento, Illinois, completing a high school education at the latter place, the date of his graduation being May 5, 1903. He was afterward graduated from the Metropolitan College of Law, winning the LL. B. degree on the 5th of June, 1909. From the age of eighteen years he had been employed as a tobacco worker, but imbued by a laudable ambition to enter upon a broader field of labor, he prepared for his professional career and since 1909 has been engaged in law practice in St. Louis. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and Mr. Hudson had to win the place which he now occupies and the reputation which he enjoys as an able and successful lawyer. Step by step, however, he advanced and his ability has brought him prominently to the front, so that he now has a large clientele that connects him with much important litigation.

On the 7th of November, 1911, in St. Louis, Mr. Hudson was married to Miss Grace Herr, a daughter of George Herr. Politically he was formerly a socialist but now gives his allegiance to the republican party. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, however, preferring always to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his professional interests, and it is by reason of his close application and his thoroughness that he has reached the creditable place that he now occupies as a lawyer in a state that has produced many distinguished representatives of the legal profession.

JOHN T. BERGHOFF, JR.

John T. Berghoff, Jr., one of the representative business men of St. Joseph, where he is conducting a drug store, was born March 1, 1889, in the city which is now his home, his parents being John T. and Maria (Adams) Berghoff, well known and highly respected residents of this place. The son attended the public schools and also spent two and a half years as a pupil in the Central high school. He started out upon his business career as an employe in the drug store of G. W. Jones and there remained for eight and a half years, a fact indicative of his valuable service and his fidelity to the interests of his employers. After working for Mr. Jones for six years he became a registered pharmacist. He later spent six months at Muskogee, Oklahoma, being employed in Mittong's Pharmacy, after which he returned to St. Joseph and entered the employ of the W. S. Kinnison Drug Company at Seventh and Edward streets, where he remained for four months.

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On the day that he left Mr. Kinnison's employ Mr. Berghoff was married to Lulu Payne, daughter of George A. Dale, of Huntsville, Missouri. The marriage, which was celebrated October 14, 1913, has been blessed with one child, Alice Gretchen, who was born December 10, 1914.

Following his marriage Mr. Berghoff left St. Joseph for Springfield, Missouri, where he spent two years in the C. E. Denton Pharmacy. He then returned to his native city and entered the drug store of J. M. Hepburn, with whom he continued for two years as an employe. He then acquired a half interest in the business in January, 1917, and has since been one of the proprietors of the store. His entire business life has been devoted to the drug trade and his thorough training and broad experience have well qualified him for activity in this field. He is a member of the National Retail Drug Association and also a member of the Missouri Pharmacists Association. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the First Christian church, while his political belief is that of the republican party. He stands as a stalwart champion for all those interests which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of the community, his aid and influence being always on the side of right and progress.

GUY A. THOMPSON.

Guy A. Thompson has since 1898 been a member of the St. Louis bar. It has been said of him that "for native ability, acquired knowledge of the law, personal integrity and energy displayed in behalf of his clients there is no lawyer of his age superior in the state." Mr. Thompson was born near Pattonville, in St. Louis county, Missouri, September 29, 1875. He is the son of Frank A. Thompson and Kate (Edmonstone) Thompson.

His father, Frank A. Thompson, is also a native of St. Louis county and the son of Thomas Jeffrey and Margaret (Richardson) Thompson. The family is of English origin and was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war by William T. Thompson, who settled in Virginia. His son, Thomas Jeffrey Thompson (grandfather of Guy A.) was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1818 and died in St. Louis county in 1871. He was reared and educated, however, at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and about 1850 removed to St. Louis county, where his remaining days were spent. During his active life he successfully engaged in farming and was a large slave holder. His first wife, Margaret Richardson, was a daughter of David Richardson, a native of St. Louis county, and himself a son of Major James C. Richardson, a Revolutionary war soldier, who was born in South Carolina and settled in St. Louis county soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. Major Richardson was of English descent.

During his active life Frank A. Thompson (father of Guy A.) lived in his native county of St. Louis and followed successfully the occupation of farming. He is now living retired with his son, Guy A. In 1874 he married Kate Edmonstone, who was born near Bridgeton, St. Louis county, Missouri, a daughter of Dr. Robert Thomas and Martha Jane (Field) Edmonstone, the latter being a member of the Pope-Field family of Virginia and Kentucky. Dr. Robert Thomas Edmonstone was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1813, and died in St. Louis county in 1866. His wife was born in Vandalia, Illinois, in 1823, and departed this life in 1860. Their daughter, Kate Edmonstone, mother of Guy A., and wife of Frank A. Thompson, died in St. Louis county in July, 1899, at the age of forty-four. She had become the mother of three sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and a daughter are yet living: Guy A., of this review, Judge Frank A. Thompson of St. Louis, formerly a judge of the St. Louis court of appeals, and Clara Field, wife of George M. Hearne of Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

Guy A. Thompson was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and Boone counties and at the State University, at Columbia, Missouri. He received his LL. B. degree in June, 1898. The following September he entered upon the practice of the law in St. Louis in the office of Hon. Given Campbell, one of the foremost lawyers of the state. He subsequently became a partner of Mr. Campbell and continued with him in the practice of his profession under the firm name of Campbell & Thompson until Mr. Campbell's retirement in the fall of 1905. He has since continued

in active and successful practice, exclusively devoting his attention to civil law, and those who retain his services highly esteem him as a lawyer. While a student at the State University he was a leader in all activities, both social and literary. He took first honors in collegiate oratorical contests, was winner of the thesis prize in the school of law, and was graduated magna cum laude. He possesses a keen power of analysis, is safe and conservative in counsel and, with whole hearted loyalty to his client, combines untiring industry and exceptional forensic ability.

At Lexington, Missouri, Mr. Thompson was married June 11, 1903, to Miss Susan Alexander, a native of the state of Nevada, and the daughter of Gustavus R. and Lucy (Wilson) Alexander, the former a native of Alexandria, Virginia, which city was named in honor of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have five children: Kate Edmonstone; Lucy Montfort; Alexander Campbell; Edmonstone Field, and Elizabeth Thompson, all born in St. Louis.

During the World war Mr. Thompson was a member of the seventh ward legal advisory board, and an earnest worker in support of various war activities. In his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Professionally he is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is a democrat, though always taking an active part in politics, has never consented to be a candidate for public office. He belongs to the City Club, to the Noonday Club, to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Mizpah Presbyterian church—associations which indicate much concerning the nature of his interests. He is a man of magnetic personality and the number of his friends increases as the circle of his acquaintance broadens.

JOHN CUTTER GAGE.

John Cutter Gage was an octogenarian when death called him on the 20th of February, 1915. For many years he had been an honored member of the Kansas City bar, his entire course reflecting credit upon the profession, for he always maintained the highest standards and his practice was at all times in accord with the most ethical professional relations and ideals. He came to the middle west from New England, his birth having occurred at Pelham, New Hampshire, April 20, 1835. He was of English lineage, the ancestral line being traced back to John Gage, who in 1630 came from England to the new world, establishing his home in Boston. His father, Frye Gage, was a farmer of New England and married Kesiah Cutter.

The youthful experiences of John Cutter Gage were those of the farm-bred boy who early takes up the tasks incident to the development of the fields and who also becomes a pupil in the public schools, therein mastering the elementary branches of learning. Ambitious to promote his education Mr. Gage later attended the Phillips Academy, in which he pursued a preparatory course and then entered Dartmouth College in 1852. He pursued the work of the freshman and sophomore years in that institution and then matriculated in Harvard University in 1855, being graduated with the class of 1856. In the meantime he had mentally reviewed the broad field of business with its varied opportunities for activity and advancement along industrial, commercial, agricultural and professional lines, and decided that he would devote his attention to the practice of law. Accordingly with this end in view he became a student in the office of S. A. Brown, then a leading attorney of Lowell, Massachusetts, and in 1858 was admitted at Boston to practice in the courts of Massachusetts.

Believing that the west offered better opportunities, Mr. Gage removed to Kansas City in March, 1859, and from that time until his demise remained a representative of the Missouri bar, becoming one of its oldest and most honored members. In 1860 he entered into partnership with William C. Woodson and in 1866 formed a partnership with William Douglas, which association was maintained until 1869. The following year he was joined by Sanford B. Ladd in the practice of law and in 1878 a third partner, Charles E. Small, joined them, leading to the adoption of the firm name of Gage, Ladd & Small. For a period of more than thirty years the firm maintained its existence and Mr. Gage's connection with Mr. Ladd covered more than four decades. While Mr. Gage was still an active factor in the world's work one of his biographers wrote of him: "In his practice he has won a large percentage of the cases that have been entrusted to him. He convinces by his concise statements of law and facts rather than by word

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painting and so high is the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court are seldom questioned seriously. Judges and clients also respect him for his careful counsel. He is a man of most courteous manner and yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right. Whatever he does is for the best interests of his clients and for the honor of his profession and no man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability. His standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Kansas City Bar Association upon its formation and also of the Law Library Association while his position in the profession in the state was attested by his selection for the presidency of the State Bar Association in 1884. No man is more familiar with the personnel nor the history of judicial proceedings of the state than Mr. Gage, who has written many historical articles upon the bench and bar of Missouri."

On the 26th of April, 1886, Mr. Gage was united in marriage to Miss Ida Bailey, a daughter of Dr. Elijah Bailey, of Monroe county, Missouri, and they have two children, John Bailey and Marian Mansur. The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 20th of February, 1915, Mr. Gage passed away, being then in the eightieth year of his age. He had long been a most highly esteemed resident of Kansas City, honored and respected by all who knew him and most of all by those who had known him longest and best. He never deviated from a course which he believed to be right between himself and his fellowmen and was guided in all things by the utmost sense of justice, while in his practice of law he held to the most advanced standards and ethics of the profession.

OMAR E. ROBINSON.

Omar E. Robinson, a lawyer engaged in general practice and excelling as a trial lawyer, has a clientage in Kansas City unexcelled and scarcely equalled by other representatives of the profession in the metropolis of western Missouri. He was born upon a farm in St. Clair county, this state, December 16, 1868, and is a son of George W. Robinson, whose birth occurred in Virginia and who came to this state at a very early day. For many years he was a successful rancher and cattle dealer of St. Clair county and is now living retired in Kansas City. His wife bore the maiden name of Cornelia Beckwith and was born in Kentucky. They became parents of six children, one of whom passed away.

The eldest of the family is Omar E. Robinson, who was educated in the district schools of his native county and in the University of Missouri, in which he pursued his law course, winning his LL. B. degree in 1892. The same year he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in the practice of law, having won success as a representative of the legal profession in Kansas City. For four years he was prosecuting attorney of St. Clair county and he is a member of the Kansas City, and the Missouri State Bar Associations.

In 1898 Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Ida Coche, daughter of Benjamin Coche, a prominent and early settler of St. Clair county. Mr. Robinson is a member of various clubs, including the Mission Hills Country Club and the Blue Hills Golf Club. He takes an active interest in city, county and state politics, giving his political allegiance to the democratic party and standing at all times for civic and social improvement. He possesses a splendid literary library, with the contents of which he is largely familiar. He belongs to the Unitarian church, in which he is serving on the board of trustees. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason.

FRANK W. EDLIN.

Frank W. Edlin, the progressive head of the Deere Plow Company of St. Louis, having immense warehouses filled with a large stock under his control, his qualities as a salesman and as an organizer of business being the salient features in his growing success, was born in Jackson, Minnesota, August 23, 1880, his parents being G. C. and Josephine Edlin. The father, also a native of Minnesota, has devoted his life to the occupation of farming and is now living retired at Eskridge, Kansas.

After completing a high school course, Frank W. Edlin attended the College implement business at Eskridge, Kansas, for a period of four years and at the of Emporia, Kansas, and then entered the banking business, with which he was connected for a short time. He was afterward connected with the hardware and end of that time went to Emporia, Kansas, where he became connected with the jobbing and retail implement business, a concern with which he was associated for four years. He then went to Omaha, Nebraska, as representative of the John Deere Plow Company, remaining in that city for three years, after which he spent two years in the home office at Moline, Illinois. Removing to St. Louis six years ago, he became secretary and manager in this city for the John Deere Plow Company. Extensive warehouses are maintained in St. Louis, a large stock supplying the trade of a large western territory, and Mr. Edlin is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business, with which he has now been identified for eleven years. He is also a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

In 1915 Mr. Edlin was married to Miss Lucille Patten, a daughter of M. M. Patten, of Waco, Texas. They have one son, Frank William, Jr., who is three years of age. Mr. Edlin is a member of the board of governors of the St. Louis Club, also a member of the Missouri Athletic Association.

HON. NAT M. LACY.

Hon. Nat M. Lacy, Macon's efficient mayor and prominent attorney at law, dates his residence in this city from 1901 and through the intervening period has engaged in the practice of his profession, which he began in 1899, following his graduation from the Indiana Law School of Indianapolis. He was born in Nineveh, Johnson county, Indiana, August 6, 1874, his parents being James D. and Tamar (Maris) Lacy, who were married in 1873. The mother passed away a number of years ago, but the father still makes his home in Johnson county. He virtually retired from active life a number of years ago and now lives in the village of Nineveh, but for many years was actively engaged in farming and stock growing in that locality and also took a prominent part in public affairs of the community. He was born in Coshocton, Ohio, March 6, 1846, and belongs to one of the pioneer families of that state. There he was reared and educated and took up the business of contracting and building, which he continued to follow after his removal to Indiana, but later turned his attention to farming and stock raising, becoming the owner of valuable land in Johnson county. With its work and management he was identified until about 1907, when he retired from active life, but still owns the farm property, from which he derives a substantial annual income. His wife was born in Brown county, Indiana, and they became the parents of three children: Nat M., William J. and Mary E. The second son occupies a farm near Nineveh and the daughter is now Mrs. Floyd Cutsinger and resides in Franklin, Indiana. Politically James D. Lacy has always been an earnest republican and has been called upon to fill various local offices of honor and trust, serving at one time as a member of the board of equalization of his county. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a past master of his lodge.

The youthful experiences of Nat M. Lacy were those of the farm bred boy who divides his time between the acquirement of an education, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. After leaving the public schools he studied for four years in Franklin College at Franklin, Indiana, and then became a student in the Indiana Law School of Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated with the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1899. Soon afterward he was admitted to practice at the Indiana bar and opened a law office in Franklin, where he remained until 1901. The latter year witnessed his arrival in Missouri and through the intervening period he has made his home in Macon, where he has gained a large clientage that has connected him with much important litigation heard in the courts of the district and state. In 1904 he became assistant prosecuting attorney of Macon county and proved most capable in the discharge of his duties in that connection, so serving until 1906, at the same time filling the office of city attorney. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won Mr. Lacy prestige as a Missouri lawyer, a fact which is highly complimentary, for

no bar has numbered more eminent and prominent men. He is a safe counselor and able advocate, readily recognizing the salient features of any case entrusted to his care, while his judgment upon legal matters is sound and discriminating.

On the 9th of September, 1900, Mr. Lacy wedded Miss Daisy L. Strickler, a native of Indiana and a daughter of H. C. Strickler of Franklin, that state. Politically Mr. Lacy is an earnest republican whose labors in behalf of the party have been far-reaching and resultant, and he is now serving as chairman of the republican county central committee. Fraternally he is connected with Censor Lodge No. 172, A. F. & A. M., the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity, while of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Macon he is a past chancellor. He has also been called upon for important political service. In 1916 he was elected mayor of Macon and his administration during his first term of two years was so able that he was twice reelected and is now the incumbent in that office. This covered a very important period in the history of the nation, when the loyal and patriotic men of every community were called upon to render important service to the country. He acted as county chairman in the War Savings campaign and was a prominent public speaker in behalf of the Liberty Loan drives. He is now closely studying the problems of municipal government and his plans for his city have wrought effectively for public good. He has ever sought to maintain the legal and moral status of the community, to promote the work of general improvement and to do away with all those difficulties which are obstacles to civic advancement and the adoption of the highest civic standards.

JONATHAN RICE.

For many years Jonathan Rice exerted a marked influence over the commercial development of St. Louis, having become connected with the mercantile interests of the city in 1879 as one of the founders of the dry goods house of Rice, Stix & Company. As the years passed he also became associated with other corporate interests of a different character, but his activities were ever of a nature that contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. So closely was his name interwoven with the business interests of St. Louis that it has become an integral part of the history of the city. Jonathan Rice had attained the age of sixty years when he passed away in St. Louis, November 23, 1903. His birth occurred at Bamberg, Bavaria, Germany, July 15, 1843, his parents being Seligman and Yetta (Newman) Rice. When a young man the former removed to Bamberg, Bavaria, and there passed away at the notable age of ninety-seven years, he and his wife living to celebrate their diamond wedding, on which occasion a silver-bound Bible was sent to them by the prince regent, Luitpold, of Bavaria, this gift from royalty being formally presented to the aged couple by the burgomaster and the city council of Bamberg.

Jonathan Rice was reared at the place of his nativity, enjoying liberal educational opportunities until graduated from the polytechnic school. He entered upon his business career in connection with a banking house, but was induced to come to the new world by an older brother who had already established his home on American soil. In 1860 he sailed for the United States and from New York journeyed across the country to St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Rice continued in St. Joseph until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when the interests of his brother, who was a government contractor, required his services amid the stirring scenes of military life. This brought him in contact with leading military men of that period and just prior to the battle of Shiloh he had an interview with Generals Prentiss and Grant, the latter having just arrived at Pittsburg Landing. Just after the fall of Memphis Jonathan Rice joined his brother, together with William Stix and Benjamin Eiseman, in organizing the firm of Rice, Stix & Company, and for seventeen years they were prominently connected with mercantile interests in Memphis. In 1873 Mr. Rice remained at his post during a severe yellow fever epidemic and became one of the active workers for the relief of those stricken. Another yellow fever epidemic occurred in 1879 and this led Mr. Rice and his associates to transfer their commercial interests to St. Louis, where they estab-

lished business under the same name. The house enjoyed a steady growth, owing in no small measure to the unfaltering enterprise and splendid qualities of management displayed by Jonathan Rice, who won a place of distinction in commercial circles of the city. He was also a director and one of the vice presidents of the St. Louis Exposition, and of the Mercantile Trust Company, vice president of the Interstate Commercial Club and a director of the Columbian Club, the Merchants Transportation Association and the Business Men's League. He was likewise connected with the Covenant Life Insurance Company and the Merchants Life Insurance Association and he was a prominent figure in the social circles of the city. A contemporary writer has said of him: "While controlling extensive and prosperous business affairs he manifested, too, the social qualities that drew around him a host of warm friends. He belonged to many of the leading social clubs of the city, where he was always cordially welcomed, being popular in those organizations where intelligence is a necessary attribute to agreeableness."

It was in 1874 that Jonathan Rice was united in marriage with Miss Aurelia Stix, a daughter of Henry Stix, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which city her birth occurred October 12, 1854. Both her father and her mother, Henry and Pauline (Thurnauer) Stix, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and her ancestors since 1680 have been residents of Burgkunstadt, near Bamberg, Germany. She is a grand-niece of Professor Wolfsohn, who was an eminent mathematician of Berlin University and was tutor to Giacomo Meyerbeer, the celebrated composer. In 1840 Henry Stix came to the new world and soon afterward began merchandising in Cincinnati, becoming one of the leading figures in philanthropic as well as in commercial circles of that city, where he passed away in 1894. Mrs. Rice attended the public schools of Cincinnati and left the high school there to become a student in the convent of Notre Dame. Jonathan and Aurelia Rice became the parents of four children: Harry J.; Erna; Charles M. and Pauline. Charles M. is the only one now living and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. For five years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rice resided in Memphis, Tennessee, and then came to St. Louis, where Mrs. Rice became prominently connected with the philanthropic and benevolent projects and interests of the city. She was an active member of the board of directors of the Martha Parsons Hospital and was the first president of the Sisterhood of Personal Service, organized in 1892. She was also vice president of the Associated Jewish Charities of St. Louis and has contributed much to the benevolent work and humanitarian activities of the city. Mrs. Rice has long felt great delight in the study of the best in literature and her reading has covered a wide range. Moreover, she is herself an author of no inconsiderable note, having written various short stories and poems, and her attractive mentality as well as social qualities render her a favorite wherever she is known.

HON. HUGH K. WAGNER.

Hon. Hugh K. Wagner is a member of the St. Louis bar and one who for many years has exercised a widely felt and beneficial influence over public thought and action. He is now representing the third district of St. Louis in the general assembly, his election coming as a surprise to many because the district normally has a large democratic majority. But this is a later chapter in his life record, which now covers a span of half a century, his birth having occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 29th of September, 1870. The first school which he attended was the Lyon school and he afterward became a pupil in the Central high school. Having prepared for the law, he was admitted to the bar and has engaged continuously in practice since 1897. The passing years have chronicled his steady professional progress and he has long enjoyed an important practice. He is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations and is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, also of the United States circuit courts of appeals, the court of appeals of the District of Columbia and the United States district courts at St. Louis, Missouri, San Francisco, California, Portland, Oregon, Mobile, Alabama, Cleveland, Ohio, Kansas City, Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, and other places. For eleven years he lectured at the Benton College of Law on the

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law of domestic relations, equity pleading, legal ethics, argumentation, and common law and code pleading.

While a most prominent representative of the bar and one whose devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial yet who never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, Mr. Wagner has nevertheless found time for activities of a varied nature. He is a member of the board of governors of the Aero Club of St. Louis. He was former chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis Fire Prevention Club, is a life member of the Society of Authors, Incorporated, of London, England, and is a member of the committee on municipal and state legislation of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. In January, 1914, he founded and became the first president of the Safety First Society of St. Louis, initiating that movement in the city. He is now in his third term as a member of the executive committee of the Million Population Club of St. Louis, which organization works to bring industries to St. Louis and to the state of Missouri, and for the upbuilding of the material, moral and esthetic welfare of the great metropolis of this state. That organization is seeking to obtain from the legislature the enactment of a statute that will permit an election to be held in St. Louis county to determine whether or not part of that county may be annexed to the city of St. Louis for the purpose of competing with cities like Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore and Boston, that by annexation of their suburbs have so increased their respective populations as to endanger the relative rank of St. Louis in the United States census. According to the 1910 census St. Louis ranks fourth. By the annexations of these other cities, her rank is threatened. It will be an injury to the state of Missouri if she loses this rank.

Mr. Wagner has been active for upward of twenty years in a large variety of civic movements for the public good, including serving as one of a committee of three of the Business Men's League of St. Louis which initiated the movement that succeeded in ending the deadlock on the selection of the approach to the Municipal Free Bridge, resulting in voting the bonds for its completion. In 1915 he was elected a member of the republican state committee and served as a member of its executive committee and as chairman of its finance committee, and was reelected for another term. In 1918 he completed the revision and codification of the general ordinances of the city of St. Louis and the annotation thereof, of the new city charter, and of the Missouri constitution and state laws especially applicable to St. Louis by reference to court decisions affecting them. In the legislature Mr. Wagner is chairman of the workmen's compensation committee of the house and is one of the most active members of the judiciary committee. He is also a member of the house committee on municipal corporations. Many people say that the workmen's compensation law was the biggest question before the legislature at its last session, or that has been up for the consideration of the legislature for many years, and all agree in conceding credit to Mr. Wagner for hard work, ability and fairness in conducting the workmen's compensation act to its present status. Mr. Wagner is a close and earnest student of the grave political, sociological and economic questions which are before the country. Those things which are matters of grave national importance are to him of deep concern and to the solution of all public problems he brings to bear a keenly analytical mind, well trained through his experience as a member of the bar. He does not regard anything as foreign to himself that affects the welfare of his fellowmen and he is spoken of as a prominent lawyer of the highest type and character, while his public activities have been greatly diversified yet are all of vital importance to the commonwealth.

THE CHOUTEAUS.

1. Sieur Rene Auguste Chouteau, a shipowner, left France in 1718 and established himself in New Orleans, his ships trading between the Americas and Europe. Among his numerous enterprises he financed and was the silent partner of Maxent, Laclede & Company and at the time of his death was possessed of considerable means. He married in 1739, in New Orleans, Marie Therese Bourgeois. They have five children, two sons and three daughters. (1)

2. I. Rene Auguste Chouteau (2) (7).

3. II. Pierre Chouteau (3) (7).
III. Victorie Chouteau (4) married Charles Gratiot.
IV. Pelagie Chouteau (5) married Sylvestre Labadie.
V. Marie Louise Chouteau (6) married Joseph Marie Papin.

2. Rene Auguste Chouteau, born in New Orleans in 1739, founded, with Pierre Laclede, Saint Louis. February 15, 1764, he landed on the site of the present city and erected the first house built.

At the transfer to the United States in 1804, Auguste Chouteau was the chief citizen of Upper Louisiana. The new government was prompt to avail itself of his services and he was appointed United States Indian commissioner and made many treaties with the various nations on behalf of the United States. He was also colonel of the first militia regiment, presiding justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, president of the first board of trustees of the town of St. Louis, and president of the first banking house. He married Marie Therese Cerre, and at his death in 1829 left seven children.

4. I. Auguste A. Chouteau.
5. II. Henri Chouteau.
III. Edward Chouteau.
IV. Gabriel S. Chouteau.
V. Eulalie Chouteau married Rene Paul.
VI. Louise Chouteau married Gabriel Paul.
VII. Emilie Chouteau married Thomas Floyd Smith.

4. Auguste A. Chouteau married Constance Sanguinett.
I. Auguste R. Chouteau.
6. II. Edward Auguste Chouteau.
III. Virginie Chouteau married Joseph C. Barlow.

6. Edward Auguste Chouteau married Elizabeth Christy.
7. I. S. Auguste Chouteau.
II. Eugenia Chouteau.
III. Marie Isabel Chouteau.

7. S. Auguste Chouteau married Ida R. Taylor.
8. I. Auguste Chouteau.

8. Auguste Chouteau married Virginia Wilson.
I. Auguste Chouteau.
II. Walter Cerre Chouteau.

5. Henri Chouteau, born in Saint Louis in 1805, killed in Gasconade disaster November 1, 1855; married Clemence G. Coursault.
I. Aglae Chouteau married Neree Francis Valle.
9. II. Henri A. Chouteau.
III. Gilman Chouteau.
IV. Norbert Sylvester Chouteau.
V. Corinne Chouteau married John N. Dyer.
VI. Beatrice Chouteau married John O'Fallon Clark.
VII. Lelia C. Chouteau married John S. Winthrop.

9. Henri A. Chouteau married Julia Deaver.
10. I. Azby Auguste Chouteau.
II. Bertha Chouteau married Lucas Turner.

10. Azby Auguste Chouteau married Cora Baker.
I. Azby Auguste Chouteau.
II. Henri A. Chouteau.

11. Henri A. Chouteau married Jane Bagnell.
I. Henri Chouteau.
II. Jeanne Chouteau.

3. Pierre Chouteau, born in New Orleans in 1758, came to Saint Louis in 1764, married twice, first Pelagie Kiesereau, secondly Brigite Saucier.
12. I. Auguste Pierre Chouteau.
13. II. Pierre Chouteau.
III. Paul L. Chouteau.
IV. Pelagie Chouteau married Bartholomew Berthold.
V. Francois Gesseau Chouteau—founder of Kansas City (8).
VI. Cyprien Chouteau.
VII. Pharamond Chouteau.

VIII. Charles P. Chouteau.
IX. Frederick Chouteau.

12. Auguste Pierre Chouteau married Sophie Labbadie.
I. Augustine Chouteau.
II. Emilie S. Chouteau married Nicola DeMenil.
III. Susanne Chouteau married L. R. Cortonbert.
IV. Marie A. Chouteau married R. S. Watson.
14. V. Pierre Sylvestre Chouteau.
VI. Virginie Chouteau married John G. Priest.

14. Pierre Sylvestre Chouteau married Louisa Alvarez.
I. Sophie Chouteau married Charles Loring.
II. William G. Chouteau.
III. Auguste Chouteau, M. D.

13. Pierre "Cadet" Chouteau married Emilie Gratiot.
I. Emilie Chouteau married John F. A. Sanford.
II. Julie Chouteau married William Maffit.
III. Pierre Chouteau.
15. IV. Charles P. Chouteau.
V. Benjamin Chouteau.

15. Charles P. Chouteau married Julie Belin Gratiot.
I. Emile Chouteau married John Henshaw.
16. II. Pierre Chouteau.
III. Nannie Chouteau married Lieut. Johnson, U. S. A.
IV. Henry Chouteau.
V. Marie Chouteau married Edward V. Papin.

16. Pierre Chouteau married Lucile U. Chauvin.
Lucile Chouteau married J. Lucas Turner.
Pierre Chouteau.

Foot Note (1) Will of Marie Therese Chouteau née Bourgeois, dated 13 January, 1813, declares that she was legitimately married to Sieur Rene Auguste Chouteau; that of said marriage there were born two sons, Rene Auguste Chouteau and Pierre Chouteau, and three daughters, Marie Louise Papin née Chouteau, Victoire Gratiot née Chouteau and Pelagie Labbadie née Chouteau, deceased. Certified Copy in Archives Missouri Historical Society.

Foot Note (2) Rene, legitimate son of Rene Chouteau and Dame Marie Bourgeois, his wife, baptized 7 September, 1749, Parish Church of St. Louis in New Orleans. Certified Copy of Act de Bapteme in Archives Missouri Historical Society.

Foot Note (3) Jean Pierre, born on the 10th of October, 1758, of the legitimate marriage of Rene Chouteau and Marie Therese Bourgeois, his wife, baptized 19 October, 1758, Parish Church of Saint Louis in New Orleans. Certified Copy of Act de Bapteme in Archives Missouri Historical Society.

Foot Note (4) Marriage Contract—Victoire Chouteau, single, daughter of Senor Auguste Chouteau and Senora Marie Therese Bourgeois, native of New Orleans, with Senor Graciote. Dated 25 June, 1801. Original in Archives of Missouri Historical Society.

Foot Note (5) Marriage Contract—Pelagie Chouteau, single, daughter of the late Senor Augustin Chouteau and of the Senora Marie Therese Bourgeois, with Senor Silvester Labbadie, 27th July, 1776. Original in Archives of Missouri Historical Society. Marie Pelagie Chouteau, born 6th October, 1760, of the legitimate marriage of Rene Chouteau and Marie Bourgeois, baptized 15 October, 1760, in Parish Church of Saint Louis in New Orleans. Certified Copy of Act de Bapteme in Archives Missouri Historical Society.

Foot Note (6) Marriage Record—Transcribed and translated by Walter B. Douglas—Old Cathedral Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1776-1781. Page 53.

The year 1779, the 19th of January, I, Capucin, missionary apostolic priest, cure of Saint Louis, after having published two bans, having dispensed with the third, between Joseph Papin, legitimate son of Joseph Alexandre Papin and Marguerite La force, his father and mother, of the one part, and Marie Louise Chouteau, legitimate daughter of Augustus Chouteau and Marie Therese Bourgeois, her father and mother of the other part, and not finding any impediment to said marriage, after receiving their mutual consent, I have given them the nuptial benediction in

presence of the undersigned witnesses, that is to say Pierre Sylvestre Sarpy, Antoine Reilhe, Sylvestre Labbadie, Noel Langlois—Signed P. Bernard, Cure. J. M. Papin, Ant. Reilhe, Noel Langlois, Stv. Sarpy, Marie Louise Chouteau, S. Labbady, Ferd de Leyba.

Foot Note (7) Power of Attorney, Rene Auguste Chouteau and Jean Pierre Chouteau, brothers, sons of the deceased Auguste Chouteau, their father, to collect their share of the estate of their deceased father to Martin Duralde, attorney in fact, Dated 3 September, 1776.

Power of Attorney of same to Pierre Laclede Liguest, for same purpose, Dated 4 August, 1777. Originals in Archives of Missouri Historical Society.

Foot Note (8) History of Kansas City, Page 23, by Carrie Westlake Whitney; History of Kansas City, Page 10, by W. H. Miller.

HENRY T. LINDSAY.

Henry T. Lindsay, a lawyer of splendid attainments, diligent, industrious and of sober habits, is meeting with substantial success at the St. Louis bar. He was born in Waupun, Dodge county, Wisconsin, May 5, 1883, his parents being Thomas and Margaret (Smith) Lindsay, the former now deceased while the latter is still living. The father was a native of Scotland, and arrived in America during the period of the Civil war, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He afterward located upon a farm and his occupation was that of a construction and civil engineer, in which connection he was well known in his time. In his honor, the Lindsay road was named. His death occurred in 1886. His wife belonged to one of the prominent and aristocratic pioneer families of Wisconsin. She was the eldest of a family of eleven children, and she had six brothers, who were engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wisconsin, securing their lands in the Indian days, and in the course of time became very prosperous.

Henry T. Lindsay attended the public schools near his father's home and also graduated from the high school at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin, and later spent two years as a student in Dartmouth College. He won his law degree at St. Louis in 1910 and has since engaged in the general practice of his profession in which he has made steady progress. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, but close application, earnest effort and fidelity to the interests of his clients has gained for him a most enviable position as a lawyer.

Mr. Lindsay is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, and his support can be counted upon to further various measures and projects for the public good. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, and while he has never been an office seeker, he served on the legal advisory board of the fourteenth district. During the World war he made various attempts to enter the service but was rejected by the Marines and also by the Tank corps because of being overweight. While he is a man of large proportions nevertheless, he is exceptionally active and he was captain of the St. Louis football team in 1909, while previously he had served as member of the Dartmouth football team in 1903, being connected therewith when Dartmouth defeated Harvard at the dedication of the Harvard stadium. He was also a member of the track team at Dartmouth and he has always taken a deep interest in athletic and outdoor sports. He holds membership in Tower Grove Lodge No. 631 F. & A. M. and Alhambra Grotto. His is a well rounded character and at all times he maintains an even balance between those interests which lead to the physical, mental and moral development of the individual.

JACQUE G. L. HARVEY.

Jacque G. L. Harvey is one of the most successful practitioners at the Kansas City bar. A native son of Missouri, he was born in Saline county, January 26, 1875, his parents being Jacque G. L. and Virginia Claiborne (Harris) Harvey. The father, now deceased, was also a native of Missouri, his birth occurring within a half mile of

HENRY T. LINDSAY

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the birthplace of his son and namesake. He became a farmer and merchant of Saline county and at the time of the Civil war joined the Confederate army. The Harvey family is one of long connection with Missouri. In pioneer times the grandfather of Mr. Harvey of this review became a resident of the state and his position of prominence is indicated by the fact that in 1840 he was speaker in the house of representatives.

After attending the public schools of Saline county Mr. Harvey spent three years as a student in the Kansas City high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. He later read law in the office of Hon. James A. Reed, now United States senator. He was admitted to the bar in 1900, after three years of preliminary study, and took up the general practice of law. When Mr. Reed was elected mayor of Kansas City in 1900, Mr. Harvey was made his private secretary and upon Mr. Reed's retirement from the mayoralty Mr. Harvey was appointed assistant city counselor and remained in that position for a short time. He then entered upon the general practice of his profession independently but in the fall of 1907 became junior member of the firm of Reed, Yates, Mastin & Harvey, later Reed, Atwood, Yates, Mastin & Harvey, an association that was maintained uninterruptedly for several years.

At the age of thirty-three Mr. Harvey was appointed county counselor of Jackson county, being the youngest man who ever held that office, the duties of which he discharged faithfully and capably for two terms. In June, 1912, the present firm of Reed & Harvey was formed. Thus practically throughout his professional career Mr. Harvey has been associated with Senator Reed, first as a law student and long in a partnership relation. In recent years the official duties of Senator Reed have been so exacting that only occasionally can he give any attention to private affairs and consequently the work of the firm falls almost entirely upon the shoulders of Mr. Harvey.

As an attorney he possesses a keen, analytical and logical mind and a large fund of legal information. He is one of the successful lawyers of Kansas City and practices before state and federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States. In the conduct of a trial of a case he is unusually considerate and fair; in fact his frankness and his fairness, whether before court or jury or in argument before appellate courts, stamp him as an ethical lawyer with broad comprehension of his obligations as such. He possesses oratorical ability, his strength as such being characterized by a logical and orderly presentation of any subject with which he has to deal. He is an easy, fluent, convincing talker and a most dangerous opponent in any discussion. In his relations with his fellowmen Mr. Harvey is democratic and finds his friends in all the walks of life.

Mr. Harvey belongs to the Kansas City Club, to the Mid-Day Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. He is a man of strong personality, of excellent judgment, true and faithful to the interests of his clients and also most loyal to his friends, who are many. In a word, he is a man of high ideals, to which he displays unfaltering allegiance.

ANTON BURVENICH.

Anton Burvenich is numbered among the honored pioneer settlers of St. Joseph, where for more than forty-three years he has been engaged in the drug business on his own account and previous to that time was employed along the same line. His career has been characterized by enterprise and progress at every point and he has ever commanded and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his followmen. He was born in Germany, March 7, 1852, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Schaefer) Burvenich, who came to the United States in 1856 with their family, settling in St. Joseph when their son Anton was but six years of age. Here they spent their remaining days, the father being constantly identified with the carpenter's trade and building operations in this city. He passed away at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife reached the age of fifty-nine. They were the parents of nine children: Maggie, Anton, John, Andrew, Jr., Mary, Elizabeth, Tillie, Henry and Charles, but only six of the number are now living.

Educated in the public schools of St. Joseph, Anton Burvenich when thirteen years of age entered the employ of Captain Joseph Schmitz, a druggist, with whom

he remained for three years. He afterward spent four years in the employ of Herman Garlich, was later with an Omaha drug house for two years and for one year was employed in a drug store at Louisville, Kentucky. He then went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he spent two years in the same line of work, and in 1876 came to St. Joseph, where he established business on his own account at No. 1608 Frederick avenue. Throughout the intervening period he had become ambitious to become owner of a store and had carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to carry out his project. For twenty years he remained at his original location and then removed to his present place of business, where he has continued for about twenty-three years. He is today one of the pioneer business men of the city and one of its oldest settlers, St. Joseph having a population of only about three thousand when the Burvenich family arrived.

On the 4th of October, 1881, Mr. Burvenich was united in marriage to Miss Julia Dio and to them have been born four children, and the family circle still remains unbroken by the hand of death. There are three daughters and one son: Julia, who is the wife of George Korando, of Omaha, Nebraska; Augusta, the wife of Joseph L. Schiesl, of St. Joseph; Marie, the wife of R. M. Dorsey, of St. Joseph; and Oscar A., who assists his father in the store.

Mr. Burvenich was at one time a member of Invincible Lodge, No. 470, I. O. O. F., of St. Joseph, and also of Arapahoe Tribe of Red Men of St. Joseph, of which he was treasurer for about twenty years. He now belongs to the Royal Order of Maccabees at St. Joseph and his religious faith is indicated by his connection with St. Joseph's cathedral. In politics he is a republican but has never sought nor desired office, preferring always to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, which have been most carefully and wisely directed and have brought to him a substantial measure of success. He has long been numbered among the prosperous business men and leading citizens of St. Joseph, where he took up his abode almost two-thirds of a century ago.

JOSEPH D. GRANVILLE.

Joseph D. Granville, deceased, was prominently known in business circles of St. Louis as the president and general manager of the Granville Supply Company. He was a man of many sterling qualities, enterprising and progressive in his business affairs, reliable in citizenship and faithful to all the ties of home and friendship. He was born in St. Louis, May 23, 1874, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Greenfield) Granville. The father held a government position in Washington for a number of years and passed away in the national capital. He served as a soldier of the Civil war, holding the rank of lieutenant in the Union army.

Joseph D. Granville was educated in the Catholic parochial schools of St. Louis and in the St. Louis University, liberal intellectual training thereby well qualifying him for life's practical and responsible duties. His first position after he had completed his college course was of a clerical nature in one of the banking institutions of his native city. Soon thereafter, however, he associated himself with the American Car & Foundry Company, with which he remained for ten years, and within that period he advanced step by step until he had reached the important position of district manager with the corporation, which employs more than ten thousand men, with plants in St. Louis, St. Charles, Missouri, and Madison, Illinois, being one of the leading car-building concerns of the United States. The position of district manager was therefore one of large responsibility and Mr. Granville fully measured up to all the requirements. In 1908, however, he tendered his resignation to his employers in order to engage in the railway supply business on his own account and became president and general manager of the Granville Supply Company. Through the organization and incorporation of the business he became one of the well known factors in the railway supply trade of St. Louis. In business affairs he was found thoroughly reliable as well as progressive and enterprising and he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook.

In 1899 Mr. Granville was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette Gardner, daughter of Godfrey and Frederika (Boedeker) Gardner. They became the parents

JOSEPH D. GRANVILLE

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of four children, two sons and two daughters, Arthur J., Joseph H., Jeannette M. and Hazel E.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 18th of September, 1919, Mr. Granville passed away, his death being the occasion of deep regret to his many friends. He was a consistent member of the Catholic church, loyal to its teachings and to the faith. He was a member of the Democratic Club but in national affairs always voted the republican ticket, supporting the candidate of that party for the presidency. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and thus manifested his interest in the welfare and upbuilding of St. Louis and in all those questions which are a matter of civic importance. Along social lines his connection was with the Missouri Athletic Association and with the Algonquin Golf Club. He was always genial and courteous and the sterling worth of his character was recognized by those who came within the circle of his friendship. Mrs. Granville is residing in the handsome home at No. 6138 Kingsbury boulevard and occupies an enviable social position in St. Louis.

JUDGE FRANK BLAIR FORNEY.

There is perhaps no history in this volume which indicates more clearly the opportunities that are before young men and the possibilities for the attainment of success than does that of Judge Frank Blair Forney, for while he is today one of the most prosperous men of Moberly, there was a period when he had no financial assets. He possessed, however, a spirit of determination and energy, coupled with laudable ambition, that has brought most gratifying results and the story of his progress is simply the story of earnest endeavor and close application.

Judge Forney was born in Randolph county, Missouri, about two miles east of Moberly, on the 22d of April, 1868, and is a son of Daniel S. and Henrietta (Beatty) Forney. He is descended on both sides from Revolutionary war ancestry and is a representative of old colonial families. His father was born in Virginia and about 1866 came to Missouri as a tobacco buyer. After devoting several years to that business he engaged in tobacco manufacturing in Moberly and eventually turned his attention to the dry goods trade, while later he became a furniture dealer. He made for himself a creditable place in the business circles of the city and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him to public office, three times electing him mayor of Moberly. It was under his administration that the sewer system was built, also the water works and the electric light system and thus several of the most valuable public utilities were secured under his direction. He passed away in 1912, having long survived his wife, who was a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, and who departed this life in 1874.

Judge Frank B. Forney whose name introduces this review was educated in the public and high schools of Moberly and also pursued a commercial course in Moon's Business College of the same city. When his textbooks were put aside he began working in his father's dry goods store and there remained for six years. In fact he was largely reared in the store, assisting from early boyhood at every opportunity when his time was not occupied by his studies. In 1889 he established his present clothing and men's outfitting business, with which he has now been prominently identified for the past thirty-one years, ranking as one of Moberly's foremost business men. This position, however, was not reached by leaps and bounds, but was attained by steady progress and his starting point was a most humble one. When he began business for himself he borrowed one hundred and twenty-five dollars from the bank to buy his railroad ticket and meet his expenses in Chicago while purchasing his stock. This he bought on credit without a dollar's capital. He had previously had training along mercantile lines, however, and, moreover, he was determined to succeed. During the first year his sales amounted to more than fifty thousand dollars. He has always made it his aim to carry the latest and best that the market affords and his house has always maintained the highest standards in its personnel, in the line of goods carried and in the treatment accorded patrons, so that a most liberal patronage has been enjoyed. Mr. Forney was also until a recent date a director of the Moberly Trust Company.

On the 1st of June, 1893, Mr. Moberly was married in Mexico, Missouri, to

Miss Myrtle Tucker, daughter of J. D. and Julia (Dobbins) Tucker, both of whom have now passed away. Her father was for many years a well known real estate man of Mexico, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Forney have four children: Frances Clayborne, who was educated at Monticello College at Monticello, Illinois, and at Lindenwood College at St. Charles, Missouri; Daniel Smyser, a high school pupil; and Dorothy and Elizabeth Eleanor, who are still in the grade work of the public schools.

Judge Forney is a member of Moberly Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M.; Moberly Chapter, No. 79, R. A. M.; Tancred Commandery, No. 79, K. T.; and Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also holds membership in Moberly Lodge, No. 936, B. P. O. E., in the Moberly Country Club and the Moberly Chamber of Commerce. He is a faithful follower of the teachings of the craft, an enthusiastic supporter of the interests of the Country Club and an active and effective worker in the Chamber of Commerce in support of all those interests which are looking to a greater and better Moberly. His political endorsement has always been given to the democratic party and he is now serving as a member of the staff of Governor Gardner. He was recently appointed county judge of Randolph county to fill out the unexpired term of Judge J. M. Williams, deceased, so that he is now serving on the bench. This appointment came in recognition of his unassailable integrity and his high sense of honor in every relation of life and no one doubts but that the record which he will make on the bench will measure up to the splendid reputation which he has won in other connections.

FRANK W. PHELAN.

Long connection with the business interests of St. Louis and the capability with which he ever managed his affairs gained Frank W. Phelan a prominent position in the trade circles of the city, and he was widely known as the head of the Phelan-Faust Paint Manufacturing Company. A native of St. Louis, he was born August 29, 1854, his parents being William and Bridget (Cooney) Phelan, who were natives of the green isle of Erin. His paternal grandparents were farming people of that country and there William Phelan was reared to the life of the farm, early becoming familiar with the methods then in vogue in cultivating the land and caring for the crops. A belief that better business opportunities might be secured on the other side of the Atlantic led him to leave his native country and come to the United States. He was a resident of New York for several years and from 1834 until 1838 occupied a clerkship in the establishment of T. L. Chester & Company at No. 203 Broadway. In 1843 he became a resident of St. Louis and in 1845 was made receiving clerk in the house of Humphrey & Thatcher, then the largest coffee and sugar establishment in the west. He remained with that concern during all of its changes until Solan Humphrey, its head, returned to New York to become a member of the firm of E. D. Morgan & Company, bankers.

William Phelan, having saved a large share of his earnings, had invested his growing capital in real estate in various parts of the city and the rapid increase in property values placed him among the prosperous residents of St. Louis, but with the bank failures of 1875 and 1876 he lost heavily. He was at one time regarded as one of the best informed men concerning realty values in St. Louis. In 1879 he was made a member of the revising session of the Missouri legislature and rendered valuable public service in this connection. He was also much interested in local affairs and gave his support to many projects and measures for the public good. He had reached the age of eighty years when he passed away, having for a long period survived his wife, who died in 1876, at the age of fifty-four years.

The grandparents of Frank W. Phelan in the maternal line were also natives of Ireland who in 1840 became residents of St. Louis and soon afterward purchased a farm in Carondelet, adjoining the old St. Louis Seminary. In 1840 there were three seminarians in that institution preparing for the priesthood who frequently partook of the hospitality of the Cooney home and who afterward became distinguished representatives of the Catholic clergy, these being Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque, Iowa, Archbishop Feehan of Chicago and the late Bishop Dugan of Chicago.

Frank W. Phelan, while spending his youthful days under the parental roof, attended the St. Louis University and afterward continued his studies in Notre Dame University of Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1873. Starting out in the business world, he secured a position in the house of F. A. Drew, a dealer in glass, and was afterward employed by the firm of Norton & Wieder. Later he entered the employ of the Wieder Paint Company, which he represented upon the road for a number of years and also became financially interested in the business. He was ambitious, however, to carry on business independently and in 1892 he joined John Hazard in the organization of the Buehler-Phelan Paint Company, Mr. Hazard being a celebrated chemist and color maker who was perhaps without a rival in the west as a scientific paint man. Mr. Phelan's experience, too, was of an extended and practical character and the new firm was certainly well equipped to carry on a business of this kind. They opened a factory at Eighth and Howard streets and had soon gained a business of extensive proportions, their first year's sales amounting to but thirty-two thousand dollars, while in the course of a few years their business had reached more than a quarter of a million. At length the Buehler-Phelan Paint Company sold out and in 1902 the Phelan-Faust Paint Manufacturing Company was organized, leading to the development of one of the largest and most important paint enterprises of the middle west. The plant was located just across the river in East St. Louis, in a building erected especially for the purpose and supplied with all modern equipments and accessories known to the paint manufacturing business. The latest improved machinery was installed and the products of the house are of the highest grade. The business soon grew to be one of extensive proportions, its trade reaching out into many sections of the country. Mr. Phelan became the president of the corporation, with C. H. Smith, Jr., as vice president and Leo F. Faust as secretary.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of Frank W. Phelan and Miss Mary T. Walsh, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of P. S. Walsh, who was for many years a well known grocer of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Phelan became the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living: William J., Frank, Georgiana, Anna, Leo, David S. and Mrs. Claude H. Smith. The death of Mr. Phelan occurred on the 18th of May, 1918. His worth in business circles was widely acknowledged and he also gained many friends through social relations, so that his demise was the occasion of deep regret to many who knew him.

WILLIAM J. PHELAN.

William J. Phelan, president of the Phelan-Faust Paint Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, one of the leading enterprises of this character in the Mississippi valley, has always been identified with St. Louis, the city in which his birth occurred on the 4th of August, 1887. He is a son of Frank W. Phelan, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the parochial schools and at the St. Louis University and on the 25th of June, 1907, when twenty years of age, he entered into connection with his father's paint business, beginning work in the mixing room. He made himself familiar with every phase of the business from the manufacturing end to that of the sales. After two or three years spent in the mixing room he was advanced to the position of factory manager and in 1914 was elected treasurer of the company. Following the death of his father, which occurred on the 18th of May, 1918, the son was elected to the presidency of the company. In September, 1919, he purchased the interest of Leo F. Faust in the business and is today one of the dominant factors in connection with the paint manufacturing industry of the Mississippi valley. His position in trade circles is indicated in the fact that he is now vice president of the St. Louis Paint & Varnish Club.

On the 14th of June, 1916, Mr. Phelan was married to Miss Rebecca Wick, a daughter of Dr. James Warren Wick, D. D. S., who for many years was one of the prominent dentists of St. Louis, but passed away in 1919. His widow survives and now makes her home with her children in St. Louis. Mr. Phelan was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife March 9, 1919. She was a lady of marked talent in musical circles and was well known as a singer at St. Peter's church. She had acquired a liberal education in music, studying both vocal and piano, and her talent

added to the enjoyment of many social gatherings as well as to the beauty and inspiration of the church services. She won friends wherever she went, so that her death was greatly deplored by those who knew her when she and her infant child fell victims to the influenza epidemic.

Mr. Phelan belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, the Glen Echo Country Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club and to the St. Louis Council of the Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church. His entire life has been passed in St. Louis, where his activities have been carefully directed in connection with the business established by his father, and step by step, as the result of his thoroughness and capability, he has risen to the presidency.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY BRYSON.

Mr. Bryson came to Missouri from the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1867, his parents being the Rev. John Campbell and Nancy (Chambers) Bryson, who, removing to the west during the early boyhood of their son Joseph, settled upon a farm which is now the site of Leeton, Johnson county, Missouri. He was a lad of fourteen when the family home was established at Warrensburg, Missouri, that the children of the household might enjoy the educational advantages there offered. Joseph M. Bryson, who had hitherto attended the district schools, completed a high school course at Warrensburg and afterwards spent four years as a student in the State Normal School there, winning the Doctor of Philosophy degree upon his graduation with the class of 1887. He made preparation for the bar as a law student in the office of Warner, Dean & Hagerman, prominent attorneys of Kansas City, who directed his reading for two years, during which time he also acted as law clerk for the firm. He was admitted to the bar in 1889 and entered at once upon the active practice of a profession in which advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability. Step by step he has progressed in his chosen field of labor, confining his attention to civil law and specializing more and more in corporation law. Practically from the outset of his career he has been connected with the legal department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, first, as law clerk, then successively, general attorney, general solicitor, and in 1912 was elected general counsel, which position he has ever since retained. In 1915, upon the appointment of a receiver of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, he was appointed general counsel for the receiver. He is a member of the St. Louis, the Missouri State, and the American Bar Associations.

On the 17th of October, 1894, Mr. Bryson was married in St. Louis to Miss Mazie Barret Finney, a daughter of James Von Swearingen and Mary (Dalton) Finney. Mr. and Mrs. Bryson have a son, Chambers Fulton, born November 6, 1896, and two daughters, Mary Finney, whose birth occurred on the 22d of January, 1898, and Alice Dalton, born May 3, 1910.

Mr. Bryson belongs to the United Presbyterian church, of which his father was a minister, and his appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the St. Louis Club, and the Bellerive and Sunset Country Clubs. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and he is thoroughly conversant with the vital problems and issues of the day, but he has never sought the rewards of office for party fealty. His professional duties have made full demand upon his time and that close application, earnest study and high purpose which are so necessary to success in law practice have always been manifest in his career.

EDWARD D. SHEA.

Among the young lawyers of St. Louis who put aside all professional and personal interests at the time of the World war to aid the cause of the country in the struggle to maintain world democracy is numbered Edward D. Shea, who since the close of hostilities has resumed practice and is rapidly building up a good clientage in St. Louis, the city of his birth. His natal day was November 13, 1891, and his

JOSEPH M. BRYSON

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parents are Michael D. and Hannah (Goggin) Shea. The father was born in Ireland and in 1871 came to St. Louis, where he is still living. He married Hannah, daughter of Edward and Mary Goggin, and she, too, is a native of Ireland, coming to St. Louis about the same time as her future husband. They met, however, and were married in Hartford, Connecticut.

Their son, Edward D. Shea, acquired his early education in the public schools and passed through consecutive grades to the McKinley high school. He afterward attended St. Mary's College in Kansas and there completed his literary course in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Although his studies had been shaped toward the profession of law, he later pursued a three years' course in the St. Louis University, from which he received his degree of LL. B. in 1915 but in the previous year had been admitted to the bar, successfully passing the required examination. He immediately entered upon active practice and because of his large circle of friends, who recognized his ability and believed in his future, he soon gained a good start in his chosen profession. Unlike many others, no dreary novitiate awaited him and he had made excellent progress when in January, 1918, he put aside all other interests to enlist at St. Louis in the aviation branch of the army. He was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained for five months and was then transferred to Pensacola, Florida, where he remained until the end of the war. At the time the armistice was signed he was almost ready for a commission, being a member of the officers' training camp at Pensacola. He received his discharge January 29, 1919.

Edward D. Shea at once returned to St. Louis and entered upon active practice, having his office now in the Federal Reserve Bank building. His clientage is increasing in a most gratifying way and has already connected him with much important litigation.

Mr. Shea is independent in politics and works for his friends and other candidates whom he regards as well qualified for office. In religious faith he is a Catholic, being a communicant of the parish of the Immaculate Conception. He finds his recreation in swimming, tennis and golf and in fact enjoys all manly athletics and outdoor sports. He is a member of St. Louis Post No. 4 of the American Legion and he joined the Sigma Omicron Phi, a Greek letter fraternity, while a student in St. Louis University.

GEORGE W. HUMPHREY.

George W. Humphrey is a leading lawyer of Missouri, a reputation which he won ere he became a resident of Kansas City in 1915. His mental alertness, his deep interest in the science of the profession and the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases are all elements in his continued success. A native of Illinois, Mr. Humphrey was but five months old when brought to Missouri, the family home being established in Lewis county. He was born August 21, 1865, his parents being William T. and Mary S. (Rodefer) Humphrey. The father, a native of Kentucky, was a farmer by occupation. He served as a soldier of the Confederate army and was one of ten men who were condemned to die at Palmyra, but in the last moment before execution another man, Hiram Smith, was substituted. It can well be understood that the family have the keenest appreciation of the fact that the father's life was spared, and one of the first acts of George W. Humphrey after reaching manhood was to erect a monument over the grave of Hiram Smith. Both parents have passed away, the mother having departed this life in 1909 and the father in 1911. They were of the Baptist faith and William T. Humphrey was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

George W. Humphrey was the sixth in order of birth in a family of twelve children, ten of whom are yet living. The district school system of Missouri afforded him his early educational privileges and he afterwards continued his studies in La Grange College. A review of the broad field of business in its various commercial, agricultural, industrial and professional connections led him to determine upon the practice of law as a life work and he began preparation for the bar as a law student in the office of R. P. Giles, a distinguished attorney of Shelbina, Missouri, who was also congressman from that district. In 1894 Mr. Humphrey was

admitted to the bar and soon afterwards became a partner of his preceptor in the practice of law. Later he was associated in practice with Sam Ellison and afterwards was for ten years a partner of John T. Gose, now assistant attorney general of the state. One knowing Mr. Humphrey would recognize the fact that his mental alertness makes him ready for any emergency that may arise in connection with his work in the courts. He is a clear reasoner, a concise speaker and logical thinker.

In 1894 Mr. Humphrey was married to Miss Gertrude Rist, of Shelbina, Missouri, and they have become the parents of three children: Warren W., twenty-four years of age, who is engaged in the sale of automobile accessories; George Russell, twenty years of age, a student in the University of Missouri; and Pat Rist, a lad of twelve, who is in school.

Mr. Humphrey and his family are members of the First Baptist church, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful interest, serving now as chairman of the board of deacons, while of the men's Bible class of the Sunday school he is the vice president. He has long been active in politics as a stalwart supporter of the democratic party. He served for eight years as a member of the state senate from the ninth district and from 1909 to 1911 was president of the senate. He has the distinction of being the only man in the state of Missouri who served as acting governor while president of the senate. He has frequently been spoken of in connection with the positions of governor and United States senator, yet he is not particularly ambitious along political lines. He has filled the positions of city attorney and of mayor and is unfaltering in his allegiance to the principles in which he believes, but feels that the pursuits of private life are in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts.

Fraternally Mr. Humphrey is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk and a Modern Woodman. He belongs also to the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Hillcrest Country Club and the Meadow Lake Club, while along strictly professional lines he has connection with the City and State Bar Associations. That he has been an influential factor in the public life of the state is a widely acknowledged fact and that his influence has been a dominant element for progress and improvement is also widely acknowledged.

GEORGE A. HODGMAN.

George A. Hodgman, attorney at law, who is now district claim attorney for the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York at St. Louis, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, May 23, 1887. His father, George B. Hodgman, is a native of Maine and a representative of one of the old New England families of English descent. For a number of years he was engaged in business as a lumber manufacturer and also conducted a cooperage business but is now living retired. He married Belle Dixon, a native of Michigan, and they have become the parents of two children, the younger being Mrs. A. J. Armstrong, now a resident of Fort Worth, Texas.

George A. Hodgman was educated in the public schools of his native city and of Chicago, Illinois, and also attended the Manual Training school of St. Louis and the Central high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907. He prepared for the bar as a student in the St. Louis University Institute of Law and won his LL. B. degree upon his graduation from that institution with the class of 1910. On the 22d of January of that year he was admitted to practice upon examination before the supreme court of Missouri and entered upon active work as a representative of the bar in the office of Joseph Lathrop & Company of St. Louis, handling collections and claims. He was later associated with the late Ozro B. Givens, a prominent lawyer of this state. In 1913 he engaged in law practice for a brief period at Muskogee, Oklahoma, but returned to St. Louis and has since been district claim attorney for the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, dealing largely with the law relating to insurance, suretyship, claims and corporations. He has membership with the St. Louis Bar Association.

Mr. Hodgman was married in St. Louis, May 24, 1919, to Miss Rachel Virginia Behm, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Charles Behm. Politically Mr. Hodgman is a republican. During the World war he was an associate member of the legal advisory board of the seventh ward. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association

and he is well known in the city not only by reason of his professional ability but also owing to his social nature, his unfeigned cordiality winning for him friends wherever he goes.

J. M. AUSTIN, D. D. S.

For fifty-three years Dr. J. M. Austin has been engaged in the practice of dentistry in St. Joseph and throughout this period has been numbered among the valued and representative residents of the city. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, July 8, 1843, and is a son of Daniel and Amanda (Hurlburt) Austin, who were of American birth, both being born and reared on the Atlantic seaboard. They were married at De Peyster, St. Lawrence county, New York, and in that county continued to reside until called to their final rest. They had a family of twelve children, of whom three sons and one daughter are yet living.

In his youthful days Dr. Austin of this review assisted his father upon the home farm, which comprised three hundred acres of land. He bore his share in the work of the fields until he reached the age of seventeen years, when thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, he engaged in carpentering for a time. His early education was acquired in the district schools of St. Lawrence county, the "Little temple of learning" being a log building, in which little was taught beyond the rudiments of education. Later he was for a short time a pupil in a select school. Throughout his life, however, he has been an earnest student in the school of experience and broad reading and study have made him a well informed man. When eighteen years of age he joined the Construction Corps of the Union army and remained in the service at Alexandria, Virginia, for two years, after which he became ill and was sent home that he might regain his health. At that time he was twenty years of age. When the period of convalescence had passed he went to Ogdensburg, New York, where he learned dentistry, under the direction of his uncle. He afterward followed the profession at Ogdensburg and also for a time in Canada, and in the spring of 1867 he came west to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he established an office near the corner of Third and Felix streets, his first patient being Mrs. Robert Donald. From that time forward, however, his business has steadily grown until long since he has enjoyed an extensive patronage. He remained at his original location for ten years and then removed to a new office which was equipped in a more modern manner. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Dr. C. H. Darby under the style of Austin & Darby, an association that was maintained for twenty years. In 1896 Dr. Austin suffered a severe accident, breaking a leg. By reason of this the partnership was dissolved, as Dr. Austin was unable to practice for some time. On regaining his health he opened an office at his present location at No. 1123 Frederick avenue and through the intervening years has successfully followed his profession, at all times keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress in the field of dental surgery.

In March, 1875, Dr. Austin was married to Miss Anna Nash, daughter of J. M. Nash. They have become the parents of three sons and five daughters and theirs is a notable record inasmuch as the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. The sons and daughters are: Daniel Milton, who is practicing dentistry in St. Joseph, having been educated in the public schools and later in the Kansas City Dental College, where he completed a three years' course and then returned to his native city to engage in active practice; Mrs. Ruby Utterback; John H.; Mrs. Edine Edwards; Orrin W. N., who is a physician and surgeon at Mayetta, Kansas; Florence; Deedie May; and Mrs. Kate Bradshaw. The oldest son has practiced dentistry in St. Joseph for twenty years. Upon the completion of his college course he joined his father, with whom he remained until he had become experienced, and then opened an office independently over the Park Bank, while later he removed his office to the Bartlett building, where he has since been located, and like his father he has made the name of Austin an honored one in dental circles in Buchanan county. He is a member of the District, City and State Dental Associations.

Dr. J. M. Austin served for two terms of two years each as a member of the city council under Mayors Posegate and Hartwig and gave stanch support to all those measures which he believed would prove of municipal benefit. He is an hon-

orary member of the District Dental Association, also of the City Dental Association and has membership with the National Dental Association. In fraternal circles he is connected with Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M., of St. Joseph, a lodge which he assisted in organizing in 1870. He likewise belongs to Mitchell Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; to St. Joseph Council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; and Moila Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has been treasurer of Charity Lodge since 1883 and of the shrine since 1894. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church and his life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles.

H. WORTHINGTON EDDY.

With various corporate interests of St. Louis which figure among the most prominent business enterprises of the city H. Worthington Eddy is connected as a director or executive head. The story of his life is the record of orderly progression, directed by the hand of one who is master of himself, who correctly judges his capacities and powers and those interests which make up life's contacts and experiences. Starting out independently upon his business career when but seventeen years of age, he is today one of the foremost figures in the commercial and financial circles of his adopted city.

Mr. Eddy was born in Newark, Ohio, November 20, 1877, a son of Bryce Burtrand and Anna M. (Snyder) Eddy. The father, a native of Newark, Ohio, was a manufacturer and well known business man of that city and passed away August 31, 1906. The mother, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, is now living in Columbus, that state. The family numbered three children: Mrs. Marie D. Clow, now of Boston, Massachusetts; Thomas R., of Chicago, Illinois; and H. Worthington of this review.

The last named was largely educated in the schools of Columbus, where he resided to the age of seventeen years, and then went to Chicago, where for a brief time he also attended the public schools. However, he was early thrown upon his own resources and began to earn his living when a youth of seventeen years. He was variously employed in Chicago, working and saving and constantly winning promotions to positions of larger and larger responsibility, while his powers developed with each advancement, as it has always been characteristic of him that he has thoroughly mastered any task which he has undertaken. His life illustrates the statement that activity does not tire; it gives resistance and strength and develops one's latent talents and powers.

On the 25th of August, 1912, Mr. Eddy came to St. Louis and has gradually made for himself a most enviable position as a leader in the business circles of the city, being now the executive head or the director of many large companies. He is the president of the Underwriters Service Company and is also of the Eddy Realty & Investment Company; is attorney for the Druggists Indemnity Exchange; is general manager of the Casualty Indemnity Exchange; is the president of the Nevada-Arizona Mines Company and a director of the Judge & Dolph Company, which owns an extensive chain of large stores and controls the largest retail drug business in St. Louis. Mr. Eddy is also a director and stockholder in many chemical companies and his cooperation is eagerly sought in all these connections because of the recognized soundness of his business judgment and the indefatigable nature of his enterprise.

On the 25th of November, 1915, Mr. Eddy was married to Miss O. Berenece Whittier, a descendant of the same ancestry as John Greenleaf Whittier, the loved New England poet. Mrs. Eddy is a vocalist of note, possessing a fine voice of operatic quality, and Mr. Eddy is also greatly interested in music and art and is the possessor of an excellent baritone voice. They have a beautiful home at No. 5414 Delmar boulevard, a handsome residence, which is one of the most attractively appointed in the city, its furnishings being all that wealth can secure and refined taste suggest.

Mr. Eddy and his wife are members of St. Peter's Presbyterian church and he is connected with many worth while clubs of St. Louis, including the Racquet, the Missouri Athletic, the St. Louis, Automobile and Sunset Clubs and the Chamber

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of Commerce. He has been a most active and earnest supporter of the Red Cross and of various philanthropic projects. At a performance given in the American theater in St. Louis for the benefit of the Red Cross, and for which an all star cast consisting of fifteen persons gave their services, an auction was held to sell a program of the entertainment. Mr. Eddy was the highest bidder for this program and received it for the sum of sixteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars. He also paid three hundred and twenty-five dollars for a single doughnut and then gave it back to be reauctioned for the benefit of the cause. Mr. Eddy is a man of fine physique and magnetic personality, of whom a prominent citizen of St. Louis said: "He is absolutely loyal to his friends, a hard worker and player, a lover of his home and family." His activity has ever spelled honorable success, and recognizing his duties and obligations to his fellowmen, he is constantly extending a helping hand where assistance is needed.

AUGUST HENRY RELLER.

The vice president and cashier of the Bremen Bank of St. Louis, August Henry Reller, is well known in financial circles of that city. His father, August F. Reller, a native of Germany born in 1836, came to St. Louis with his parents when he was three years old. His entire business career was devoted to the grocery and general merchandise business. His mother, Anna M. (Appel) Reller also came to the United States at an early age, being but two years old when her parents emigrated from Germany. They had six children, three boys and three girls, of whom August Henry Reller was the second son.

Educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Jones Commercial College, Mr. Reller worked first as a clerk with the Samuel Cuppen Woodenware Company. Later he took up banking in the employ of the Bremen Bank, working his way up to the position of vice president and cashier which he now holds. He is also a director of the American Insurance Company, the Independent Brewing Company and the O. M. Bilharz Mining Company, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Reller attends the Lutheran church. He is a republican partisan. During the war he took part in the Liberty Loan drives as captain of the First Ward Club. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Riverview Club, the Missouri Historical Society and the Washington University Society.

Mr. Reller's first wife was Miss Hattie Campen to whom he was married in 1890 and who died in 1893. In 1895 he married Miss Flora Gast, the daughter of Paulus and Emily Gast of St. Louis. Her father was a wine manufacturer and brewer conducting business on a large scale. Their children are Oliver A., twenty-eight years old; Junietta, twenty-three, the wife of Fred Gezelschap of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Virginia, aged 18.

ARTHUR RICHARD DEACON.

With splendid powers of organization, combined with initiative and enterprise, Arthur Richard Deacon has made for himself an enviable place in the business circles of St. Louis, where he is identified with various important corporate interests. He has figured largely in the formation and operation of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, but this is only one phase of the many-sided activities which have brought him to the front as a dominant figure in commercial circles. Mr. Deacon was born in Witham, Essex, England, November 7, 1858, and early turned his attention to the line of activity to which he has devoted much of his life.

While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Arthur and Mercy Elizabeth (Tuck) Deacon, Arthur Richard Deacon pursued his education in the schools of Witham and then entered a pharmaceutical manufactory of his native country, thereby gaining the initial experience that has constituted the foundation of his later success. He spent several years in this way and then, coming to the new world, was for a number of years employed in the drug store of Samuel Dupont,

of Detroit, Michigan, while in 1881 he became connected with the firm of Lambert & Company of St. Louis. Through the intervening period of thirty-nine years he has been a resident of this city and in 1884 he became one of the incorporators, together with Jordan W. Lambert and J. R. Peacock, of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, of which Mr. Deacon has since been a director and the secretary, taking a very active part in the management and control of the business, which has steadily developed until it is one of the important concerns of the kind in St. Louis. Mr. Deacon has also become connected with various other important interests. He is the vice president of the Allen & Hanbury Company, Ltd., manufacturing pharmacists of Toronto, Canada, and Niagara Falls, New York. He is a representative of the directorate of the Lambert-Deacon-Hull Printing Company, treasurer of the St. Louis Surfacer & Paint Company and is the vice president of the Webster Groves Trust Company of Webster Groves, St. Louis county, where he resides.

Mr. Deacon is most pleasantly situated in his home life, having in 1897, in Toronto, Canada, wedded Miss Edith M. Harris. They have become the parents of a son and two daughters: Arthur Philip, who on the 1st of October, 1919, married Miss Nana Martin, of East Orange, New Jersey; Edith Victoria, who was married on the 19th of November, 1919, to Thomas Stephen Martin, of New York; and Virginia Kettering, who is a junior in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Deacon belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Algonquin Club, of which he was founder and first president. He also has membership in the Missouri Athletic Association and the Horseshoe Lake Hunting & Fishing Club. He is a broad-minded man who has used his time and opportunities wisely and well and who in the exercise of business functions has never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship nor failed to remember his obligations to his fellowmen. All who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, speak of him in terms of the highest regard, for he has made for himself an enviable position in the social and business circles of St. Louis and Webster Groves.

CLARENCE A. BURNEY.

Clarence A. Burney, numbered among the capable circuit court judges of Kansas City, was born in Rantoul, Kansas, March 27, 1875, his parents being Alexander A. and Almira E. (Long) Burney. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Alabama and removed with his parents to Missouri, where he spent his early life. In 1857 he became a resident of Kansas, taking up his abode in that state before it was admitted to the Union and thus becoming actively identified with the pioneer development and progress of the middle west.

Judge Burney mastered the branches of learning taught in the district schools of Franklin county, Kansas, and afterward spent two years as a student in the Ottawa University of Kansas, while later he attended the University of Kansas at Lawrence, from which he was graduated in 1895 on the completion of a classical course, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. Two years later he was graduated from the law school of the University of Kansas and the LL. B. degree was then conferred upon him. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar in Kansas and entered upon active practice in Kansas City, Kansas, in the office of Judge Silas Porter, who is now on the supreme bench of that state. In 1901 he crossed the river to Kansas City, Missouri, and became associated with the law firm of Karnes, New, Hall & Kauthoff, with whom he continued for two years. At the expiration of that period he began practice independently and in 1909 he was appointed to the office of assistant city counselor, while at the succeeding election in 1910 he was elected judge of the municipal court of district No. 1. So excellent a record did he make on the bench in that connection that he was reelected in 1912 and at the August primaries of 1914 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for judge of the circuit court of division No. 6. The following November chronicled his election to the office and he has since sat upon the bench, making a most creditable record through his devotion to duty, characterized by fairness and impartiality in his decisions which are based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law and ability accurately to apply its principles.

Judge Burney is one of the trustees of the Loyal Order of Moose. He has always

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given his political endorsement to the democratic party, which has ever found in him a stalwart champion. He belongs to the Kansas City Club and to the Blue Hills Golf Club and is very fond of a game on the links. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His course has ever been characterized by high standards of personal and professional duty and Judge Burney stands today among the honored representatives of the Missouri bar.

REV. SAMUEL BROWN McPHEETERS.

Samuel Brown McPheeters, clergyman, was the fifth child of the Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., and his wife, Margaret Ann Curry. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, September 18, 1819. His ancestors were Scotch and Scotch-Irish, whose descendants settled, first in Pennsylvania, and then in Virginia, where the father was born, educated and spent the early years of his ministry. From 1810 until the close of his life he resided in North Carolina, engaged almost continuously in educational work in connection with the duties of the pulpit.

Samuel Brown McPheeters was so named in compliment to the Rev. Samuel Brown, of New Providence, Virginia, his father's preceptor in theology, and the husband of his father's cousin, Mary Moore, whose capture by Indians and restoration to her people make a thrilling story. Her father, to secure better living for his large family, had taken up his abode in a remote fertile valley among the mountains in southwestern Virginia. The move proved disastrous in the extreme. The oldest son was taken prisoner by two Indians and carried away to the region about the northern lakes, where he fortunately fell into the hands of a French family, by whom he was kindly treated. Two or three years later the Indians made another raid on the Moore home, killed the father, a daughter and two sons; plundered and burned the house, and took captive the mother, a son, three daughters, and a young girl residing in the family. A few miles on the journey to the Indian country, the son, John Moore, was killed with a tomahawk, and little Margaret, a babe of fifteen months, was snatched from the mother's arms and dashed against a tree. And after their arrival at their destination the mother and one daughter were given up to a disaffected Indian and cruelly put to death. Thus, only one daughter, Mary, and her young friend, Miss Evans, were left alive of that household of ten persons. Providentially these two girls were located not far from each other and from the oldest brother, who was the first to be captured; and after some years the brother of Miss Evans, setting out in search of his sister, found and rescued all three. In process of time Mary Moore, the Indian captive, married the Rev. Samuel Brown, a distinguished Presbyterian minister, and became the mother of numerous children, among them five sons who were eminent preachers of the gospel.

The subject of this sketch was graduated from the University of North Carolina, in June, 1841. A fellow-student says of him: "He was nervous in temperament, brilliant, witty, tender of heart, and 'of a spirit great as Caesar's.'" The late Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., who was his classmate and roommate, bears this testimony: "He had a charm of manner and a sweetness of expression which won the hearts of all who approached him; but to the outward graces were added the sterling qualities of head and heart which formed the solid foundations, distinguished for vigorous intellect, purity and devotion to principle, and which commanded the respect and admiration of all who were associated with him through life."

The young alumnus read law for a year or more, when having become a Christian, he abandoned it for the ministry of the gospel, to prepare for which he spent three years in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. His first service after the completion of his studies in that institution, in 1846, was as a missionary among the negroes in Virginia, to whose spiritual interests he gave himself indefatigably and with most cheering results. Five years later he was called to this city as a pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church, which, by consolidation with a neighboring congregation, became the Pine street church, and this, by change of location, has, since his day, become the Grand Avenue church.

As the pastor of the Pine Street church his career became historic. God used him to illustrate and emphasize the total separation of church and state under our republican form of government, and honored him to suffer greatly in defense of the independence of the church and the kingly rights of her Lord. This service

was rendered during the war between the states. In the summer of 1860, for reasons of health, he betook himself and family to Fort Union, New Mexico, with the commission of a chaplain in the United States Army. While here, preaching to the soldiers and teaching the children of the officers, news came of the outbreak of hostilities. "The war tidings produced a profound and depressing effect upon the mind of Dr. McPheeters, for he was no secessionist, but clung to the union of the States with honest pride and unaffected devotion. And when there were rumors of an intended attempt on the part of the Confederates to capture the fort, although a Southerner by birth and in all his personal sympathies, he declared: 'Though the United States government did not commission me to fight, but to preach the gospel, yet should this fort be attacked, I shall be one of its defenders.' He also exerted decisive influence on the officers who, under the strong temptation of sectional sympathy appeared to waver in their fealty. 'As a citizen,' he said, 'I hold it to be my duty to God to obey the law, to submit to the authorities, to pray for them, to render them the honor due their several stations, and to promote peace and quietness. These things, I solemnly declare, I have habitually aimed to do.' "

His thoughts and heart were with his Pine Street flock, from whom he was temporarily separated. Apprehensive that in those times of high excitement, intense feeling on political questions might engender strife in the church, he addressed to them a pastoral letter, expressive of his affectionate solicitude that there should be no divisions among them, but that they should preserve "the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." Said he: "Of the purely civil and political questions which now shake the country to its center, I do not feel called upon, either as your pastor or as a minister of Christ, to speak. I am rejoiced that my duty as well as my inclination leads me into a higher, purer and better sphere than this. No, dear brethren, I wish to address you not as a friend or advocate of any party or section, but as an ambassador of one whose kingdom is not this world—I wish to say something about your duties to Christ and His kingdom—something about your obligations and dangers as Christians in the circumstances which now surround you."

As soon as practicable, after the despatch of this pastoral letter, Dr. McPheeters returned to St. Louis, and was most warmly welcomed by his congregation. All was harmony among his people, but fully realizing how quickly that harmony might be marred by reason of the diversity of political thought which divided the community, he was confirmed in his determination, on the one hand, to set an example of loyalty by scrupulous discharge of the obligations of the oath of allegiance which he had taken as a chaplain in the army, and, on the other hand, as a minister and pastor "not to know anything save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." Nevertheless he was to be made a victim of the unreasoning, fierce passions of the times.

As a commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1862, he felt in conscience bound to oppose the adoption of a paper on "The State of the Country," on the ground that the constitution of the church prohibits its courts "to handle or conclude anything save that which is ecclesiastical, or to meddle with civil affairs which concern the commonwealth." For this opposition the author of the paper, the late Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, having exhausted invective on the Christian people of the southern states, "turns to the gentle pastor of the Pine Street church and proclaims him a traitor." To this cruel accusation Dr. McPheeters replied: "Sir, the church, as such, owes its allegiance only to Jesus Christ. His kingdom is the only kingdom she is bound to uphold. His word is the only constitution that she recognizes as authoritative or is at liberty to interpret."

It soon became apparent that there were a few in the Pine Street church whose views and spirit were in accord with Dr. Breckinridge's paper and temper, and who, discrediting or not appreciating their pastor's alleged reasons for his dissent, were determined to put him and the church in a partisan attitude or to drive him from their pulpit. The limits to which this sketch must be confined, and the character of the present work, do not permit a record of the details of the profoundly important conflict which was now begun. For such particulars the reader is referred to the "Memoir of S. B. McPheeters, D. D.," by Rev. John S. Grasty. Suffice it to say that the factionists, under pretense of desiring to have it in their power to contradict the "very current report that he sympathized with the rebellion," and "to correct the very general opinion of his disloyalty at heart," addressed to him a

communication "inquiring whether he was a friend of the government and desired its authority reestablished, or a friend of the rebellion and desired its success." Replying, Dr. McPheeters reminded his interrogators that he occupied the twofold relation of minister and citizen, and that it is of the utmost importance that "the duties, obligations and responsibilities which grow out of this twofold relation should not be confounded. It is not a distinction without a difference, unless the distinction between the church and state is a distinction without a difference." He goes on to say that, as a minister, he is bound by the word of God and his responsibility is to Christ, and, under Him, to the Presbytery; and as a citizen, he is bound by the laws of the land and is responsible to the civil authority; "but, since my civil duties are, at the same time, religious duties, my Presbytery may also inquire into my neglect of any of my civil duties." He mentions these very plain truths, in order to show that those who had questioned him could not "demand, as a matter of right, an answer to such a paper as that which had been presented." Said he: "It is perfectly manifest that no such right exists, and if it were distinctly and formally claimed, I would be compelled to resist it. It is, moreover, with me a question of very grave doubt whether I should permit feelings of courtesy and personal regard to lead me even to appear to lend the influence of my example to a practice which, if it should become common, would, I am persuaded, destroy the harmony and mar the peace of all our churches. For, brethren, if you may ask of me, as your pastor, a written answer to a paper going over the whole field of a great national convulsion, involving not simply questions of moral right and wrong, but also questions of constitutional law and most intricate questions of State policy, then what questions may you not ask and demand of me my answer? If a pastor begins such a course, upon what principle can he ever stop? If one portion of his congregation may rightfully and wisely call upon him to define his position on public affairs, may not another portion do the same? Do not the principle, if once admitted, and the practice, if once established, throw every pastor helpless into the hands of any party or faction that may arise at any time in his congregation? But, while I feel constrained to call your attention to the very dangerous principle which such a course involves, and while I must and do solemnly declare that I will not admit this to be a precedent by which I will be governed in the future, yet, such is my disposition to treat you personally with courtesy, and your wishes with respect, I shall proceed to make such statements as in my judgment should be satisfactory."

Continuing his reply, he called them to bear witness that during his nearly twelve years as their pastor, he had "never on any occasion, or under any pretext, introduced into the pulpit any matter of a political kind," and that "over and often, and long before the present troubles began," he had explained to them his views of the relation of the church and the state; "how both are ordained of God, but ordained for different purposes; that they move in different orbits, have different ends to accomplish, and are independent the one of the other." On these points his convictions were not changed, but confirmed; they were religious convictions, and, therefore, it was not possible to turn him from them. He proceeded to say that, as always, since he became a minister, he offered public prayer for the president of the United States, though seldom using that precise form, but rather the more scriptural one and the one more generally employed in Presbyterian pulpits: "For kings, and all who are in authority, especially for those who are in authority over us." As to his purposes as a citizen, the word of God is his authoritative guide. Whatever it enjoins, he endeavors to perform. Before coming to Missouri, he "did on two occasions take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. To me that oath has not grown old. The God by whose name I swore is the 'living God.' When the convention of the State of Missouri, at its last session, enacted a law requiring an oath from those who solemnize the civil part of the marriage contract, I felt it to be my duty to take it. I have taken it."

The foregoing clearly sets forth Dr. McPheeters' position and the principle for which he contended; a principle on which his questioners put no value, and a position, from which, or from his church, they were determined to drive him. They "unanimously resolved that his answer was not satisfactory, for the reason that it entirely omitted to inform us whether Dr. McPheeters was a friend or an enemy of the government of the United States." In his rejoinder to this second communication, Dr. McPheeters reiterates: "The true and only point at issue between us

this: You claim the right, in virtue of the relation which exists between us as pastor and people, to ask and receive my written opinion and personal position upon civil and political questions no way connected with my office and duty as a minister of the gospel. I must tell you plainly that this claim I utterly deny, and feel compelled to resist. And this position I take, not from any disposition to stand out captiously upon an abstract question of right, nor from any disposition improperly to conceal my views on political questions, but from a conscientious conviction that I cannot yield the thing you claim, without, to the full extent of my example, compromising the rights of every minister and endangering the peace of all our churches. The pastoral relation is in no sense and to no degree a civil and political relation. It has no concernment with men, viewed in any other light than as citizens of 'a kingdom not of this world.' By resisting what you claim, I testify against the whole system of church secularization, which I solemnly believe is a sign of the times, and which, if carried out, will end in degrading ministers of the gospel into politicians, and the church itself into a thing of state."

The handful of factionists, on their evil scheme intent, privately and in the public prints made most shameless and false assaults upon his character as a citizen and minister, and capped the climax by persuading the military authorities of the department to order Dr. McPheeters to cease immediately to exercise the functions of his office within this state, and with his wife, to leave Missouri in ten days for exile in a northern state, and remain there during the war. President Lincoln countermanded the order. His behest was obeyed by his under-officers at St. Louis to the extent of permitting Dr. McPheeters to remain in the state, but not removing the prohibition to preach or perform other ministerial duty. Learning this fact, Mr. Lincoln issued his famous order, declaring that the government could not attempt to run the churches. Under this order Dr. McPheeters was free to resume his pastoral work; but his persecutors resorted to other tactics. They prevailed upon the Presbytery (which, at their instance, was composed only of those whom the provost-marshal permitted to be present), to oust him from his position as pastor of the Pine Street church. Against this high-handed outrage, complaint was made to the general assembly, May, 1864, but in the excitement of the times was not sustained by that highest court of the church. This ended the conflict in favor of the factionists. "But," said one of the most loyal and most distinguished members of that assembly, "mark these words, moderator: when the history of the struggles for religious liberty and the rights of conscience in this land is fairly written, this suffering man will occupy a position on the roll of its honored champions which the best of us may envy."

Another eminent minister, revered and beloved by the whole church, the late Dr. H. A. Boardman, of Philadelphia, wrote Dr. McPheeters: "I can not refrain from expressing to you my sense of the injustice with which you have been treated. Unwittingly, as I believe, our assembly has succumbed to the passions of the hour, and rendered to Caesar the things which are God's. The wrong done you is very great, but is small in comparison with the injury inflicted upon the church. My own convictions as to the essential wickedness of the rebellion, and the duty of suppressing it, are, as they have always been, very strong. But the spiritual independence of the church of Christ, of the church as a whole, and of each of every branch of it, must be maintained at all hazards and at whatever sacrifice. The intolerance of the day, in striking at you, has aimed a deadly blow at this vital principle * * * You may assure yourself of the true sympathy of very many who love both our church and country."

Having been, by the assembly's decision, torn from his devoted Pine Street people, Dr. McPheeters accepted a call to the Mulberry church, Kentucky. Here his health, never robust, and most severely taxed by his contention against unreasonable and perverse men, gave way rapidly, until, unable to sit or stand, he was confined to a couch, on which he was borne to the house of worship, and, in a recumbent position, conducted the services of the sanctuary. About this time, the war being ended and military rule abolished, and the factionists having therefore become impotent, the Pine Street church made the first use of their restored liberty by recalling him to be their pastor. In response, he came on his couch to look once more in the faces of those with whom and for whom he had suffered, and to say that his enfeebled physical condition compelled him to decline their invitation.

Returning to Kentucky, his disease made quick progress, and "on the 9th of

March, 1870, Samuel Brown McPheeters fell asleep in Jesus, and another spirit joined the noble army of martyrs and confessors in the paradise of God." He left a widow, who was Miss Eliza C. Shanks, of Virginia, and two sons and two daughters. One daughter and the sons—Mr. Thomas S. McPheeters, of this city, and Professor W. M. McPheeters, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina,—survive their parents.

The subject of this sketch was the first person on whom Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, conferred the degree of doctor of divinity, and he was the worthy recipient of the honor in 1859.

The late General F. P. Blair, his intimate friend at college and in mature life, wrote of him: "It has never been my fortune to know a better or purer man, or one more upright and conscientious in the discharge of the duties of the most difficult and highest calling among men, and I feel it presumptuous in me, even at the request of friends, to attempt the delineation of a character which excites my highest admiration, but which I have shown so little capacity to imitate."

THOMAS S. McPHEETERS.

It is a rare thing, in these utilitarian days, to find a man who, with ability of a high order in commercial pursuits, yet gives his keenest interest and attention to religious, charitable and civic activities. Such a man was Thomas S. McPheeters.

He was born in St. Louis, May 5, 1852, of an honorable and distinguished ancestry, his parents being the Reverend Doctor Samuel Brown and Eliza Shanks McPheeters. The father was born in Raleigh, North Carolina in 1819, a son of the Reverend William McPheeters, D. D., and Margaret Ann McPheeters. The progenitors of the family were Scotch, who settled first in Pennsylvania about the year 1680, and later removed to Virginia. Dr. Samuel B. McPheeters was graduated from the University of North Carolina, in 1841, and then read law for a year, but relinquished his intention to become a member of the bar, in order to devote his life to the ministry. In accordance with this purpose, he entered the Princeton University Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1846. After several years of pastoral work in Virginia, he was called to the Westminster, now the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church of St. Louis.

In 1862, as a commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, he opposed the taking of any position by the church on the issues then being fought out by the north and south. This aroused heated opposition on the part of some of his congregation, resulting in an attempt to banish him from the state by the Union military authorities. Dr. McPheeters appealed to President Lincoln, who then issued his famous order, declaring that the government could not attempt to run the churches. This controversy, was the direct cause of the separation of the Presbyterian church into the northern and southern branches. Dr. McPheeters did not long survive the successful outcome of the issue which he had raised and died in 1870 in Kentucky, to which state he had removed a short time before.

Reared in a cultured home, where character and education were regarded as the highest aims, Thomas S. McPheeters there received the training and education which were the foundation of his after success and which brought him into a position of leadership in business and political circles and caused his impression to be indelibly stamped upon other and higher planes of activity. He was educated in the Wyman school in St. Louis, which he attended until 1865, when he became a pupil in the country schools of Shelbyville, Kentucky, which he attended until 1870. He then matriculated at Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, and continued his studies there for three years, during the time that Robert E. Lee was the president of that institution. The influence of the life and character of General Lee must have been profound upon a young man who was able to appreciate the splendid things for which General Lee stood. Mr. McPheeters left the university in 1873, because of ill health and returned to his native St. Louis, where he immediately became identified with the business interests of the city, which was then making great strides at the close of the Civil war. Soon after his return to St. Louis, he became connected with the warehouse business, and from that time on was continuously engaged in that occupation. In 1890 he became

the president of the McPheeters Warehouse Company, one of the pioneers in the field and also one of the largest warehouse concerns in the west. He continued as president of the company until his death. He was one of the first to conceive the idea of cold storage and refrigeration and was one of the organizers in 1901, of the St. Louis Refrigerating & Cold Storage Company, probably the best equipped and one of the largest cold storage warehouses in the United States, and was the president of that company from the time of its organization. He was also president of the Polk Estate Company, and a director of the Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In spite of the importance and extensiveness of the business affairs of Mr. McPheeters, he devoted much of his time and interest to activities and movements looking toward municipal reform, progress and improvement, and to the aid and assistance of the individual, especially the young men of the community. He gave his best thought and attention to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for thirty years prior to his death he was a member of the state executive committee, while for a quarter of a century he was the president of the central branch of St. Louis and chairman of its finance committee. For twenty-five years he was chairman of the state executive committee, and for many years prior to his death was a member of the international board. He was in charge of the campaign in 1898, which resulted in the erection of the large and well equipped building, which is now the home of the association in St. Louis, and devoted his entire evenings for many weeks toward raising the large sums necessary for the erection of this building. He was one of the organizers of the Civic League of St. Louis, and for many years prior to his death had served on its executive committee and done very active work in connection therewith. Like all the men of southern birth and family who lived in St. Louis, he was a democrat and stood for the highest ideals of that party, and never failed to give his time and efforts to securing improvement in political conditions. In 1903, he was elected president of the board of trustees of the Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, which in 1905 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He continued as president of this board to the date of his death, and was the chief adviser and friend of that college in the city of St. Louis. None was fonder than he of the social pleasures of life, and he was an active member for years of the Noonday and University Clubs. He was chairman of a group of influential and prominent men who had a private room at the Noonday Club, and who there each day discussed public matters, and from this little coterie emanated some of the strongest movements for the improvement of municipal and political conditions of this city. His religious interest, which was at the foundation of his lifework, took its most active form in his membership in the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church, of which he served for twenty years as an elder.

A man of domestic taste, Mr. McPheeters found his greatest pleasure in ministering to the welfare and happiness of the family circle. On the 28th of October, 1880, in St. Louis, he married Elizabeth Polk, a daughter of Trusten Polk, at one time United States senator and governor of Missouri. Trusten Polk was a direct descendant of Robert Polk, who was also the ancestor of President James K. Polk and General Thomas Polk, of Mecklenburg fame, and Bishop Leonidas Polk. Trusten Polk was born in Delaware, and after graduating from Yale, he prepared for the bar, and entered upon the practice of that profession in St. Louis, in 1835. He became one of the great leaders of the bar of this state at the time when Edward Bates, Hamilton Gamble and Henry S. Geyer were the leaders of the profession in St. Louis. In 1856, he was the democratic candidate for governor and was elected as chief executive of the state. Ten days later, he was elected to the United States senate, defeating Thomas H. Benton and Hamilton Gamble, and shortly after resigned the executive chair, to represent Missouri in the national legislative halls. He followed the course of the southern democrats and upheld secession measures, and in 1861, he resigned from the United States senate to enter the southern army, and subsequently became judge advocate general of the Confederate army, under General Sterling Price, with the rank of colonel. Following the cessation of hostilities he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of law, and remained until his death, an honorable and respected citizen of this city, as well as a prominent statesman of the commonwealth. In 1837, in St. Louis, Governor Polk had married Elizabeth N. Skinner, a daughter of Curtis and Anne Skinner, and it was one of their daughters, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Mr. McPheeters. By this marriage there was born one child, a son, Thomas S., Jr., now practicing law in St. Louis.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death, when on the 5th of October, 1909, Mr. McPheeters passed away, at the age of fifty-seven years. His life was far reaching in its activities and its accomplishments. Its keynote was his love for his Creator and his fellowmen, especially the young men of St. Louis, and he reached and touched hundreds of young men by his wholesome, whole-souled Christianity and by his spirit of youthfulness, which he never lost. He never swerved from the path of duty, nor deviated from the course which his judgment told him to be the true one. Few men in any community have done more or better work for their fellowmen, than did Thomas S. McPheeters.

THOMAS S. McPHEETERS, JR.

Thomas S. McPheeters, Jr., member of the St. Louis bar and president of the McPheeters Warehouse Company, while with other commercial and business interests he is also associated, was born August 27, 1881, in the city in which he still resides, his parents being Thomas S. and Elizabeth (Polk) McPheeters. The father was a son of the Rev. Samuel B. McPheeters, a noted divine. Thomas S. McPheeters, Sr., was the president of the St. Louis Refrigerator & Cold Storage Company and also of the McPheeters Storage & Warehouse Company. He passed away in 1909, but the mother is still living. She is a daughter of Governor Polk and yet makes her home in St. Louis.

In the acquirement of his education Thomas S. McPheeters, Jr., attended the Smith Academy of St. Louis and then went east to become a student in the Lawrenceville (N. J.) school, after which he entered Princeton University and won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1903. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he then matriculated in the Washington University Law School and gained his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1905. In the same year he was admitted to the Missouri bar and entered at once upon active practice. No dreary novitiate awaited him. His thorough preparation soon became recognized and his fidelity to the interests of his clients has always been proverbial. His practice grew steadily and in 1911 he entered into partnership with Benjamin A. Wood under the firm style of McPheeters & Wood, an association that has been maintained since the 1st of April, 1911. Ability has brought him prominently to the front as one of the leading lawyers of St. Louis and he has also become well known as the president of the Polk Estate Company and formerly was a director of the McPheeters Warehouse Company but following his father's death succeeded to the presidency.

On the 1st of September, 1910, Mr. McPheeters was united in marriage to Miss Madeline Tausig and they have one child, Thomas S. (III). The religious faith of the parents is that of the Presbyterian church and in political belief Mr. McPheeters is a democrat whose activity has greatly furthered the interests of his party. In club circles he is well known and is now a member and secretary of the St. Louis Country Club, the vice president of the University Club and a member of the Cottage Club of Princeton University. He turns for recreation to golf and sailing. The nature of his interests is further indicated in his membership in the Civic League. He belongs also to Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity, and to the St. Louis Bar Association and while liberal educational training qualified him for his professional career, he chose as a life work a calling in which advancement must depend entirely upon individual merit and ability and by reason of his constantly developing powers in the practice of law he has reached a place in the front rank among the members of the St. Louis bar.

JAMES STEPHENS SUMMERS.

James Stephens Summers, a clear, concise speaker and a logical reasoner, with a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, has made for himself a creditable place at the Kansas City bar and now has a large clientage of distinctively representative character. Born in Monmouthshire, England, Septem-

ber 26, 1881, he is a son of Stephen and Mary Ann (Phillips) Summers, who were also natives of that country. Coming to America with his family, the father settled at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and was there associated with the National Malleable Castings Company. His interest in the moral progress of his community was manifest in his active work as a member and deacon of the First Baptist church. To him and his wife were born five children.

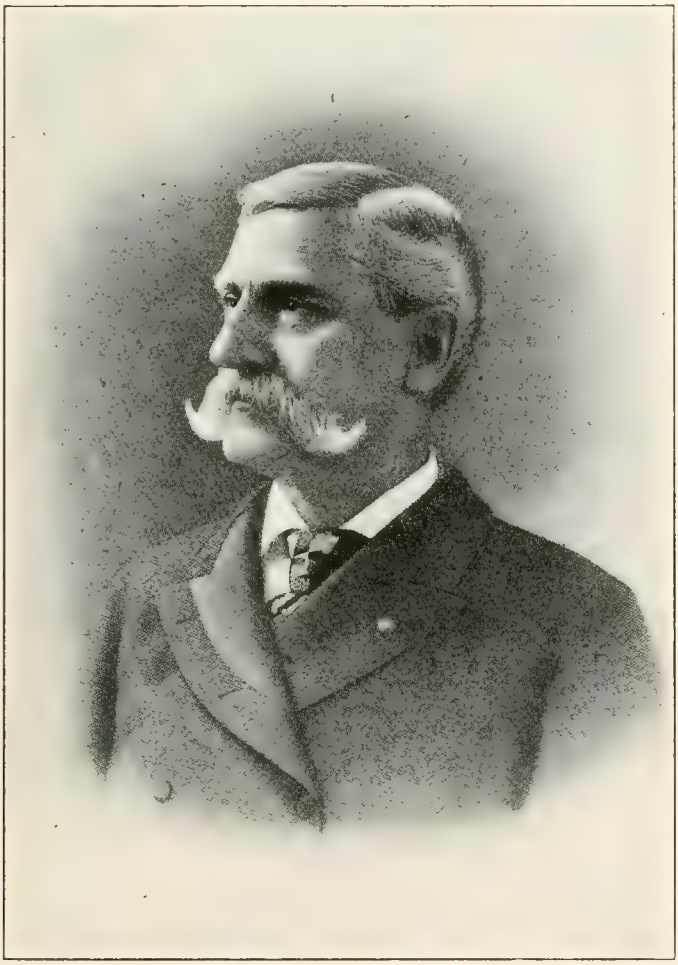
James S. Summers, the eldest of the family, pursued his education in the schools of Sharon, Pennsylvania, in which he passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1899. He afterward spent six years with the Stewart Iron Company of that place, but desirous of entering upon a professional career, matriculated in the University of Missouri in 1904 and won the Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1908, after which he entered for further study in the legal department, gaining his LL.B. degree in 1910. Through the intervening period he has continued in the practice of law. He tries all kinds of cases and tries them well. He has the qualities essential to success at the bar—a keen, rapid, logical mind plus the business sense, combined with integrity and industry and a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence.

In 1912 Mr. Summers was married to Miss Elizabeth Reed Ferris, who was born in Moberly, Missouri, a daughter of Forrest G. Ferris, and they have one son, Ferris Rothwell, and one daughter, Bessie Mary. Mr. Summers is a member of the State and Kansas City Bar Associations. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has served as secretary of the county and congressional committees. He has taken active part in campaign work and is a convincing speaker, earnest and clear in his reasoning and concise in his statement of facts. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge, A. F. & A. M., has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees and is a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His independence of character enables him to form unbiased opinions and he holds to high ideals professional and otherwise. A Baptist in religious faith, he is an active worker in church and Sunday school and his endorsement is always given to those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community at large.

WILLIAM HOLMES THOMSON.

William Holmes Thomson, one of the most respected and honored men in social and banking circles in St. Louis, was for more than sixty-three years connected with the Boatmen's Bank, of which he was cashier for thirty-eight years and at the time of his death was a director and vice president. Throughout this entire period there has not been a single esoteric phase in his career, which on the contrary has been as an open book inviting closest scrutiny.

His life record began April 16, 1837, on the noted Hawthorne farm in Frederick county, Maryland. He was of English, Scotch and Irish lineage, although both his paternal and maternal ancestors became residents of Maryland during the colonial epoch in its history. His parents were William James and Margaretta Ann (Davis) Thomson. His great-great-grandfather in the maternal line was John Lackland, who came from Scotland and settled in Maryland when it was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. His son, James Lackland, became an officer in the Revolutionary war, was afterward a stanch advocate of Jeffersonian principles and was a gradual emancipationist more than a half century before Lincoln's proclamation freed the colored people of the south. In 1812 he made a will that his negroes and their descendants should be set free as they reached certain specified ages. Thereafter, whenever he sold a slave, he inserted in the bill of sale the same provision—that on reaching a certain age the slave should become free. No persuasion or consideration could induce him to act otherwise. In the year 1775 James Lackland, than nineteen years of age, joined an exploring party which went from Maryland on a trip through the wilderness of Kentucky on horseback. He entered a large tract of land in the Blue Grass state when it was still one of the counties of Virginia and so aided in planting the seeds of civilization which have since resulted in producing one of the



WILLIAM H. THOMSON

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leading commonwealths of the country. He was twenty years of age when, on the 14th of May, 1776, he was commissioned by the council of safety as second lieutenant of the company formed in the lower district of Frederick county, Maryland, for service in the Revolutionary war. This company became part of the Twenty-ninth Battalion, and with it he did active duty for American independence. He wedded Catherine, a daughter of David Lynn, who came from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Maryland about 1717, becoming afterward a judge of the Frederick county court and holding a commission under King George as justice of the peace. He was also one of three commissioners appointed by the general assembly of Maryland in 1751 to lay out Georgetown, now in the District of Columbia. He had three sons, who espoused the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary war, one serving as lieutenant, another as captain and the other as surgeon. One of the daughters of James and Catherine (Lynn) Lackland was the maternal grandmother of William H. Thomson. She became the wife of Ignatius Davis, of "Mount Hope," Frederick county, Maryland, and their children include Margaretta Ann Davis, who in early womanhood became the wife of William James Thomson and later the mother of the subject of this sketch. William James Thomson was also born in Frederick county, Maryland, and was a son of John Popham Thomson and Margaret (Holmes) Thomson, the former of English lineage, while the latter was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The birth of William James Thomson occurred in Frederick county, June 26, 1808. He attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1828. He studied law but soon gave his attention to farming, and his place, "Hawthorne," became one of the noted plantations of that locality. Thereon he resided until his death, June 21, 1841.

William Holmes Thomson was but four years of age at the time of his father's demise. He was reared in Frederick county, attended the public schools near his boyhood's home, was afterward a student in the city schools of Frederick and later attended a boarding school in Pennsylvania. After putting aside his textbooks at the age of sixteen years he spent some time in the service of a commission house in Baltimore. He next was employed for a year with a civil engineering corps, during which time he assisted in laying out the Metropolitan Railroad, which extended from Washington to Point of Rocks, where it joined the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In the meantime he was studying business conditions in the east and in the west, and a comparison of the opportunities offered led him to the belief that young men could more rapidly secure advancement in the Mississippi valley than they could upon the coast.

Therefore, in April, 1857, he made his way to St. Louis and on his twentieth birthday (April 16) entered the employ of the banking house where he continued to the time of his death, covering a period of more than sixty-three years. The Boatmen's Savings Institution had been organized ten years before his connection with it by a few leading and philanthropic citizens who wished to promote thrift and economy among the steamboatmen, who at that time constituted the larger part of the laboring class in St. Louis. Success attended the venture from the beginning and a second charter was taken out in 1856 under the name of the Boatmen's Saving Bank. Mr. Thomson's early connection with the institution was in a clerical capacity, but gradually he worked his way upward, his duties and responsibilities increasing as his faithfulness and efficiency were recognized. In 1869 he was appointed assistant cashier, and the following year saw him in the position of cashier, becoming thus the chief executive officer of an institution which in its reliability is second to none in the west. In 1913 he was advanced to the position of vice president of the bank, which office as well as that of a director he held until his death on June 23, 1920. The success of the bank is attributable in large measure to the efforts, enterprise and sound business judgment and conservative methods of Mr. Thomson, and the growth of the bank is indicated in part by the fact that the capital stock during his incumbency was increased to two million dollars as a result of accumulated profits after paying the stockholders in dividends more than six millions of dollars. Since the capital stock has been increased to two million dollars the bank has regularly paid to its stockholders semi-annual dividends of from three to six per cent and has accumulated, in addition, a surplus of one million dollars, and an undivided profit account of more than six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Thomson was regarded as one of the most astute, clear-sighted and able

financiers of the country, and there was no point connected with banking with which he was not perfectly familiar, while his word was commonly accepted as authority on all banking questions in St. Louis and the middle west. He was not unknown in other business lines, for he had cooperated financially and officially with various manufacturing establishments in St. Louis and had largely promoted business interests as a member of the Merchants Exchange and the Cotton Exchange. For several terms he served as chairman of the committee of management of the St. Louis Clearing House Association and was always an active and prominent member of that committee.

In 1862 Mr. Thomson was married to Miss Margaret Foote Larkin, the eldest daughter of Thomas H. and Susan (Ross) Larkin, of St. Louis. Mrs. Thomson died in 1863. The only child born to this marriage died in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Thomson married Annie Lou, the eldest daughter of William A. Hargadine, of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company. They became the parents of seven daughters and one son and, with the exception of a daughter who died in childhood, all are yet living, namely: Julia Hargadine, who married C. C. Collins, an attorney of St. Louis; William Hargadine, who married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Corsicana, Texas; Virginia McCullough, the wife of George W. Tracy, a dry goods merchants of St. Louis; Susan Larkin, the wife of Colonel A. B. Coxe, of the general staff of the United States army; Holmes Lackland, who married Eugene M. Funsten; Annie Lou, and Mary McCreery.

Mr. Thomson had always given his political allegiance to the democracy, but when the party swerved from its old standard in 1900 in accepting the Bryan platform of that year he espoused the gold standard as embodied in the Indianapolis platform. Although reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, he helped to organize the Trinity Episcopal church of St. Louis in 1859 and has since been connected with that parish, active in promoting its charities and prominently identified with other benevolent movements. He had been for many years and was up to the time of his demise a vestryman of Trinity church and for some years its senior warden. He had been for some time the only survivor of the group of men who in 1865 founded St. Luke's Hospital and was president of its board of trustees from 1889 until 1918, when he retired from active business because of failing eyesight. After that time he had been president emeritus and he was intensely interested in the welfare of the hospital. He was never impelled by a sense of stern duty in his benefactions, but gave generously of his means in response to the promptings of a kindly spirit which recognized fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. He figured in movements for the substantial development of St. Louis through his membership in the Merchants Exchange, the Business Men's League and the Creditmen's Association, while his social nature found expression in his membership in the Missouri Athletic, the Noonday and St. Louis Clubs. With advancing years his activities increased rather than diminished and his interests broadened until he became recognized as a most influential citizen of St. Louis whose word and work have featured in the development of the city in material, moral and benevolent lines. Two or three years ago he was obliged to retire from active business by a serious failure of eyesight but was not by any means an invalid. He frequently attended the directors' meetings of the bank and enjoyed excellent general health until within about a month of his death. With his devoted life companion he resided until the end in a real and cultured home at 3805 Lindell boulevard in St. Louis, where he was always at home to his many friends. His visitors carried away the impression of a man mentally vigorous and physically strong, one who could look back over the years and feel that he was in every respect a winner in the game of life.

ERNEST RICHARD KROEGER.

Ernest Richard Kroeger, teacher, interpreter and composer of music, has been termed "one of the truly great living musicians," and therefore without invidious distinction he may well be termed the foremost exponent of music in St. Louis, his native city. He was born August 10, 1862, and undoubtedly inherited his musical talent from his father, Adolph Ernst Kroeger, who was born December 28, 1837, at Schwabstadt, Schleswig, which at that time was a Danish province. His father was

ERNEST R. KROEGER

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the Rev. Jacob Kroeger, a German Lutheran clergyman, who in 1848 brought his family to America during the political troubles of that period to escape from the autocratic rule of Germany. He went to Davenport, Iowa, and afterward accepted a pastorate at Wheeling, West Virginia, where his last days were spent. His son, Adolph Ernst Kroeger, remained at Davenport and entered the employ of a banking house. Subsequently he removed to St. Louis, where he wedded Miss Eliza Curren, a young lady of English birth, and he remained continuously a resident of St. Louis until his death March 8, 1882. He was a connoisseur in music, as indicated in his essays on musical topics. Much of his time was given to literary work, however, and he specialized in the translation of German philosophical works into English. His translations of Fichte's "Science of Rights" and "Science of Knowledge" are the accepted authorities. He also published "The Minnesingers of Germnay," containing translations of many of the poems of those remarkable minstrels of the middle ages. His literary work brought him into active connection with many prominent newspapers and leading periodicals throughout the country and his writings on social and political topics attracted wide attention. He was associated with William T. Harris in organizing a club for the discussion of philosophical subjects in St. Louis, which afterward grew to be the celebrated Concord School of Philosophy and to which some of the most eminent philosophers of the United States belonged.

Ernest Richard Kroeger attended the public schools of his native city, where he also began his musical studies at the age of five years, for his talent in this direction was early manifest and recognized by his parents. He studied under his father, also with Egmont Froehlich, Waldemar Malmene and Charles Kunkel, instructors in piano, while his studies in harmony, counterpoint and composition were directed by W. Malmene, W. Goldner and P. G. Anton, in violin by E. Spiering and in instrumentation by L. Mayer. His career as a musician may be said to date from the time when he was twenty-three years of age and in the intervening period he has become widely known as a teacher and composer of music, as a pianist and organist and as editor, lecturer and writer upon various musical topics. His compositions include orchestral works, chamber, piano and organ pieces, songs and church music. His educational work has been done as director of the department of music of Forest Park College and also of the Kroeger School of Music, both of St. Louis. He is nationally known as a concert pianist and organist and has been organist of the Church of the Messiah in St. Louis for twenty-six years, in which connection the pastor said that he has ever been "devoted and sympathetic, always cordially cooperating with the members of the choir, the congregation and the minister to make the music a part of religious worship and of invariable excellence."

Many honors have been accorded Mr. Kroeger, who was elected to the presidency of the Music Teachers' National Association in 1897, filling the position for a two years' term, and who has also been president of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association. He was one of the founders of the American Guild of Organists and in 1904 was chosen Master of Programs of the Bureau of Music for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, his work there winning him election as an officer of the French Academy. He has also been elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He is a member of the board of examiners of the Progressive Series, published by the Art Publication Society of St. Louis. In 1906 he was chosen adjudicator of the Welsh Eisteddfod at Canton, Ohio, and chairman of the judges at the Eisteddfod which was held at San Francisco in 1915. In the same year he conducted the instrumental course in music at the summer session of the University of California and from 1916 to 1919 had charge of a similar course at Cornell University. Throughout all these years he has figured most prominently in musical circles in St. Louis, having for more than a decade acted as conductor of the ladies' organization known as the Morning Choral Club, and also as conductor of a male chorus known as the Amphion Club. A contemporary biographer has said: "Mr. Kroeger's compositions have been extensively published in the United States and Europe, and have been considered typical of some of the best work done by American composers, and are frequently found on programs. For many years his piano recitals have been prominent among the season's musical attractions, and at these recitals he has played over eight hundred compositions from memory."

Mr. Kroeger is equally pleasantly situated in his home life for the graces of his wife and daughters add much to the social standing of the family. On the 10th of October, 1891, Mr. Kroeger was married to Miss Laura A. Clark, of Lebanon, Mis-

souri, and they have become parents of four children: Mary Louise, Richard Clark, Eleanor Alice and Beatrice. The son enlisted June 1, 1918, for service in the World war and was commissioned color sergeant of the three hundred and fifty-third infantry of the eighty-ninth division, which saw much active service, being in the front line trenches many times. With his command he participated in the battle of Chateau Thierry, which constituted the turning point of the war, and in the Argonne drive, the most hotly contested battle in which the American troops were engaged. He was with his division in all of its active service and the record which he made is one of which parents have every reason to be proud. There are important military records in connection with the ancestral history of the family, for Mrs. Kroeger is a direct descendant of General Clark and of Colonel William Whitley, the former the builder of Fort Snelling at St. Paul and the latter a noted Indian fighter.

Mr. Kroeger is very fond of golf and fishing, to which he turns for recreation. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and, more than that, is a devout sharer in the worship of any church with which he affiliates as organist. He belongs to the Town and Gown Club, the Artists' Guild, the Contemporary Club and the St. Louis Art League. He is also a member of the National Arts Club of New York and the Fine Arts Society of Detroit. His life activities and interests have centered in music and as an artist and composer his rank is with the foremost in America today.

WILLIAM LEONARD DAMERON.

William Leonard Dameron, cashier of the J. M. Hammett Banking Company of Huntsville, was born August 24, 1878, in the city which is yet his home, his parents being Joseph G. and Mary (Dunn) Dameron. After attending the Huntsville public schools, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895, he became a student of a business college at Sedalia, Missouri, which he attended in 1896-7.

In 1899 Mr. Dameron became a resident of Marceline, Missouri, where he engaged in the hotel business for about a year, and then in 1901 entered the lumber business at Clifton Hill, Missouri, where he resided until 1905. In the latter year he returned to Huntsville and entered the employ of the J. M. Hammett Banking Company. He was made assistant cashier of this institution in 1909 and in 1918 was promoted to the position of cashier, in which capacity he has since served, proving an obliging, courteous and popular as well as efficient official of the company. He is still connected with retail lumber interests at Clifton Hill, Missouri, and Cairo, Missouri, and he has become one of the stockholders and directors of the bank.

On the 18th of February, 1900, in Marceline, Missouri, Mr. Dameron was married to Miss Pearl Buchanan, daughter of Perry Buchanan, and they have two children, C. Harold and Dorothy. The parents are members of the Christian church, in which Mr. Dameron is serving as a deacon. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic Lodge at Huntsville; Moberly Chapter, No. 79, R. A. M.; and Centralia Council, R. & S. M. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and to the Hoo-Hoos, an organization of lumbermen. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party, and while he has never been an office seeker, he has served as a member of the board of education at Huntsville since 1909.

CHARLES E. STORER.

Charles E. Storer, sales manager for the Baldwin Piano Company of St. Louis, was born in Olney, Illinois, January 10, 1874. His parents being Amos and Ellen (Baldwin) Storer, who resided for many years in Decatur, Illinois, where the father carried on business as a contractor.

Charles E. Storer attended the schools of Richland county, Illinois, to the age of fifteen years, and then took up farm work in the same county, thus providing for his own support from early youth. He continued to devote his attention to the work of tilling the soil until 1891, when at the age of seventeen, he left the farm and engaged in the sale of pianos and organs in Jasper county, for a piano

house at Newton, Illinois. He was thus employed until 1894 when he became connected with the Adams Express Company. In 1895 he entered upon newspaper work in connection with the publication of country newspapers in that county, and in 1896 established the De Land Argus, of De Land, Illinois, an independent daily. He was thus engaged in newspaper publication until 1897 when he disposed of his paper and went to Chicago to become a wholesale grocery salesman, selling to the city trade and also upon the road. Thus his time was passed until 1900 when he returned to the piano business in Decatur, Illinois, and took charge of the store there for the W. W. Kimball Piano Company. He continued in Decatur until January, 1903, when he entered the employ of the Baldwin Piano Company in St. Louis, as a salesman, and soon afterward was promoted to the position of sales manager. He has always been a lover of music and found this line of business most congenial. His love of the piano was so great that when a boy he walked four and a half miles in order to take his piano lesson.

On the 10th of June, 1908, in Chicago, Mr. Storer was united in marriage to Mrs. Estella A. Grinstead Anderson, and they now reside at No. 5817 Waterman avenue, St. Louis. Mr. Storer votes with the republican party and is thoroughly informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day. He belongs to the City Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Advertising Club, and to the Knights of Pythias. He is a lover of country life.

JOHN NAPOLEON HAMILTON.

John Napoleon Hamilton, lawyer, journalist and banker, whose far-reaching activity has been a tremendous force for progress and development not only at Huntsville, but in the state at large, was born upon a farm in Prairie township, Randolph county, Missouri, April 22, 1854, his parents being Dr. Thomas Lawrence and Cynthia Ann (Christian) Hamilton, the latter a daughter of Napoleon B. Christian, who was one of the early settlers of Randolph county. The father was for many years a practicing physician of that county and was a son of Dr. John B. Hamilton, a native of Kentucky, who cast in his lot with the pioneer residents of Randolph county when the work of development and improvement was just begun there. Dr. Thomas L. Hamilton resided for many years in and near Renick, Missouri, and through three generations the representatives of the family have taken active and helpful part in promoting the welfare and the work of public improvement in the state.

John Napoleon Hamilton, after acquiring a public school education in his native county, attended Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, where he studied under the direction of President James W. Terrill. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he then entered the office of Judge W. A. Martin of Renick and was admitted to the bar in 1875. His activities, however, have covered a very wide scope during a most active and useful career. For seven years he was engaged in merchandising at Renick and in 1885 removed to Huntsville, where he accepted a position as deputy circuit clerk and recorder of the county under Joseph C. Samuel. In 1890 he was elected recorder of deeds and filled that position for two terms of four years each. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of law and has been accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage. For several terms he filled the office of city attorney at Huntsville and has been special judge and referee of the circuit court at various times. While thus a most prominent and active member of the bar, he has also figured in journalistic circles as the editor and manager of the Huntsville Herald, the oldest and leading newspaper of Randolph county, and he is a member of the State Editors Association and also of the State Abstracters Association, the latter connection indicating still another line of Mr. Hamilton's activity. Moreover, he organized, incorporated and became the first president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Huntsville, Missouri, and became one of the charter members and a director of the Moberly Trust Company. He is now president and manager of three corporations, one having a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, while the other two are capitalized for ten thousand dollars each.

On the 6th of December, 1887, at Renick, Missouri, Mr. Hamilton was united

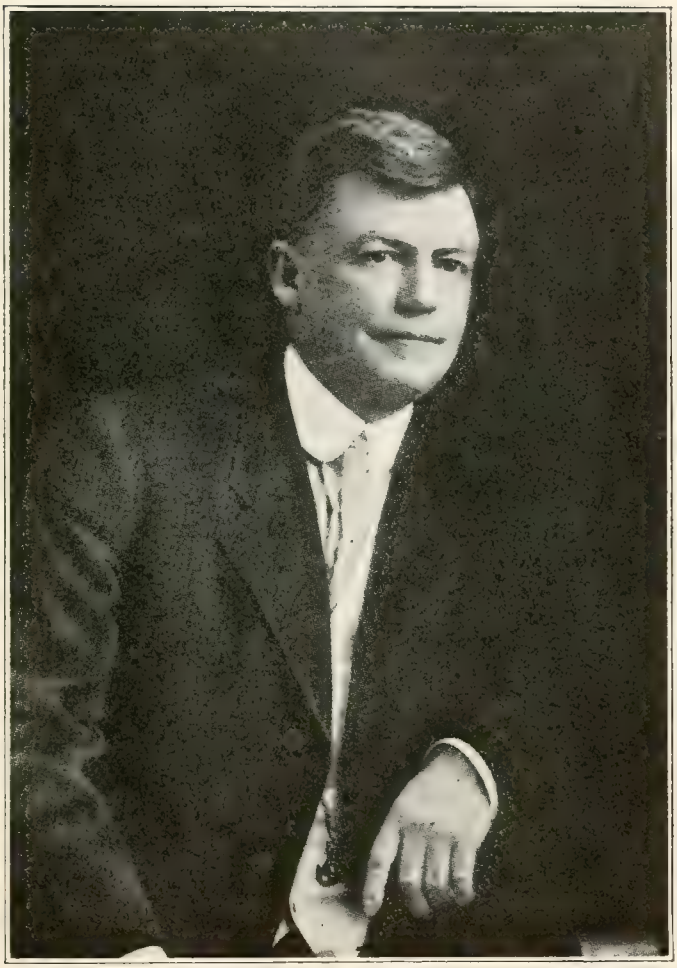
in marriage to Miss Susan Catherine Maupin, a daughter of Lilburn Dabney and Sarah Elizabeth (Moore) Maupin, the former a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and the latter of Monroe county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton hold membership in the Christian and Methodist churches respectively. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party, but he has never filled office save that of recorder of deeds. He is a charter member of May Lodge, No. 187, of the Knights of Pythias of Huntsville, and he also belongs to the Huntsville Commercial Club, the Country Club, the Public Library and the Chautauqua Association—connections which indicate much of the nature of his interests aside from the important business and professional activities previously mentioned. His aid is ever on the side of improvement and progress and his life has at all times been characterized by the strictest principles of integrity and honor.

JOHN M. GRANT, M. D.

There are few men in the medical circles of St. Louis or in the country at large who stood higher in the profession than did Dr. John M. Grant, who at all times enjoyed an extensive practice. He was ever most conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his professional duties, while his wide learning and extensive research constantly promoted his efficiency. Dr. Grant was born in Callaway county, Missouri, January 11, 1864, and in the paternal line came of Scotch ancestry. His father, Samuel Grant, was born in Missouri in 1824 and was a son of Captain William Grant. The family was early represented in Virginia, whence representatives of the name removed to Kentucky, and in 1818 Captain William Grant left the latter state for Missouri. He filed on government land and then returned to Kentucky for his family. The fourth generation of the family in Missouri is now living on this land in Callaway county. It has never passed out of the possession of the family and is now the property of Mrs. Samuel Grant, who in her maidenhood was Miss Martha V. Yates. She, too, belonged to one of the old Virginian families that, like the Grants, lived for a time in Kentucky before coming to Missouri.

John M. Grant spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the old homestead farm and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of the neighborhood, continued his education in Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, where he completed his course as an alumnus of the class of 1886, the Bachelor of Science degree being at that time conferred upon him. With liberal general education to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his professional knowledge, he took up the study of medicine, reading under the direction of Dr. Martin Yates, of Fulton, Missouri, while in the fall of 1886 he matriculated in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889, ranking with the four highest members of the class and receiving honorable mention. After taking the hospital examination he acted as junior interne at the City Hospital for a year and for a similar period as senior interne, thus gaining that broad and valuable practical experience which can be acquired in no other way as rapidly as in hospital practice. In 1891 he began practicing independently and within a very brief period had won recognition as a most able and skilled physician. As the years passed his practice steadily increased and was concentrated more and more largely upon surgical work because of his widely developed powers in that direction. A contemporary writer said of him: "He possessed a clear head, a steady hand, a delicacy of touch and, moreover, a sympathy of spirit, all of which are essential elements in success in surgery." His steady progress brought him at length to the front rank of the medical profession in St. Louis, while his acknowledged skill and power as a physician and surgeon won him the recognition of the most eminent men of the profession throughout the country. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, the St. Louis Medical Society, the St. Louis Surgical Club, the City Hospital Medical Society and to the Washington University Alumni Association.

In 1893 Dr. Grant was united in marriage to Mrs. R. Streiff, who bore the maiden name of Ida Becker. She is a daughter of August Becker, one of the



DR. JOHN M. GRANT

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noted artists of his day, who painted the panels in the old St. Louis courthouse and renewed the panels in the Merchants Exchange which were originally painted by his half-brother, Carl Wimar, whose paintings of American Indians and buffaloes made him famous. He spent much time in the home of the Indian and amid the haunts of the buffaloes, studying the native American as well as the animal life in its native haunts and reproducing both with such fidelity that his canvases are today almost priceless. The paintings of August Becker also hang in the homes of many art lovers and in fine art galleries not only in St. Louis but throughout the country as well. Dr. Grant became the father of six children: Emily S., who is a graduate of Mary Institute; Walter S., a partner in the St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Company; Ida V., the wife of William H. Bell, of Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel B., who was graduated from the Washington University Medical College and is now engaged in practice; John M., Jr., who is attending Washington University; and Edward W., who is employed in the office of the St. Louis Tin & Sheet Metal Company. The two daughters, Emily and Ida, were very active in war work.

Dr. Grant was a member of Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity. He also had membership with the Masons, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and in politics he was a liberal democrat. He passed away January 29, 1920, and was at the time a member of the board of education, in which connection he did much to eliminate the evil of political control over the schools and worked diligently for a better educational system. At the time of his funeral all school work ceased in the city schools for five minutes at two P. M. on the day following his death as a mark of respect and the school flag hung at half mast for a week. Dr. Grant was a most liberal and charitable man and in the practice of his profession had ample opportunity to do good work along those lines. He was continually extending his professional aid when he knew no compensation could be expected, his broad humanitarianism prompting him to assist his fellowmen wherever he knew aid was deserved. He stood as a leader in all civic movements for the advancement of his home city and in every relation of life he measured up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. The world is better for his having lived and his good deeds caused his memory to be cherished by all who came within the circle of his acquaintance.

JESSE C. FITTS.

Jesse C. Fitts, who enjoys an enviable reputation as an efficient, successful and trustworthy merchant, is now president of the Fitts-Smith Dry Goods Company of Kansas City. He was born March 30, 1868, in Washington, New Jersey, a son of John and Lydia (Carhart) Fitts, the former a farmer by occupation. The son acquired only a graded school education and started out in the business world as a clerk in a store when still in his boyhood days. He came west at the age of fifteen years, making his way to St. Joseph, Missouri, and soon afterward engaged with his brother in the conduct of a small retail store at Oregon, Missouri. As the years passed this was developed into a large business and Mr. Fitts gradually made his way to the front in commercial circles. He afterward became associated with the Maxwell-McClure Notion Company of Kansas City, Missouri, wholesale dealers in notions, and since that time has made steady progress in the business world. His identification with the business dates from 1904. The house was reorganized under the name of the Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Company in 1906, for the conduct of a wholesale dry goods business. In 1916 Messrs. Maxwell and McClure retired and the firm name was then changed to the Fitts-Smith Dry Goods Company, with Mr. Fitts as president of the company. They conduct a general wholesale dry goods business, covering Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. Under the able management of Mr. Fitts the business has grown to large proportions, being recognized as one of the foremost and progressive mercantile establishments in the southwest. During his administration the business has been managed very successfully and the growth of the undertaking is attributable in large measure to the efforts and sound judgment of him who stands at the head

of the company. His plans have been carefully formulated and promptly executed and he has conducted his business along the most progressive commercial lines and with the keenest sense of commercial integrity and honor.

In 1888 Mr. Fitts was united in marriage to Miss Cora Russel and they have become parents of three sons, Maurice, Dwight and Russel, all of whom are associated with their father in the dry goods business. Mr. Fitts is keenly interested in civic affairs and cooperates heartily in many projects and measures for the public good and for the advancement of civic honor and improvement. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Blue Hills Country Club, the Automobile Club, the Knife & Fork Club and has other connections that indicate his appreciation of the social amenities of life.

WILLIAM ALOYSIUS GIRALDIN.

William Aloysius Giraldin, than whom few men are better informed concerning the real estate market and property values, was born in St. Louis, November 26, 1864, a son of Charles A. and Ellen (Higgins) Giraldin. The father became a resident of St. Louis in his childhood days and for many years was connected with the business circles of the city as a wholesale grocer, passing away in 1874. His wife, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, is still living.

William A. Giraldin, the youngest of their family of four children, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Throughout practically his entire life he has been connected with the real estate business. He began working with one of the old real estate companies of this city when a lad of but ten years and was employed along that line by various firms until 1889, when he organized the firm of Giraldin Brothers & Cates. Mr. Cates retired shortly afterward and the firm is now Giraldin Brothers, Inc. They are conducting business as real estate and financial agents and William A. Giraldin is also a director of the American Trust Company and of the Title Guaranty Company. He has always given close attention to every detail of his business and is splendidly informed concerning real estate values and the condition of property upon the market. In his untiring effort and persistency of purpose is found the secret of his success.

On the 13th of November, 1889, in St. Louis, Mr. Giraldin was married to Miss Alice Mersman, a daughter of Joseph J. Mersman, now deceased, who at one time was president of the Fourth National Bank. They have become the parents of three children: William A., Jr., who is associated with his father in business; C. Earl, twenty-five years of age, who is also connected with his father and was a lieutenant of the Forty-ninth Infantry during two years of the World war, being on duty at Camp Merritt; and Alice L., aged twenty, who is at home.

In the public life of the community Mr. Giraldin has ever been keenly interested and has been a stalwart supporter of many plans and measures looking to the benefit and upbuilding of the city. During the period of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he was the president of the Real Estate Exchange. He has also been president of the Rotary Club and was formerly president of the Union Club. He belongs as well to the Missouri Athletic Association and to the King's Lake Club. He has served as police commissioner and as vice president of the police board. His political endorsement has always been given to the democratic party and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the cathedral of the Roman Catholic church. In addition to his St. Louis home he owns a big country estate at Alexander, Minnesota. He is a stanch friend, his loyalty in this particular being one of his marked characteristics.

FRANK X. HARTIGAN, M. D.

Dr. Frank X. Hartigan, an able physician and surgeon of St. Joseph, who bears the rank of first lieutenant by reason of his overseas' service during the World war, was born at Horton, Kansas, August 15, 1888, and is a son of David E. and Mary (Leonard) Hartigan, who were married at Jackson, Michigan, on the 12th of

December, 1878. The father with his family, numbering four sons, came to St. Joseph in 1895. He engaged in railroad engineering practically throughout his life, having served for forty-five years as engineer on the Rock Island. He was well advanced in years at the time of his death, which occurred in a railroad accident on the 20th of December, 1919, at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow is enjoying excellent health at the age of sixty-three, being six years younger than her husband.

Dr. Hartigan acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Joseph and is a graduate of the Christian Brothers College of this city, completing the course in two years and being graduated in the fall of 1906. He then entered the Ensworth Medical College, in which he pursued the regular four year course, being graduated in 1910. Immediately afterward he received the appointment of house physician at St. Alexis' Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, and there served until June, 1911, when he was appointed house physician in St. Anne's Maternity Hospital & Infant Asylum at Cleveland. Since his return from that city about September, 1911, he has continuously practiced medicine and surgery in St. Joseph and now has a practice that makes constant demands upon his time and energies. He is a member of the Buchanan County, the Missouri State and the American Medical Associations and through the proceedings of these bodies keeps in close touch with the onward march of the medical profession, being thoroughly conversant with the latest discoveries and researches in medical science.

On the 27th of April, 1918, Dr. Hartigan was married to Miss Agnes A. Murphy, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Murphy, whose acquaintance he had formed in 1911 while she was visiting her sister, Mrs. Barney Reilly. Already at that time Dr. Hartigan was connected with the United States army and their marriage was celebrated at Arcadia, Florida. The Doctor enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, June 5, 1917, and was called to the colors on the 27th of August. He reported at Fort Riley, Kansas, there remaining for three months, and was then transferred to the aviation field at Arcadia, Florida, where he served as post surgeon from November, 1917, until June, 1918, when he received overseas' orders and on the 8th of July sailed for France as a casual officer, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was attached to the Fourth Division in France and saw service with that division in both France and Germany. At length he received orders to return to the United States, which he did with the Eighty-first Division, arriving at Newport News, Virginia, on the 20th of June, 1919. He immediately afterward proceeded to Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, where he received his honorable discharge on the 23d of June.

When the country no longer needed his aid Dr. Hartigan returned to St. Joseph, where he has since practiced his profession, and he is well established as an able physician and surgeon whose professional activities are in constant demand. Dr. Hartigan and his wife and also his mother are members of St. Patrick's parish of the Catholic church of St. Joseph and the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Columbus Council, No. 576, and he and his brothers are members of the Elks Lodge, No. 40. The brothers are: William Henry, who is a government chemist at Kansas City, Missouri; David Edward, who is engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco trade at St. Joseph; and Leonard Michael, who is in business with his brother David. In addition to his connection with the above mentioned orders Dr. Hartigan is identified with the Commerce Club of St. Joseph and is a most progressive and valued citizen.

CHARLES A. SMITH.

Charles A. Smith, attorney at law, with offices in the Wainwright building in St. Louis, is a native of Jersey county, Illinois, and a son of R. M. and Sarah Smith. His father was a Presbyterian minister who in the early days was a circuit rider and during those days became a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, from whom he received several gifts, among them a cane, which is still in the possession of the family. The father died in 1911.

The son obtained a common school education in his native county and afterward continued his studies in Lincoln University at Lincoln, Illinois, while eventu-

ally he was graduated from Washington University of St. Louis, in which he pursued his law course, winning his LL. B. degree. He has since given his attention to the practice of law and has made steady progress in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability, success being dependent upon comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, with power to apply accurately these principles to the points in litigation. He possesses an analytical mind and his clear and cogent reasoning are important factors in his growing success.

Mr. Smith was married in 1889 to Mamie B. Spangle and they have one daughter, Cleta M., who was graduated from Washington University in the law department. In 1919 she was appointed by Mayor Kiel as attorney for the Free Legal Aid Bureau of St. Louis.

Mr. Smith is known not only as a lawyer but also as a lawmaker. He is a stalwart republican, active as a political leader in the thirteenth ward of St. Louis. He was twice the state representative from the first district and was also elected state senator from the twenty-ninth senatorial district, giving the most thoughtful and earnest consideration, while a member of both the upper and lower houses, to the vital questions which came up for settlement. In fact he was the author of various bills of importance and he left the impress of his individuality and patriotic spirit upon the legislative history of the state.

B. HAYWOOD HAGERMAN.

B. Haywood Hagerman, active in the real estate circles of Kansas City, where he was born November 24, 1888, is a son of Frank Hagerman, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the most able and prominent lawyers of the state. The son pursued his education as a pupil in the Westport high school and afterward went east to enter the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania. He next became a student in Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, and then spent a part of two years in Mexico. Returning to his native city, he took up abstract work and was active in that field of labor from 1909 until 1911. On the expiration of the latter period he turned his attention to the real estate business and afterward became associated with the James B. Welsh Realty & Loan Company as vice president. He still retains this office and has been a contributing factor to the substantial success which the firm has enjoyed throughout all the intervening years. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the conditions of the realty market and with property values and his ability is manifest in the many important negotiations which he has conducted for the transfer of valuable city property.

In 1909 Mr. Hagerman was married to Miss Helen Eaton, of Kansas City, daughter of Nicholas Eaton. Their children are Ann Staunton, Helen and Carol. Mr. Hagerman is a member of the Kansas City Country Club, also of the Mission Hills Country Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Mid-day Club and the Auto Club. He belongs likewise to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Real Estate Board and is deeply interested in all that has to do with the development and upbuilding of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the maintenance of its civic standards. He turns to golf and duck shooting for recreation and finds in these needed diversion from the strenuous duties of an active business career. Aside from his connection with the Welsh Realty & Loan Company he is the president of the Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company and since his school days were over he has been imbued with the laudable ambition to attain success, which desire has been manifest in intense and intelligently directed activity.

JOHN O'DAY.

The rapidly expanding powers and the constantly developing ability of John O'Day brought him steadily forward to a point of leadership in connection with many interests which have left their impress upon the history of Missouri. He made for himself a creditable position in the legal circles of the state and then

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entered upon active connection with railway interests, soon becoming a dominant factor in that field. For a long period, too, he exerted a most marked influence over the political history of the state, nor were his opinions unheeded in the democratic councils of the nation.

Mr. O'Day was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, November 18, 1843, and was a son of John and Anastasia (Kineally) O'Day, who came to the United States in 1847, so that their son John was a little lad of only about four years when he left the Emerald isle. The family home was established in Lima, Livingston county, New York, where he was reared and educated, attending the Methodist Academy. His parents were of the Catholic faith, but his own views of religious questions were liberal and he left the Catholic church on reaching young manhood. His entire life, however, was actuated by high principles and at all times he recognized man's obligations to his fellowmen.

Within a comparatively brief period Mr. O'Day saved enough money to enable him to attend law school and previously he had read for a time in the office of Judge Winslow of Rochester, New York. He continued his studies in the law school at Albany, New York, where he won his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1862. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Juneau, Wisconsin, where the family had moved, but he did not like the climate of that state and in the spring of 1866 he came to Missouri, opening a law office in Springfield. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and yet Mr. O'Day did not have to wait long for recognition of his legal powers. His devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial and he prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care. In 1869 he was made attorney for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and gradually he withdrew from the active practice of law and concentrated his energies upon railroad interests. His legal acumen had won him the attention of Judge James Baker, then a leading jurist of Missouri, who was also at the head of what are now the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad systems. Judge Baker made Mr. O'Day one of the attorneys for the road and from that year, 1870, dates his continuous advance as a factor in railway circles. In 1886 he became vice president of the road and through his instrumentality the line was extended to Paris, Texas. He continued as an active factor in railway circles, associated with such men as Governor Marmaduke, Governor Phelps, Judge James Baker, Judge John Brice, C. B. McAfee and Judge John S. Waddle until his health forced him to resign his various official positions in connection with railway interests. He then gave his attention only to the management of his private affairs up to the time of his death, for through the intervening years he had made extensive investments in property and commercial paper and had become one of the wealthy men of Missouri. A contemporary biographer speaks of him as "at one time recognized as the railroad king of Missouri. There were few, if any, more conspicuous figures in the railroad world than Colonel O'Day in the height of his career."

While residing at Juneau, Wisconsin, Colonel O'Day was married, but the only survivor of the four children born of this union is John O'Day, a real estate dealer of Springfield, Missouri. In 1898 he was married at Towson, Baltimore, to Miss Susan Isabelle Baldwin, of that place, and to them were born two sons: John Baldwin, who was educated at Princeton, with a banking and finance course at Babson Institute of Boston, Massachusetts; and Neil, who is a stock broker of St. Louis. Mrs. O'Day and her sons are members of St. Philip's Episcopal church and have long been prominent in the social life of Springfield.

Colonel O'Day was never a politician in the sense of office seeking, yet there are few men who have exerted such widely felt influence over the political history of Missouri. He was for many years chairman of the democratic state central committee. Entering Missouri politics in 1874, for a score of years he was a dominant factor in shaping political thought and action. In 1876 he was elected chairman of the democratic state central committee and gave almost his undivided time to his party, the sweeping democratic victory of 1882 being accredited to him. He was three times elected a delegate at large to the national democratic convention. While he never hesitated to attack an enemy, he always fought in the open and even his opponents respected him for his honesty and his unfaltering allegiance to his convictions. In 1880 he was prominently mentioned as the democratic nominee for governor, but he had satisfied his political ambition and he

felt that he could be more of a power for the benefit of the state outside of office than in it.

Colonel O'Day's military title was an honorary one, although he had served his country in the Union army as a member of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He passed away in Baltimore, Maryland, July 29, 1901. He had traveled extensively in the hope of benefiting his health and had spent some weeks in the east prior to his demise. With but limited advantages at the outset of his career, he had carved out opportunities that had enabled him to reach a place of distinction and prominence in connection with the vital questions and important activities of his day. None came within his presence but felt the force of his character and recognized in him a man whose word was always dependable. In his professional and his business career he made notable advance, passing many on the highroad to success who started out upon the journey with better equipment than he. The wise use which he made of the talents with which nature endowed him brought him to a commanding position in the public life of the state, particularly in connection with its railway activities and its political history, and he became, too, the friend and counselor of many men eminent in national affairs.

HERBERT DOUGLAS CONDIE.

Herbert Douglas Condie, controlling one of the important commercial interests of St. Louis as the president of the Condie-Bray Glass & Paint Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1873, and is a son of Thomas Douglas and Mary Clara (Husted) Condie, both of whom were natives of Philadelphia and representatives of old families of that city. There the father conducted business as a chemist and retained his residence until 1887, when business interests brought him and his family to St. Louis, where the mother passed away soon afterward.

It is always interesting to know something of the ancestry in analyzing the character of an individual, and in preparing the history of Herbert Douglas Condie it is found that he is of Scotch descent in the paternal line and of English lineage on the distaff side. For generations the family lived at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, and the old churchyard there was the burying place of representatives of the name through a long period. Among the cherished possessions of Herbert D. Condie is a genealogical booklet of the family, dating back to 1600 and brought from Scotland in the middle of the eighteenth century. The Condie family intermarried with the Douglas family. A granduncle of H. D. Condie was the first boy editor in the United States, publishing a paper at Philadelphia from 1808 until 1812. Dr. David Francis Condie, his grandfather, became an eminent representative of the medical profession in Philadelphia and made valuable contribution to the medical literature of his day, including a number of works on diseases of children which were used as textbooks in the leading medical colleges of America and Europe for more than a half century. Through the maternal line H. D. Condie is connected with the Hallowell and other distinguished colonial families of Philadelphia.

Before the removal to St. Louis, Herbert D. Condie had attended the Park grammar school of Philadelphia, after which he continued his studies in the Central high school of St. Louis and in the Missouri Medical College, now Washington University Medical School, completing a special private course in chemistry under Dr. Curtman and graduating with the class of 1891. He then entered the employ of the F. A. Drew Glass Company of St. Louis in October, 1891, and his efficient service and fidelity won him various promotions with that house until its business was sold to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, which Mr. Condie afterward represented as assistant manager at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Later he went to the city of Pittsburgh when the company opened a branch house there and was manager of its glass department for two years or until February, 1903, when he became one of the organizers of the Condie-Neale Glass Company of St. Louis, which in 1915 was reorganized as the Condie-Bray Glass & Paint Company. From the beginning Mr. Condie has been its president and his training in chemistry and his

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experience in connection with the concerns previously mentioned well qualified him for the conduct of the business interests which he assumed. His early training made for deliberation and reflection, while following his removal to the west he became imbued with the progressive spirit that has led to the rapid and substantial development of the Mississippi valley. These qualities have made for an even balance in his business career, enabling him to avoid unwarranted risks or failures into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led. He has been eminently successful and is highly regarded by all who have had relations with him. His ability to analyze correctly a subject and separate its important from its incidental and accidental circumstances has been one of the strong features in his advancement. Aside from his connection with the glass company he has become vice president of the Overland Automobile Company, and a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

On the 3rd of November, 1897, Herbert D. Condie married Miss Sallie Case King, of Chicago, a representative of the Jones family, which was one of the first to settle in that city. Three sons and two daughters have been born of this marriage: Douglas King, Bertha Botsford, Margaret Hallowell, Herbert Douglas, Jr., and Churchill Clarke.

Mr. Condie is well known among amateur golf enthusiasts, is a devotee of bridge and is also considered an unusually good chess player. At his home he maintains a chemical laboratory, as completely equipped as is to be found in most universities, where he finds a pleasant avocation during his spare hours in continuing the study of analytical chemistry. He is fond of travel and the study of history, is one of the supporting members of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to Ferguson Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in Missouri Consistory has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and also belongs to Moolah Temple, Order of the Shrine. He is a member of the Noonday, St. Louis, Racquet, City, Sunset Hill and Bellerive Country Clubs. He is a director of the Barnard Skin and Cancer Hospital. While he has never sought to figure prominently in politics, he was city treasurer of Ferguson in 1900 and was a candidate on the citizens ticket for the office of mayor in 1905. He is an Episcopalian in religious belief, has been a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's church at Ferguson for the last twenty-three years and is now senior warden. He is often called upon to discuss public questions and to act as toastmaster, having won a reputation as a ready and entertaining speaker. He has taken an active part in raising money for various worthy causes and with America's entrance into the World war he was found strongly arrayed with those business men who were ready to sacrifice private interests to uphold the welfare of the country and promote that of the boys in camp and field. He had formerly been a member of Battery A of the Missouri National Guard and he became captain of Company K of the First Regiment of Missouri Home Guards. He acted as chairman for St. Louis County in the Red Cross campaign and was prominent in promoting various other war activities; and thus along constantly broadening lines of usefulness he has reached out for the benefit of mankind.

FREDERICK A. BOXLEY.

Frederick A. Boxley, a close student of the law, holding to high standards in the ideals and ethics of practice, is widely known as a representative of the Kansas City bar. He was born in Butler, Missouri, December 12, 1877, and is a son of Calvin F. Boxley. The father's birth was in Boxleytown, Indiana, and when a young man of twenty years he came to Missouri, settling in Butler. He, too, was a member of the bar and for two terms served as prosecuting attorney and for an equal period as probate judge. His fraternal relations were with the Masonic order and his political allegiance was given to the democratic party. During the Civil war period he served with the Union army and at all times was most loyal in his devotion to his country. He died in 1910, having for a decade survived his wife, who was born in Indiana and passed away in 1900. Their family numbered seven children, of whom four are yet living.

Frederick A. Boxley, after attending the public schools, entered Butler Academy, a Presbyterian institution, from which he was graduated with the class

of 1897. The following year he entered the United States army as a private of Company B, Second Missouri Infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war and became division sergeant major. He afterwards spent a year in the Missouri State University, pursuing an academic course, and in 1903 he was graduated from the Kansas City Law School with the LL. B. degree, being admitted to the bar upon examination before Judge W. W. Graves of Bates county, Missouri. Through the intervening years he has practiced in Kansas City and while he remains in the general practice of law, he has made a specialty of insurance and corporation work. One thoroughly familiar with his career as a representative of the bar said of him: "He is a close student of the law, with high standards in the ideals and ethics of practice. He has a fine logical mind, prepares his cases well, fights for his points doggedly and tries a case cleanly and courteously." He is a member of the prominent law firm of Humphrey, Boxley & Reeves, with offices in the Commerce building, and he belongs to the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

In 1903 Mr. Boxley was married to Miss Olive Swarens and they have a daughter, Lucile, fourteen years of age, now in school. Mr. Boxley is a member of the Knights of Pythias and belongs also to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Mission Hills Country Club, the City Club and the Old Colony Club. In recreation hours his associates find him a good comrade who in playtime is a boy still, who enjoys billiards and pool and is a clever golfer. While his reading has largely been confined to the line of his profession, he is nevertheless well read in the classics of literature and keeps in touch with current events. He is sympathetic to a degree and generous in his giving to those in need. Throughout his life he has been keenly interested in military affairs. He was one of the organizers of Battery B of the National Guard and was its first lieutenant for four years. Many of the officers of the famous One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Artillery were taken from this battery, which Mr. Boxley organized. He made application for a commission in the army during the World war, which was accepted the week the armistice was signed, and Mr. Boxley did not accept the commission as the war was then over. He acted as government appeal agent for the tenth district of Missouri and took a most helpful part in promoting the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives. He writes occasionally for the press on current topics, always giving evidence of having studied his subject from an original standpoint. He possesses, too, excellent oratorical ability, not of the florid, but of the persuasive and convincing type. He is logical, simple in manner and with an excellent command of language and there is a scholarly finish to even his political speeches, his support being given to the democratic party. Notwithstanding his many interests and activities, however, he is preeminently a lawyer and one who has been most successful at the bar, attributable to his perseverance, his logical mind, his patient industry and persistent application. He has an intimate sense of justice and equity that steers him in the right course and above all he is extremely thorough.

CHARLES W. STEINER.

Charles W. Steiner, president and treasurer of the Steiner Engraving & Badge Company, of St. Louis, was here born October 5, 1860, the son of Otto and Mrs. Katherine (Oehler) Steiner, who came from Germany to the new world in early childhood. They were married in St. Louis. The father long followed the cooper trade but lived retired in the latter part of his life and passed away June 21, 1896, at the age of seventy years. His widow survives and resides at No. 1507 Destraham street, having for sixty-three years made her home in St. Louis. In their family were four sons and three daughters. Bertha is the wife of Albert H. Haeseler, president of the A. H. Haeseler Building & Contracting Company; Minnie C. is a teacher in the public schools; Carrie is manager of the Steiner Jewelry Company; Fred L. is secretary of the St. Louis Clock & Silverware Company; Otto G. is president of the Schoenlau-Steiner Trunk Top & Veneer Company; Albert S. is an oculist and aurist, practicing in St. Louis, where all the other members of the family also reside.

Charles W. Steiner attended the public schools and also pursued an art course in the Washington University, attending a night class. In 1875 he took up engraving and in

1881 he entered the employ of J. J. Linck & Company, engravers, of St. Louis. In 1885 he purchased the interest of Mr. Linck in the business, and the firm name of Trebus & Steiner was then assumed. Under this caption the business was continued until 1899 when it was incorporated as the Steiner Engraving & Badge Company, Mr. Trebus retiring from the firm at that time. The business was first located at No. 210 Chestnut street, there it was carried on from 1879 until 1896, using one thousand square feet. A removal was then made to No. 11 North Eighth street, where two floors gave to them two thousand five hundred square feet. In 1907 another removal was made, the factory being established at Twentieth and Mullanphy streets, where enlarged facilities gave them seven thousand square feet, while the sales and show rooms were opened at 820 Pine street. In 1912 the sales and display rooms were removed to 804 Pine street, where they have their pleasant quarters on the second floor. They do everything in badge work, stamping and engraving, and the business is one of large and gratifying proportions.

On the 14th of August, 1894, in St. Louis, Mr. Steiner was married to Miss Selina Surkamp, a daughter of Christopher and Christina Surkamp, the former a lumber merchant, who in his later years lived retired, and passed away in St. Louis in 1910. His widow survived him for several years, her death occurring in 1917. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Steiner have been born two daughters. Flora C., who was a successful teacher in the public schools of St. Louis, was married in December, 1918, to Herbert G. Mesloh, who is with the A. H. Haeseler Building & Contracting Company; the other daughter, Mildred K., is still a teacher in the public schools.

In his political views Mr. Steiner has always been a republican, and during the administration of Mayor F. H. Kreismann, he was a member of the Public Recreation Commission. He is now secretary of the Municipal Athletic Association and is a member of several fraternal orders and clubs in the city. He is likewise very active in athletics, in which he has been keenly interested from early youth. Through athletics and outdoor sports he has maintained a well balanced nature, these interests giving him the needed exercise that keeps him in trim for the arduous demands that are made upon him as the president and treasurer of the Steiner Engraving & Badge Company. In this connection he has built up a business of substantial proportions as the result of his spirit of enterprise, his quick intelligence, and his forceful character. His plans are carefully formulated and promptly executed and the excellence of the work which his house turns out insures a continued and liberal patronage.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHEWE.

One of the most important productive industries of central Missouri is that of the Walsh Fire Clay Products Company of Vandalia, owning the largest and best equipped plant of the kind in the United States. Of this William Henry Schewe is the superintendent and his position is indicative of his thorough and comprehensive understanding of the business and his efficiency in management. Mr. Schewe has been a lifelong resident of Missouri, his birth having occurred in St. Louis, June 30, 1878. His parents are Henry and Catherine (Bruning) Schewe, natives of Germany, who came to the United States, however, in young manhood and young womanhood, arriving in the new world about 1854. The father manifested his loyalty to his adopted land by serving in the Civil war as a member of the Federal army, becoming a sergeant of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry. Immediately after the close of hostilities he engaged in the shoe business in St. Louis and for fifty-five years has remained an active factor in the trade circles of that city. He is still a well known figure in the business life of St. Louis, although now eighty-two years of age.

In the public schools of his native city William Henry Schewe pursued his early education and afterward attended Washington University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1906 on the completion of a course in civil engineering. He early displayed the elemental strength of his character by paying his own way through college, earning the money by working in the postoffice at night. After his graduation he entered the employ of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company of St. Louis as industrial and construction engineer and remained in that important position for eleven years. In 1917 he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Walsh Fire Clay Products Company at Vandalia and took charge of the plant when it began operation. At this plant are now employed between three and four

hundred men and it is said to be the best and most modernly equipped plant in the United States, while the excellence of its products is indicated in the fact that its shipments go to all parts of the world. While with the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, Mr. Schewe served as construction engineer in the building of brick plants, gas plants and glass plants and erected many of these kinds throughout the world.

In St. Louis, in 1916, Mr. Schewe was married to Miss Ella May Langhauser, a daughter of Louis and Caroline (Dornberg) Langhauser, the latter now deceased, while the father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Schewe have become parents of a son, William John, whose birth occurred February 24, 1919.

Fraternally Mr. Schewe is connected with George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Bellefontaine Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His political faith is that of the republican party and along professional lines he has connection with the Engineers Club of St. Louis. His thorough collegiate training well qualified him for an important professional career and he occupies an enviable position in engineering circles in Missouri.

HON. MATTHEW GIVENS REYNOLDS.

Hon. Matthew Givens Reynolds, member of the St. Louis bar, practicing as senior partner in the firm of Reynolds & Harlan, is not only one of the distinguished attorneys of this city but has also figured prominently in various other connections. He has long been a recognized leader of the republican party in Missouri and in 1891 was appointed, by President Harrison, United States attorney for the court of private land claims, a special court organized under act of congress for the settlement of titles of land acquired from Mexico through the Guadaloupe and Gadsden purchase. His public activities have been of a most important and valuable character and for many years he has exerted a notable influence over public thought and action.

Mr. Reynolds is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred at Bowling Green, in Pike county, November 19, 1854, his parents being Dr. Stephen J. and Sophronia (Givens) Reynolds. The former was born in Paris, Kentucky, of Irish parentage, the family having been founded in America by his father, Dr. Michael Reynolds, who was a graduate of the University of Dublin and came to the new world as assistant surgeon to General Packingham at the time of the War of 1812, He was present at the battle of New Orleans in 1813 and was there captured and removed to Kentucky. While in that state he was married and in 1832 he established his home at Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri, where he resided until his death. His family soon afterward returned to Kentucky, establishing their home near Winchester. His son, Dr. Stephen J. Reynolds, was educated in Kentucky and was graduated from Columbia University on the completion of a course in medicine, there winning his professional degree. He afterward returned to Bowling Green, where he engaged in practice for a half century, passing away there in 1902. He was a prominent supporter of the Union cause during the Civil war and served as examining surgeon for the United States army for northeastern Missouri. His wife, a native of Pike county, Missouri, is a daughter of Matthew Givens, one of the pioneer settlers of that county, who was born in Kentucky and was of Scotch and English lineage. Mrs. Reynolds survives at the age of eighty-three years, her birth having occurred on the 22d of August, 1836, and she yet occupies the old homestead in Bowling Green, Missouri. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, two of whom are yet living, the daughter being Mrs. R. L. Pollard, of Bowling Green.

Matthew Givens Reynolds, the eldest of the three children, was educated in the public schools of his native city and afterward enterd the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated in 1874, receiving his appointment at the age of fifteen years through Hon. D. P. Dyer. Upon completing his studies he was ordered to the U. S. S. Plymouth and during that winter went to Key West, Florida, while in the following April he joined the flagship Tennessee on a cruise to China with the late Admiral William Reynolds. In 1877 the ship sailed for home and in the fall of the same year Matthew G. Reynolds resigned from the service and came to St. Louis. Here he entered the St. Louis Law School and was admitted to practice

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at the Pike county bar in May, 1878. He at once entered upon the active work of his profession and not only made progress in that connection but also became recognized as one of the prominent young political leaders of his section of the state, being elected in 1880 to represent his district in the general assembly on a straight republican ticket. In 1884 he was made a delegate to the national republican convention and was the republican nominee for congress but was defeated for the latter office by Colonel Hutton, of Mexico, Missouri.

In 1886 Mr. Reynolds removed to St. Louis and entered the office of John B. Henderson, a well known attorney, and soon afterward formed a partnership with James M. Lewis. In 1888 he was elected president of the Republican League of Missouri. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison to the position of United States attorney for the court of private land claims that had been created by act of congress for the settlement of titles to lands acquired from Mexico under the Guadaloupe and Gadsden purchase. He became special assistant attorney general in all matters having to do with the adjudication of these claims and occupied that position for thirteen years. Upon the conclusion of this work, which was performed in a most impartial and satisfactory manner, he resumed the private practice of law, entering into partnership relations with Thomas B. Harlan.

Throughout the intervening period so far as it did not conflict with his public duties Mr. Reynolds remained an active worker in the ranks of the republican party and in 1888 had been elected president of the Republican League of Missouri. In 1904 he was elected on the republican ticket to the office of circuit judge of St. Louis and served upon the bench for four and a half years, after which he resigned to resume the private practice of law with his present associate, Thomas B. Harlan. He is a member of the Missouri State Bar Association and also of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Reynolds was married in Louisiana, Missouri, November 11, 1880, to Miss Mamie Fagg, a native of that place and a daughter of Judge T. J. C. Fagg, a prominent jurist and lawyer of Louisiana, Missouri, and Medora (Block) Fagg. Nine children were born to Judge and Mrs. Reynolds. The wife and mother passed away in 1910 in St. Louis, when fifty-two years of age. On the 1st of December, 1911, in New York city, Judge Reynolds was married to Mrs. Minnie D. Griffith, daughter of W. C. Downing.

Judge Reynolds' military record covers connection with the Louisiana National Guard, in which he rose to the rank of captain and later was chosen lieutenant colonel. During the period of the World war he served on the legal advisory board of the twenty-fifth ward of St. Louis. Fraternally he is a Mason and has attained the Knights Templars degree. He is identified with a number of the leading social organizations of the city, including the Missouri Athletic Association, the Normandie Golf Club, the Bellerive Country Club, and the Century Boat Club, while his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. Throughout his life a close student of the vital questions and problems affecting the welfare of community, commonwealth and country and fitted by nature for leadership, he has been an influencing factor in shaping public thought and action, seeking ever the adoption of the high ideals which he has cherished in relation to civic interests. In his professional career he has been most careful to conform his practice to the highest standards and professional ethics, while as a man in his relation to his fellowmen it is necessary only to say that all who know Matthew Givens Reynolds are proud to call him friend.

ARTHUR CLIFTON GARRISON.

Arthur Clifton Garrison, of St. Louis, general manager of the Columbia Lamp Division of the General Electric Company, was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 20, 1868, a son of Daniel E. and Harriett (Beardslee) Garrison, who are mentioned at length on another page of this work. His father was the founder and promoter of the Columbia Incandescent Lamp Company of St. Louis, which after some years of successful operation was merged into the General Electric Company, becoming one of its departments in 1903.

Arthur C. Garrison was educated in the public schools and in Smith Academy

of St. Louis and in January, 1887, started upon his business career as a clerk in the St. Louis branch office of the American Surety Company of New York, there continuing until January, 1891, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Columbia Incandescent Lamp Company. He was elected vice president and treasurer in January, 1899, and since January, 1904, has been general manager of the business. In May, 1902, he was made second vice president of the Whitaker & Weber Manufacturing Company, so continuing until December, 1903, when the company was sold out to the National Enameling & Stamping Company. He likewise became a director of the Corrugated Bar Company of St. Louis and of Buffalo, New York. His business interests were closely associated with those of his father for a number of years. He still remains general manager of the Columbia Lamp Division, devoting much of his time to this business, and also is president of Garrison Realty Company. Thoroughly enterprising and progressive, he has the faculty of putting his business ideas and ideals into practical form and in all that he undertakes is guided by the soundest commercial principles.

In St. Louis, on the 9th of November, 1898, Mr. Garrison was united in marriage to Miss Frances Billingsley, daughter of the late Rolla L. and Fannie (Lansing) Billingsley. They have one daughter, Frances Lucille, a most charming and interesting young lady, whose social prominence is indicated in the fact that she was chosen as second maid to the queen of the Veiled Prophet in 1919.

Mr. Garrison greatly enjoys a game on the links. The family hold membership in St. Peter's Episcopal church and Mr. Garrison is a member of the vestry. He is well known as a member of the St. Louis Country, Racquet and Noonday Clubs. He likewise belongs to the Electrical Board of Trade and to the Chamber of Commerce, both of St. Louis. He is a man of democratic spirit, thoroughly approachable, an excellent organizer, and stands as a man among men, true to his purposes and his principles and guiding his career by standards that no one questions.

JOSEPH A. BURNSIDE.

Joseph A. Burnside, superintendent of the schools of Huntsville, was born on a farm seven miles northeast of Miami, in Saline county, Missouri, July 7, 1881. His father, William Alexander Burnside, was a native of Virginia, born in 1834, and in 1841, when a lad of seven years, he came to Missouri. He was a self-educated man but made steady progress along intellectual lines and for eighteen or twenty years taught school. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1917, he was living on a large farm in the northern part of Saline county, where he had made his home for forty years, having throughout that period been recognized as one of the representative and progressive agriculturists of his section of the state. He wedded Missouri A. Quick, who was born in Saline county, near Miami, their wedding being celebrated in 1852, and she is now living in De Witt, Missouri.

J. A. Burnside attended the rural schools of Saline county and also the Miami high school, in which he was a student from 1899 until 1902. He attended the Kirksville State Normal School through the summer seasons from 1904 until 1911 and in 1912 he was graduated from the Kirksville State Teachers College with the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. In 1918 he completed another course at the State University, having attended through the summer sessions, and thereby he won the Bachelor of Science degree. He became a summer student at the University of Missouri in 1919, doing special work in agriculture. He was reared to farm life and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1904 although in the meantime he had entered upon the profession of teaching and was employed in the rural schools from 1902 until 1906. In 1907 he was chosen superintendent of the school of De Witt, Missouri, and remained in that position through 1910. In 1911 he was made superintendent of the schools of Bosworth, Missouri, where he continued for four years, and in 1916 he was called to the superintendency of the Huntsville schools, of which he has since had charge. He worked his way through the last two years of high school and he also paid his own way through the Kirksville Normal and the university. He is a man of determined purpose and marked strength of character who never stops short of the accomplishment of his goal, and he has utilized every opportunity to advance his knowledge and promote his efficiency as one of Missouri's educators.

Mr. Burnside is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to De Witt Lodge, No.

198, A. F. & A. M., serving as worshipful master in 1909. In 1914 he became a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Carrollton, Missouri, and in the same year of the Knights Templars Commandery there. In 1903 he was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Miami, Missouri, and in 1917 he joined the Knights of Pythias at Huntsville. In politics he has always been a republican but has never sought or desired office. At one time he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church but now holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Huntsville. During the war period he was one of the Four Minute speakers and co-operated in every way possible in promoting the war activities. Advancement has been the keynote of his career. He has never been content to remain at a point already attained, but has always pushed forward towards higher things and through his professional activities has inspired teachers and pupils under him with much of his own zeal and interest in the work.

GEORGE EWALT BLACK.

George Ewalt Black, who at all times manifests an active and intelligent support of all progressive civic and other public matters, is widely known in business circles as general agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. He has maintained his office in this connection in St. Louis since 1907 and has steadily progressed in his chosen field of labor. He was born in Schellburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1867, his parents being Jeremiah Ewalt and Mary Lelia (Deal) Black. The father was a native of the Keystone state and a representative of one of its old families of Scotch lineage. He became a dry goods merchant of Schellburg, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1870 and then removed to Nemaha county, Kansas, where he continued to make his home until his death. His wife also belonged to one of the old Pennsylvania families of Scotch and Dutch origin and her death occurred in 1914, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Their only son, George Ewalt Black, although born in the east early became a resident of the west and his entire career has been actuated by the spirit of western enterprise and progress. He started out in business in a clerical position in a bank in northern Kansas and when eighteen years of age was made assistant cashier, while at twenty-one years of age he was filling the office of cashier, the bank at that time being converted into a national bank. He assisted in organizing three different banks in northern Kansas and western Missouri and made substantial and gratifying progress in financial circles, but on account of the close confinement he was obliged to dispose of his banking interests in 1896 and turned his attention in other directions. It was at this time that he entered the insurance field and became solicitor for the Travelers Insurance Company at Kansas City, Missouri. Later he was called to the home office at Hartford, Connecticut, as special agent and subsequently was promoted to the position of superintendent of agencies. He continued to act in that capacity until January 1, 1907, when he resigned and removed from Hartford to St. Louis, here becoming junior partner in the firm of Darby & Black, general agents for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. On the 1st of April, 1911, he succeeded to the business of the firm, owing to the retirement of C. W. Darby, who had served the Mutual Benefit Life in St. Louis for forty-three years. He has ever been recognized as a man of strict integrity, extremely energetic and progressive, his friends speaking of him as "high grade in every respect." He has built up a large and successful insurance business by close and intelligent application and his pleasing personality has also been a factor in his growing success.

Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Martha Walker Porter and they became the parents of a son, William Mallory. The wife and mother passed away in St. Louis, August 25, 1919, her death being the occasion of deep regret to many friends as well as to her immediate family.

During the World war Mr. Black served on various important committees to further the war work. He is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and heartily supports all of its projects for the benefit of the city and the upbuilding of its trade relations. His religious support is given to the Baptist

church and in his political belief he is a republican. He is also connected with the Business Men's League and with the Civic League and in club circles is well known as a representative of the St. Louis Noonday, and City Clubs.

SILAS BEVERLY JONES.

Silas Beverly Jones was an attorney at law of St. Louis, who throughout the entire period of his connection with the bar maintained the highest sense of personal and professional honor. It is said that he would never accept a case unless he was convinced of the righteousness of his client's cause, after which he put forth every possible effort to win a favorable verdict, conforming his practice at all times to the highest professional ethics and standards.

Mr. Jones was born in Huntingdon, Tennessee, on the 26th of July, 1851, and was a son of Le Grand Michaux and Cassandra (Woods) Jones. The father was born in Halifax county, Virginia, September 26, 1817, and became a distinguished member of the bar of western Tennessee. He also made a most creditable military record through his service as sergeant major under Colonel William T. Haskell in the Mexican war. The mother was a great-granddaughter of James Dinwiddie, the latter a nephew of Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia. In the paternal line the ancestry was Welsh and French, while the Le Grands and Michaux were of French Huguenot stock, driven to this country at the time of the fierce persecution of the people of their faith during the reign of Louis XIV. The maternal ancestors were Scotch and Irish and among those families from whom Silas Beverly Jones was descended were several who served as American soldiers in the war for independence.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded Silas B. Jones, who was graduated from the Andrew College of Tennessee and soon afterward took up the study of law, which was followed by his admission to the bar of Missouri. He continued in practice in St. Louis from that time until his life's labors were ended in death. His devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial, yet he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, and he remained ever a most honorable and honored minister in the temple of justice. Of him it has been written: "Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishment of culture, his was a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great sagacity and extraordinary tact, he was in the courts an advocate of power and influence. Both judges and jurists always heard him with attention and deep interest. He had many warm friends among the judges and lawyers of the St. Louis bar and was a valued member of the Bar Association. His preference was for commercial law and in his practice he specialized in that direction. He also served as a member of the examining board of the law school of this city."

The home life of Mr. Jones was largely ideal and he counted no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the happiness and welfare of his wife and children. On the 8th of December, 1875, in St. Louis, he wedded Miss Harriet Senter, daughter of William M. Senter, who removed from Trenton, Tennessee, to St. Louis in 1864 and here engaged in the commission business. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born six sons and a daughter, the latter, Jennie June, being the eldest. She became the wife of Dr. J. L. Crook, of Jackson, Tennessee, and passed away in that city a few years ago, leaving two children, Senter C. and Jere Lawrence. The eldest son, Le Grand Jones, is now a prominent real estate dealer of St. Louis. Senter Marshall is the vice president of the Century Electric Company and treasurer of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium and also of the Baptist church, in which he holds membership. Beverly is department manager for the International Shoe Company, shoe manufacturers of St. Louis. Wilkins is a graduate of Harvard and of the Washington University Law School. He was in the training camp at Camp Funston and was commissioned captain during the period of the World war. He is now manager of the St. Louis office of the Nash Motor & Truck Company. Asa Charles is department manager of the Thompson-Smith Shoe Company, wholesale shoe merchants of St. Paul,

SILAS B. JONES

Minnesota. Alanson B. served with the United States army on the Mexican border and in the late war served for seventeen months abroad. He participated in the battle of Argonne Forest and others. He volunteered as a private but was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He is now general agent of the St. Louis district for the Chevrolet Truck & Motor Company. The sons have in large measure inherited their father's keenness of intellect, his strict code of honor and his spirit of business enterprise, and are proving a credit to the family name.

Mr. Jones was a devoted member of the Third Baptist church, in which he served as deacon, while in the work of the church he was most active, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of the organization. He was recognized as a man of irreproachable character and of unassailable integrity. He enjoyed to the highest degree the respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries at the bar and there are few men who have displayed such a high sense of professional honor as he did. This led him to refuse to accept any case in which he could not believe in the justice and right of his client's cause, nor would he take up at any time any questionable claim. He was a broad-minded man of scholarly attainments, familiar with Greek and Latin, and his entire life was actuated by the highest principles, which found expression in his charitable and church work, making him at all times a consistent Christian.

DANIEL EDMUND GARRISON.

Daniel Edmund Garrison, who passed away July 4, 1916, belonged to that class of representative residents of St. Louis who were identified with the growth and progress of the city through many years and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present advancement and prosperity of St. Louis. Pennsylvania claimed him as a native son, for his birth occurred at Sharpsburg, a surburb of Pittsburg, on the 27th of October, 1839, but in the same year his parents, Oliver and Louisa C. (Hale) Garrison, came west to St. Louis. The father was a native of West Point, New York, born June 1, 1811, and the mother's birth occurred in Goderich, Canada, September 21, 1816. Oliver Garrison was about twenty-eight years of age when he removed with his family to St. Louis and from 1839 until 1852 he was proprietor of the Eagle foundry, conducting a profitable and rapidly growing business. He then turned his attention to banking interests in 1861 and was a well known figure in financial circles until 1876, when he retired from business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest, his former successes supplying him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Death called him on the 28th of October, 1889, while his wife survived until June 19, 1893. In tracing back the ancestral line it is found that Captain Oliver Garrison, the grandfather of Daniel E. Garrison, resided at West Point, New York, and was the owner of a fleet of schooners carrying the United States mail from Garrison's Landing, opposite West Point, to New York city before the days when steamships were seen upon the Hudson. The family was founded in America in 1686 by ancestors who came from England, while in the maternal line Daniel E. Garrison was descended from French ancestors who were among the earliest settlers of Canada.

Reared in St. Louis, Daniel E. Garrison pursued his more specifically literary course in Wyman's Institute, one of the best of the early educational establishments of the city. He also attended the Jones Commercial College, where he completed the regular course and also a course in commercial law, being graduated in 1857, when eighteen years of age. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper with an insurance company and about the same time became half owner in a hemp storage warehouse. As the years passed this firm extended its business connections, beginning operations in the general commission business in 1861, but in 1862 Mr. Garrison was obliged to withdraw on account of ill health and sought a change of climate, hoping to be benefited thereby. He removed to New York city, where he conducted a cotton, hemp and tobacco commission business for about seven years, returning to St. Louis in 1869.

Later Daniel E. Garrison was chosen the secretary of the Kingsland Iron

Company, owners of a blast furnace, which was afterward absorbed by the Vulcan Iron Works and later by the Vulcan Steel Company, Mr. Garrison remaining through the various changes in the personnel of the firm and filling the offices of vice president and general manager. This company made the first iron and later the first steel rails manufactured west of the Mississippi river. In 1877 he severed his connection with the Vulcan Steel Company to engage in the steel rail and railway supply business and eventually acquired the controlling interest in the St. Louis Radiator Manufacturing Company and the St. Louis Expanded Metal Company, becoming president of both corporations. His ready resource enabled him to manage successfully many lines of trade and he purchased a controlling interest in the Columbia Incandescent Lamp Company, one of the largest lamp manufactories of the country. He was one of the first to promote the use of reinforced concrete and in his business career he kept continually abreast with the constantly expanding ideas of trade and commerce and in fact was many times a leader in the onward march. He practically retired from active business in 1895 but still held important financial connection with various concerns. He made large investment in St. Louis property as well as in commercial and industrial interests and had become one of the wealthy men of the city when called to the home beyond.

Mr. Garrison was married on the 20th of February, 1861, to Miss Harriett Beardslee, of Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey. They had a family of four children: William Oliver, now deceased, who married Florence E. Crookes and after her death wedded Edith Hendel; Cornelius Kingsland, who wedded Mary Branch and is now deceased; Daniel Edmund, Jr., who married Elizabeth Samuel, both now deceased; and Arthur Clifton, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work. The mother, too, has passed away.

Daniel E. Garrison remained a resident of St. Louis for many years and lived to see remarkable changes as the city developed from a place of fifteen thousand and took its position as the fourth city of the Union. Throughout the intervening years he figured conspicuously in many important public movements. He was a charter member of the old Missouri Governor's Guard, which was organized in 1858 and was commanded by Captain George W. West. He was also connected with the southwest expedition sent by the governor to repel the invasion of Lane, Jennison and others, who were radical abolitionists and were constantly raiding the border counties, stealing negroes and giving them their freedom in Kansas. In politics Mr. Garrison maintained an independent attitude nor was he ever ambitious to hold public office. He was a member of St. George's Episcopal church and for several decades served as one of its officials, filling the office of vestryman and also that of junior and of senior warden, remaining one of the active members of the church until failing health caused him to put aside duties of that character. None familiar with the history of St. Louis but recognize the important part which he played in its commercial progress and he belonged to that class of men who wielded a power which was all the more potent from the fact that it was moral rather than political and was exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. There was probably not a man of large private interests in St. Louis that felt a more hearty concern for the public welfare or was more helpful in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing up in the political, municipal and social life of the city. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations, he belonged to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

FRANKLIN DUBOIS CRABBS.

Franklin Dubois Crabbs, founder and promoter of the Union Bank Note Company, has through the intervening period of thirty-three years developed the enterprise from a humble one of limited proportions until it is today one of the chief productive industries of the middle west. He has at all times been actuated by high ideals in business, has displayed initiative and understanding and has ever been guided by a progressive spirit that soon placed him in a position of leadership among the business men whose labors have constituted the source of Kansas

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City's commercial and industrial greatness. With many phases of her progress he has been closely associated, his activities being of a character that have contributed to the public welfare as well as to individual advancement.

It was upn the old homestead farm of the Crabbs family near Dayton, Ohio, that Franklin D. Crabbs was born on the 30th of January, 1857. He is descended from English ancestry, the line being traced back to Sir John Somerset and Lady Mary Arundull of the Cornwall borough of England. The American branch of the family was founded in the new world in 1716, when settlement was made in Prince George county, Maryland, and there the grandfather of Franklin D. Crabbs was born and reared. The family were of the Quaker faith and were loyalists. In 1814 the grandparents traveled by wagon from Maryland to Ohio and settled near the present city of Dayton upon a farm on which Benjamin Franklin Crabbs, father of Franklin D. Crabbs, was born, married, lived and died. The old homestead is still in possession of the family, never having been transferred since it was obtained from the government. Thus amid rural surroundings which had constituted the environment of his father and his grandfather Franklin D. Crabbs was reared. His mother bore the maiden name of Louisa Folkerth and was of Holland lineage, her ancestors having come to the United States in 1733, at which time they settled in New Jersey.

Franklin D. Crabbs pursued his education in the academic and high schools of Dayton, Ohio, from which he was graduated, and in 1880, attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, he made his way to Kansas City, where he started out in business in a modest manner. Opportunity, however, has always been to him a call to action and one to which he has made ready response. Diligence, determination and initiative were early manifest as salient factors in his career and through the exercise of those qualities he steadily won advancement along the highroad to success and for many years has been a prominent figure in promoting the commercial and industrial progress of Kansas City. In 1887 he organized the Union Bank Note Company, and by reason of unfaltering diligence, wisely directed, he has developed a business of mammoth proportions, of which he has been the president for a third of a century and which he has made one of the leading lithographing, printing and engraving establishments of the middle west. It is said that no man in this section of the country has contributed more toward improving the quality of printing nor does more to advance development in his chosen field than Mr. Crabbs. At all times he has kept abreast with the trend of modern thought and progress in his chosen field of labor. No detail has escaped him and at the same time he has given due attention to the more important phases of the business. He is also a director of the Commerce Trust Company and the National Bank of Commerce.

The attainment of wealth has never been the sole end and aim of his life. The subjective and objective forces of life are in him well balanced, and while he has promoted and developed an important business enterprise, he has also found time to aid in promoting the welfare of his adopted city. He was president of the Kansas City Commission which built and maintained the Casino at the St. Louis World's fair, conceded to be the best advertisement achieved for Kansas City up to that time. For one year he was president of the Manufacturers' Association and was unanimously elected for a second term but declined to serve. He was an active director of the old Priests of Pallas Association and was the first member of the Commercial Club to recognize the value of music as a commercial commodity, and when vice president of the club thoroughly advocated the encouragement of music here, resulting in winning fame for Kansas City as a musical center. He has ever been closely identified with the art development of Kansas City and was president of the Kansas City Grand Opera Society; was one of the promoters and an officer of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music; a director of the Kansas City Orchestral Association; and a director of the Kansas City Fine Arts Institute, while his labors were a most potent force in establishing the Sunday afternoon Popular Concert in Convention Hall. In 1917 he was elected the president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, which he reorganized, and built up its membership from fifteen hundred to four thousand members. He served as a member of the Freeholders Commission which drafted the present city charter of Kansas City and he was honored by being made one of the mayor's citizens bond committee, which supervised the expenditure of the four and one-half million dollars of bonds recently voted by the people.

In Masonic circles Mr. Crabbs has long occupied an enviable position and has conferred the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry on more candidates than any other representative of the order in this jurisdiction. He has been especially honored by being crowned a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason and he is a member of the Mystic Shrine. His high position in business circles is indicated in the fact that he has several times been chosen to the presidency of the Kansas City Typothetae. He belongs to the Blue Hills Country Club, the Mid-Day Club, of which he was president for a year, the Kansas City Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and he finds his recreation and diversion in the great out-of-doors, especially enjoying a game of golf or a motor trip through the country. When America was at war with Germany he offered his services to the government and was selected as one of the dollar-a-year men, being appointed by the war industries board to represent it in the tenth federal reserve district as regional advisor. In this capacity he mobilized the industries of the district and set them to work manufacturing war essentials, while he acted in an advisory capacity for the war industrial board during the period of hostilities and was frequently called to Washington in consultation. He is one of the trustees of the Liberty Memorial Association that was organized for the purpose of building a memorial to the boys who fought for the democracy and freedom of the world.

Mr. Crabbs was married in early manhood to Miss Elizabeth Theodosia Barr, a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. A. J. Barr, of Richmond, Missouri. Mr. Crabbs attributes not a little of his success and advancement to the guiding influence of his wife, a lady of liberal culture and sound judgment, who has ever given him great courage and assistance in the performance of the duties which one assumes in taking up the responsibilities of civic life and in meeting the ordinary cares of business. They have one son, Leo Barr Crabbs, who is in business with his father. He volunteered for service during the World war and was stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor at Louisville, Kentucky. There he was commissioned a first lieutenant of Field Artillery and was so serving at the time the armistice was signed.

While extensive and important are the activities which claim the attention and energies of Mr. Crabbs, his interest nevertheless centers in his home, where he is not only an ideal husband and father, but also a most genial and entertaining host. His mind is enriched by his broad reading, which covers many departments of good literature, his excellent library being an indication of his taste in this direction. A most capable manufacturer, a prominent banker, a leader in public activities, a patron of the arts and a faithful friend, those who know Mr. Crabbs —and he has a wide acquaintance—say that no word picture will give an adequate account of his many admirable qualities.

SPENCER F. HARRIS.

Spencer F. Harris, an attorney practicing at Kansas City, was born in Westport, Jackson county, Missouri, August 1, 1877. His father, W. W. Harris, a native of Virginia, has devoted his active life to the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1853 he removed to the west and at the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, serving with the rank of major. After the close of hostilities he took up his abode in Kansas City and for a long period continued as an active physician here but is now living retired, enjoying a well earned rest. He is a member of the Episcopal church and his life has always been guided by the highest principles. He married Eleanor M. McCoy, who was born in Westport, Missouri, and is a daughter of John C. McCoy, one of the pioneers of Jackson county, her father having come to Missouri in 1828. He was thoroughly familiar with the development and progress of the state and was the author of many historic sketches, which were published in the Kansas City Journal. His daughter, Mrs. Harris, seems to have inherited his literary talent and has written extensively.

Spencer F. Harris was educated in the public and high schools of Rich Hill, Missouri, and in the State University, from which he was graduated in 1899 upon the completion of a course in law, winning the LL. B. degree at that time. In August of the same year he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in practice, covering a period of twenty-one years. His early professional connection

was as a member of the firm of Harding, Brown & Murphy, and with a change in the personnel the style of Harding, Murphy & Harris was assumed. He is now practicing as a partner in the firm of Pew & Harris, which occupies a very prominent position at the Kansas City bar. Mr. Harris is specializing in real estate and corporation law and is largely regarded as an authority upon those branches of jurisprudence. He has a keen sense of justice and fairness, is thorough in all that he undertakes, possesses a logical mind and patient industry, with an innate conception of the right. His practice is now very extensive and his ability is attested by the members of the bar and the laity as well.

On the 19th of January, 1916, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Anne A. Allen, daughter of James P. Allen, a pioneer of Windsor, Missouri, where Mrs. Harris was born. She has become the mother of a daughter, Mildred, now in her second year. Mr. Harris was deeply interested in athletics during his college days. He belongs to Sigma Nu, a national fraternity, and he has membership with the Kansas City Bar Association, with the Chamber of Commerce and with the Blue Hills Country Club. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and upon all questions of vital importance to city, state or nation he keeps well informed, standing abreast with the best thinking men of the age on all matters that have to do with the public welfare.

HON. STERLING PRICE BOND.

Hon. Sterling Price Bond, lawyer and law maker, who is keenly interested in the vital problems and issues of the day, his influence always being on the side of reform and improvement in connection with political interests, was born in Carlyle, Illinois, July 27, 1862, his parents being Thomas and Jane (Allen) Bond. The father was a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Indiana of English descent, but through many generations representatives of the name have resided on American soil. The family was founded in the new world in 1632 by three brothers who came from England and settled first in Maryland, making the trip to America with Lord Baltimore. Thomas Bond, father of Sterling Price Bond, was born in Indiana and at the time of the Mexican war served his country as a captain, while in days of peace he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He passed away in 1875, while the death of his wife occurred in Carlyle, Illinois, July 8, 1909, when she was eighty-six years of age. She was born in Illinois and was a representative of one of the old families of Tennessee. By her marriage she became the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters.

Sterling P. Bond, who was the fifth in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of his native county and in the Illinois College of Jacksonville, from which he was graduated in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His early life to the age of twenty-one years was spent upon the home farm and he soon became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, but wishing to give his attention to other pursuits than the cultivation of the fields, he determined upon a professional career and became a law student in the office of Murray & Andrews, leading attorneys of Carlyle, Illinois, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in the fall of 1887 at Springfield, Illinois. He was licensed to practice in all of the state courts and entered upon the active work of the profession in Carlyle. After six months, however, he sought a broader field of labor and removed to St. Louis on the 8th of July, 1888, since which time he has been actively engaged in practice in this city. He is a lawyer of widely recognized ability and integrity, a vigorous and forceful speaker whose advancement is attributable to hard work, loyalty to his clients and colleagues of the law.

At St. Louis, on the 5th of October, 1901, Mr. Bond was married to Miss Ida J. Alvord, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Edwin D. Alvord. Mr. Bond is keenly interested in the leading questions of the day and has long been a stalwart advocate of the democratic party. In 1893 he was elected on its ticket as state representative and gave most thoughtful and earnest consideration to the questions which came up for settlement before the general assembly. He is prominently known in connection with reform politics and efforts for good govern-

ment and his activities along these lines have been far-reaching, effective and resultant. His professional connections are with the St. Louis, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations and he enjoys in large measure the confidence and goodwill of his colleagues and contemporaries in the practice of law.

RICHARD N. BOWDEN.

The history of commercial development in Brookfield would be incomplete and unsatisfactory were there failure to make prominent reference to the Bowden family. Richard N. Bowden of this review is now at the head of the business conducted under the firm name of Bowden & Son, which was established by his father, of whom he became the successor in the conduct of the enterprise. Throughout all these years the name of Bowden has been a synonym of progressiveness and reliability in business. Richard N. Bowden was born in Canada, August 12, 1860, and is a son of Lorenzo S. Bowden, whose birth occurred in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1838, his parents being John and Elizabeth Bowden, who were also natives of that country. Reared to manhood in Yorkshire, Lorenzo S. Bowden obtained his education in the schools of Bradford and afterward learned the trade of stair building, serving an apprenticeship of five years and becoming an expert workman in that line. In 1859 he crossed the Atlantic to Canada and took up his abode in Montreal, remaining a resident there until 1865, when he crossed the border into the United States to enjoy the opportunities afforded by its wider advantages and greater competition. Making his way to Missouri, he settled at Brookfield, where for three years he engaged in general carpenter work and then opened a furniture and cabinet-making establishment, continuing actively in the business until 1892, when he sold to his son, Richard N., and retired from active life. In the meantime he had built up a trade of gratifying proportions, his reliable dealing, his fine stock and his earnest efforts to please his customers bringing to him an extensive patronage. He was also a stockholder in the Linn County Bank and was interested in other business enterprises of importance in the community. He was likewise active in public affairs, serving as alderman of Brookfield and at times acting as mayor. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was always a stalwart advocate of its principles but never ambitious to hold office. For many years he was an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and an equally faithful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while the Congregational church numbered him among its devoted adherents. The sterling worth of his character is exemplified in his industry and enterprise in business, in his progressiveness in citizenship and his loyalty to all the ties of home and friendship won him the warm regard of all who knew him.

Richard N. Bowden, son of Lorenzo S. Bowden, came to Brookfield with his parents when a lad. Here he was reared to young manhood, acquired his education in the public schools, and then started out in the business world. He has since lived a life of intense and intelligently directed activity. In 1892 he was able to purchase his father's furniture establishment and has since been at the head of the business, which he has still further developed until it is now of very substantial proportions. He has ever maintained the same honorable methods in connection with the trade and he always carries an attractive line of goods, thus meeting the varied tastes of his patrons.

In 1889 Mr. Bowden was united in marriage to Miss Vina B. Ives, daughter of Homer D. and Mary (Eastman) Ives, the former a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and the latter of Elyria, New York. Her father was a Yale alumnus and was admitted to the bar. He removed westward to Eddyville, Iowa, where he practiced law for many years. He belonged to one of the old New England families, his father and grandfather having been born in the same house in New Haven, Connecticut, in which his birth occurred. Mr. Ives' wife was a graduate of Oberlin College of Oberlin, Ohio, and they were married in 1850, one of their children being Mrs. Richard N. Bowden. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowden have been born three children. The eldest, Lorenzo Ives Bowden, enlisted in the aviation service in the World war and was transferred to the infantry as a member of the Ninetieth Division, serving for fourteen months in France. Homer Ives Bowden was graduated from the

RICHARD N. BOWDEN

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Missouri University with the class of 1916. Mary Elizabeth Bowden, the only daughter, is a junior in the Brookfield high school.

Mr. Bowden has long figured as a prominent factor in the public life of Brookfield, where in 1898 he was elected to the office of mayor and filled that position for four years. During his second term he was largely instrumental in instituting the work of paving the city streets and he gave to Brookfield a most businesslike and progressive administration, characterized by various reforms and improvements. He is well known in fraternal circles as a Mason, Odd Fellow and Elk and is most loyal to the teachings of these organizations. His wife, too, has been active in the affairs of Brookfield and of the state at large. She has been president of the State Chapter of the P. E. O. Sisterhood for two years, was also state secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution for two years and for the past two terms has been supreme treasurer of the P. E. O. Sisterhood. She entered most actively into war work and was chairman in her ward for the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. She is a graduate of Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, of the class of 1887 and she was a teacher of music prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Bowden and their family have long been leading factors in the social circles of Brookfield and their aid and influence are ever given in support of all those measures which make for the intellectual, material, social and moral progress of the community.

CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH MAFFRY.

Christian Rudolph Maffry, cashier of the State Exchange Bank at Macon, was born March 10, 1884, in the city which is yet his home, and is a son of Christian Rudolph and Lisette (Rutger) Maffry, both of whom are natives of Germany. The mother came to America when but two years of age with her parents and the father made the voyage alone to the new world when a youth of fourteen years. Both became residents of Warren county, Missouri, and are now living in Macon at the ages of seventy-five and seventy-six years respectively. They were married in Warren county and there for a number of years the father followed the occupation of farming but in 1866 removed to Macon, where he turned his attention to merchandising and continued an active factor in the mercantile circles of the city until his retirement from business a few years ago. His loyalty to his adopted land is indicated in the fact that he served his country as a soldier of the Union army during the Civil war and that he has done effective service for public progress as mayor of Macon and as member of the city council through a number of terms. In a word he has labored untiringly and effectively for the general good and Macon has long numbered him among her valued residents. To him and his wife were born five children, of whom one died in infancy, while those who survive are August, Annetta, Edward and Christian.

The last named was a pupil in the public schools of Macon and afterward attended the Blees Military Academy of this city, while subsequently he became a student in the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois. On the completion of his course there he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Bevier Coal Mining Company of Bevier, Macon county, and thus continued for two years. In 1905 he entered upon his career as a banker, becoming assistant bookkeeper in the State Exchange Bank of Macon and occupying that place until 1907, when he was made assistant cashier of the First National Bank. There he remained for a brief period and upon the consolidation of the State Exchange Bank and the First National Bank he was appointed assistant cashier of the new State Exchange Bank, so remaining until 1911, when he was advanced to the position of cashier as the successor of Charles Wardell, who resigned that office to become president of the Rubey Trust Company of Macon. Mr. Maffry is also a member of the board of directors of the bank. He has closely applied himself to the mastery of all duties which have devolved upon him at the bank and thus his efficiency has been constantly promoted.

On the 27th of November, 1908, Mr. Maffry was married to Miss Icy Wood, daughter of Cyrus E. and Adelaide Wood, of La Plata, Missouri. Mrs. Maffry was born and reared in La Plata and has become the mother of one son, Richard Wood Maffry, whose birth occurred November 28, 1917.

Mr. Maffry is well known in financial circles in Missouri. He was made secretary of Group No. 1 of the Missouri Bankers Association in May, 1918, and was made chairman and member of the council administration in May, 1919. He was very active in all Liberty Loan drives during the World war and served on the various committees having charge of the drives in Macon county. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church of Macon and fraternally he is connected with Censor Lodge, No. 172, A. F. & A. M., and also with the Elks lodge of Macon. He is regarded as one of the city's most substantial men—one whose activities have contributed to public progress as well as to individual advancement. What he has already accomplished argues well for a successful future and his subsequent career will undoubtedly be well worth watching.

WALTER SCOTT McLUCAS.

Kansas City is the home of many men of state and national reputation—men who take front rank as statesmen, lawyers, physicians, ministers of the gospel and financiers, and among the latter none stands higher in the estimation of the people than Walter Scott McLucas, who, though not an "old-timer" and yet in the prime of life, has succeeded in forging to the front and taken an enviable place among those whose life work has been devoted to the public good, and whose career is, and should be, an incentive to the young men of the land.

Walter Scott McLucas was born on a farm near Newcastle, Indiana, July 28, 1875, and is the son of John C. and Louisa (Cooper) McLucas, who were also natives of Indiana, the former being of Scotch and Irish ancestry, while the latter came of an old Virginia family. John C. McLucas was by occupation a farmer, but for some years engaged in the live stock business. Soon after the birth of Walter S. the family removed to Fairbury, Nebraska, the father becoming quite active in public affairs, particularly in church and educational interests. He was a member of the Christian church and devoted much of his time to the building up of the cause.

Walter S. McLucas obtained his primary education in the schools of Fairbury, Nebraska, and later entered the State University at Lincoln in the class of 1897. After leaving the university he went to Omaha, where he engaged in the live stock commission business, continuing in the same for eighteen months. He was afterward official court reporter with Judge Charles B. Letton in the first judicial district of Nebraska for three and a half years, when he resigned to go to St. Joseph to establish a branch office for the concern with which he had been connected in Omaha in the live stock commission business. The following year he also established a branch office for the same company at Kansas City, organizing a Missouri corporation to handle the business of these two offices, of which he was part owner and secretary and treasurer. In 1908 he disposed of his interests in that company and purchased a controlling interest in the Merchants Bank of St. Joseph, becoming cashier thereof. In October, 1912, the Merchants Bank was consolidated with the First National Bank of St. Joseph and of the new institution Mr. McLucas became the first vice president. In October, 1915, he was elected to the vice presidency of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, succeeding J. Z. Miller, Jr., who resigned to become governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, and in January, 1917, was elected its president, succeeding W. T. Kemper. His interests and investments are extensive for a young man. He is a member of the directorate of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, the Stock Yards National Bank, the Merchants Bank, the Centropolis Bank and the Home Trust Company, all of Kansas City; also of the Citizens State Bank of Frankfort, Kansas; the Interstate Securities Company of Kansas City, the Stewart Sand Company and the Kansas City Laundry Service Company of Kansas City. He is likewise a member of the board of directors of the Quincy, Oklahoma & Kansas City Railroad Company; of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad of Texas, of which he is also the secretary; of the Roberts Cone Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph, Missouri; of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company of St. Louis; of the Commerce Power Company and the Commerce Building Company of Kansas City; of the Murray Elevator Company of Kansas City, of the Stephens Rubber Company and of the Commerce Farm Credit Company of Dallas, Texas. He is also a director and the treasurer of the Wyandotte

County Gas Company of Kansas City and is likewise treasurer and director of the Kansas City Gas Company. His business interests are thus broad and varied, his cooperation being sought along many lines because of his recognized sound judgment, keen discrimination and unfaltering energy. In May, 1920, he was offered the vice presidency of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City, the largest company of its kind in the United States, but declined the offer because he preferred to remain among his friends in Kansas City.

Mr. McLucas was married in Beatrice, Nebraska, October 12, 1898, to Miss Grace Nichols, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Nichols, who are living at Beatrice. Her father was born in the state of New York and is now (in 1920) eighty-six years of age, while her mother is a native of Rochester, Minnesota, and is seventy-six years of age.

Mr. McLucas is widely known in various connections outside of his business relations. He is a Knight Templar, Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is the state treasurer of the Roosevelt Memorial Association; is treasurer and member of the board of trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association; is treasurer of the Kansas City Community Chorus and of the Do You Know Campaign. He was also cashier of the Red Cross war drive. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, of which he is president, and a director in the United States Chamber of Commerce. He is likewise a director of the Missouri Christian College at Camden Point, Missouri, and is serving as a director of the Mission Hills Country Club. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the City Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Kansas City Country Club, the Automobile Club, the Knife and Fork Club and to St. Andrews Society. He also has membership with the Elks, with the Kansas City Association of Credit Men, with the Fine Arts Institute and with the Bankers Club of America, in New York city. He is connected with Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and he is interested in all those concerns which make for public progress and improvement. The characteristics of his Scotch-Irish ancestry are manifest in his career. He has the quick wit that comes through the Irish strain, combined with the caution of the Scotch. He is a man of wonderful business capacity and remarkable power of concentration. He possesses, too, a notably strong memory and these qualities enable him to handle an enormous amount of business, whether for the benefit of his individual interests or for the upbuilding of organizations of a public character with which he is connected.

One who has known Mr. McLucas since childhood had this to say of him: "I attribute the success of Mr. McLucas to his assiduous and painstaking industry, natural ability, legal knowledge gained in the courts when a young man, integrity, knowledge of human motives and keen perception, enabling him to acquire facts and knowledge from those whom he meets, having the peculiar faculty of obtaining such knowledge without them knowing that they are giving it. Even before he became engaged in the realm of finance, he always took a deep interest in the larger movements of business, the conditions of the markets, crops, coal, and other important factors affecting business conditions. He has a keen, almost intuitive perception of human nature, the springs which govern men's actions. When he finally became a banker he had a phenomenal career for a young man. From childhood he has been a consistent and devoted member of the Christian church, and has brought up his family with the end in view that they also may be imbued with religious spirit."

Such in brief is the story of one of Kansas City's best known and most reliable business men.

J. BRAYTON CAHILL.

J. Brayton Cahill, an osteopathic practitioner of St. Louis, was born in Painesville, Ohio, August 1, 1891, his parents being Lawrence and Margaret (Chambers) Cahill. The father was also born in Painesville and passed his life there as a general merchant. His people were of Irish extraction and had lived in Canada long before settling in Ohio. The mother was a daughter of John and Anne Chambers, of Painesville, and passed away in 1894. Her mother, Mrs. Anne Chambers, was born near Dublin, Ireland, came to this country when thirteen years of age and is now living at Painesville.

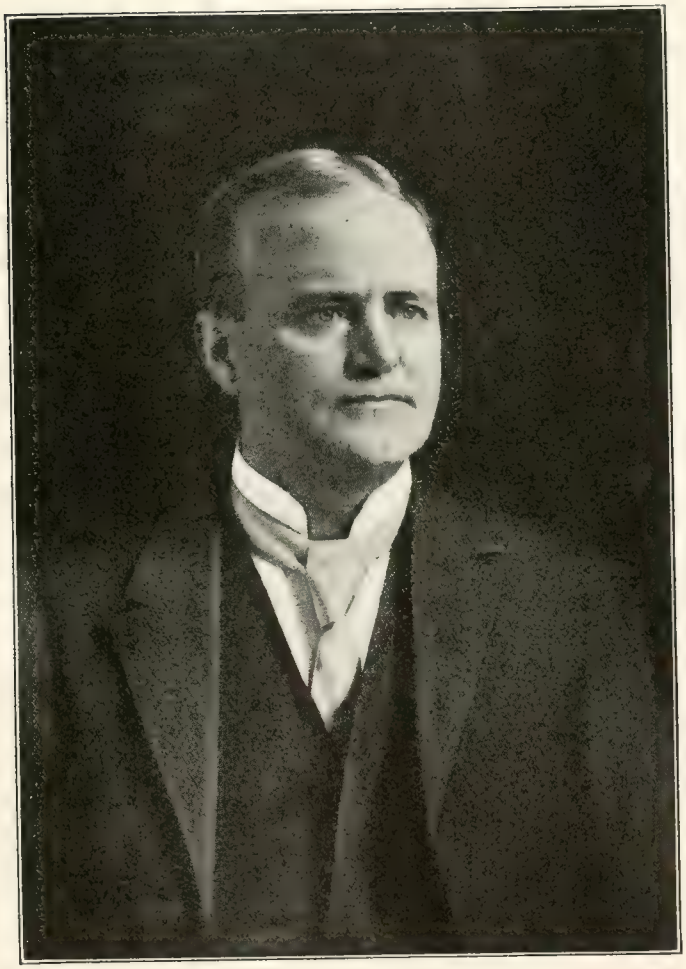
J. Brayton Cahill was educated in the public schools of his native city, completing a high school course with the class of 1911. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he secured employment with the wholesale hardware firm of Lockwood, Leutkemeyer & Henry, continuing with them for a year. He next entered the employ of J. V. N. Yates, a wholesale dealer in coal and coke, and at the end of a year and a half he became connected with the Cleveland Electrical Illuminating Company, with which he was associated for nearly two years. During the period which he passed in these different positions he was at all times cherishing the desire of some day becoming an osteopathic practitioner, as he had deep convictions concerning the benefits to be derived from treatment of that character. Eventually, therefore, he became a student in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, from which he was graduated upon the completion of a thorough three years' course in 1918 with the D. O. degree. He at once opened an office in St. Louis in the Century building, where he continued until September 1, 1920, when he moved to 513 Victoria building, and through the intervening period has won a most gratifying measure of success. The number of his patients are constantly increasing and his reputation as a skilled osteopath is continually broadening.

On the 25th of January, 1916, Dr. Cahill was married to Miss Evelyn Ryan, a daughter of William and Anne Ryan, of Cleveland, Ohio, the latter descended from the Crowley family of Irish lineage. Dr. Cahill belongs to the Catholic church and is a communicant of the Cathedral parish of St. Louis. He has membership in De Andreis Council No. 800 of the Knights of Columbus and also belongs to the Kiwanis Club. He finds his recreation in hunting, fishing and golf, to which he turns when leisure permits. His record indicates the truth of the old adage—"Where there's a will, there's a way," for cherishing at all times the ambition to enter upon a professional career, he bent every effort toward that end and has made steady progress as a successful practitioner, his success resulting from his comprehensive knowledge of anatomy and the component parts of the human body. He is thoroughly skilled in the manipulation which brings about the normal adjustment of parts, thus eliminating disease, and his professional service has been most satisfactory to a large number of patients.

JOHN IGNATIUS HAYNES.

Many of the structures which add to the substantial character and beauty of St. Louis stand as monuments to the efforts, business ability and skill of John Ignatius Haynes, who occupies a leading position among the architects of the city as a member of the firm of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett. He is a native son of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred March 1, 1861, his parents being Thomas and Ellen (Farrell) Haynes. After attending the public schools he followed his natural bent and became a draftsman with the firm of Barnett & Taylor, architects, with whom he was connected from 1878 until 1888. He thoroughly mastered every task assigned him in this connection and gained a most comprehensive knowledge of the practical phases of the business and of the scientific principles underlying construction. He resigned his position to accept that of deputy commissioner in the building department of the city of St. Louis, with which he was connected until 1891, when he resigned to form a partnership with George D. Barnett, under the firm style of Barnett & Haynes. In 1895 they were joined by Thomas P. Barnett and the present firm of Barnett, Haynes & Bartnett was thus organized. In 1912 George D. Barnett, Jr., succeeded Thomas P. Barnett.

The firm of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett has long since been accorded a position of leadership among the architects of St. Louis and the Mississippi valley. Their high standing is indicated in the fact that they were appointed members of the commission board for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, consisting of nine architects, five of whom were selected from St. Louis, in which connection they made valuable contribution to the beauty of an exposition which has rivalled any in architectural arrangement and adornment that has been held not only in this country but in foreign lands as well. Many of the notable structures of St. Louis have been built after plans that have been initiated and perfected in the office of this firm, including the Marquette and Hamilton Hotels, the Hotel Jefferson, the Star Newspaper building, the Post Dispatch building, the St. Louis cathedral



JOHN I. HAYNES

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and many churches, institutions and fine residences. They were, moreover, architects of the Illinois Athletic Club building of Chicago, the Busch building and Adolphus Hotel of Dallas, Texas, the Brockman building of Los Angeles, California, the Mark Twain Hotel of Hannibal, the Connor Hotel of Joplin, Missouri, and various others in different parts of the state.

Mr. Haynes was married on the 17th of March, 1894, to Miss Harriet L. Helery, daughter of Henry and Zelline (Hugunin) Helery. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Haynes is that of the Roman Catholic church and his political endorsement is given to the democratic party. During the period of the World war he was a member of the Home Guard and was active in promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds in all the various drives. His patriotic spirit caused him to make other interests subservient to his country's demand at this critical period, for with him the call of duty was paramount to all else and he counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would uphold and promote American interests in the great World war.

REV. CHARLES FRANCIS BUDDY.

Rev. Charles Francis Buddy, ordained to the Catholic priesthood in Rome and laboring since his return to America in connection with the cathedral of St. Joseph, was born October 4, 1887, in the city where he still resides, his parents being Charles A. and Annie (Farrell) Buddy, who are mentioned at length on another page of this work.

The son was six years of age when he entered the primary grade of the old parochial school at Twelfth and Messanie streets, then known as "The Little Convent." When he was ten years of age he became a pupil in the Christian Brothers College at St. Joseph, pursuing a commercial course. In the fall of 1902 he entered upon the academic course at St. Benedict's College in Atchison, Kansas, and in the fall of 1904 he matriculated in St. Mary's College at St. Marys, Kansas, where for five years he remained, there completing his classical studies. In the meantime he had determined to enter the priesthood and in the fall of 1909 he sailed for Italy and began preparation for holy orders as a priest in the North American College at Rome. He also attended the famous lectures at the University of the Propaganda. On the 4th of July, 1911, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and on the 25th of June, 1914, the degree of Licentiate of Theology. On the 19th of September, 1914, he was ordained to the sacred priesthood in the Basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome and in July, 1915, took passage for America.

Arriving at St. Joseph, he was appointed by the bishop as assistant at St. Joseph's cathedral and in October, 1917, was appointed by the bishop of St. Joseph as secretary and chancellor of the diocese, but on account of ill health following an attack of influenza he was obliged to resign his position on the 1st of January, 1919. He is a most scholarly and cultured representative of the priesthood in Missouri. He speaks Italian and Spanish as well as English and his high cultural standards as well as his religious zeal have been a potent force among the people of the Catholic faith with whom he has labored. He is a past chaplain of the Knights of Columbus and a fourth degree member of that order. He belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent of the Catholic families of St. Joseph and has a very wide acquaintance in this section of the state.

THOMAS J. DOOLEY.

Thomas J. Dooley, conducting a general insurance agency in St. Louis, where he was born August 7, 1864, is a son of William Dooley, a native of Callan, Ireland, whence he came to America in 1849. From 1855 until the time of his death in 1910 he resided in St. Louis and had reached the age of seventy-nine years when called to the home beyond. Through the greater part of this period he was extensively and successfully engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He belonged to the Roman Catholic church, loyally adhering to its teachings, and was keenly interested

in civic as well as religious matters. He married Elizabeth Martin, who was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to America in 1850. It was on this side of the Atlantic that she met William Dooley and their marriage was celebrated in the old Jesuit church in St. Louis in November, 1863. They had but two children, the daughter, Mary Elizabeth, being now deceased. The mother passed away in 1881 at the age of fifty years.

Thomas J. Dooley was educated in the parochial schools of his native city and in the St. Louis University. When twenty years of age he started out to provide for his own support and was associated with his father from 1884 until 1897, when he entered the general insurance business, in which he has continuously engaged, his close application and unremitting energy and his thorough study of every phase of the business constituting the salient elements in his growing success.

On the 21st of June, 1892, Mr. Dooley was married in St. Vincent de Paul's Roman Catholic church in St. Louis to Miss Mary A. Doyle, a native of this city and a daughter of Michael Doyle, a well known and prominent builder and contractor of St. Louis, and Ellen (McCauliff) Doyle. Mr. and Mrs. Dooley have become the parents of three children: Elizabeth E., now the wife of Charles C. O'Neal, of St. Louis; and Joseph N. and William T., twins. The former married Edmer Anheuser and William wedded Miss Cornelia Howe.

The religious faith of the family has always been that of the Catholic church and Mr. Dooley is a member of the Knights of Columbus, having previously served as the first secretary of the state organization. He is also a member of the Alumni Association of St. Louis University. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party. During the war he was active in the sale of Liberty Bonds and in promoting the Red Cross and other drives which featured in connection with the prosecution of the war. He has always made his home in St. Louis and has many warm friends in the city, who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

OLIVER J. CHAPMAN.

Oliver J. Chapman, attorney at law of Kansas City, was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, October 10, 1856. His father, John Chapman, was also a native of the Old Dominion and in 1858 removed to Missouri. The mother bore the maiden name of Miranda Nolan and was likewise a native of Virginia. Both have now passed away.

Oliver J. Chapman was educated in the public schools of Livingston county, Missouri, and in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, of which many years later he was made president of the board of curators. Following his graduation he took up the profession of teaching, in fact he became a teacher at the age of sixteen years, in Chillicothe, Missouri, and devoted four years to that profession. It was his desire, however, to become a member of the bar and he regarded his teaching activities merely as an initial step to other professional labor. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to practice at Chillicothe in 1875, before he had attained his majority. He entered upon the active work of the profession in connection with the firm of Broaddus & Pollard, of Chillicothe, Missouri, and for twenty-five years he was actively engaged in practice in four counties of this state. In 1907 he came to Kansas City, where he has since remained, doing important professional work, with offices in the Scarritt building. He is well educated, a sound lawyer, a wise counselor, aggressive and has always stood in the front rank of the profession. He has always continued in the general practice of law and has become widely known as a most excellent trial lawyer. All familiar with his professional career bear testimony to his good qualities and his ability and speak in equally high terms of Mr. Chapman as a citizen and as a business man.

In 1879 Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Carrie Russel and they have one daughter, Elizabeth, who is now the wife of R. R. Hanger of Kansas City, and the mother of two children: Oliver, seventeen years of age, a student in the Westport high school; and Helen Virginia, thirteen years of age, also attending school.

Mr. Chapman is an active supporter of the democratic party and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Grover Cleveland, leading to his election in 1884. He has always done everything in his power to advance the success of the party because of his firm belief in its principles. He is a Mason,

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belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 446, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; to Oriental Commandery, K. T., and in all these bodies he has filled all the different chairs. He belongs to the City Club and along strictly professional lines is connected with the Kansas City and with the Missouri Bar Associations. He is a lover of good literature and is especially well known as a Shakespearean scholar. He is a man of positive nature, firm in his convictions, unfaltering in a course which he believes to be right, and he will ever be classed as one of Missouri's most distinguished citizens and ablest lawyers.

WILLIAM BRANDON CURRY.

William Brandon Curry, a Kansas City real estate dealer, senior partner in the firm of Curry & Powell, was born on a farm in Callaway county, Missouri, November 9, 1871, and is a son of John James and Martha E. (Brandon) Curry, who were also natives of the same county. The father passed away in 1872 and the mother still survives, now residing in Kansas City with her son William. The family numbered three children.

William B. Curry was educated in the Callaway county schools, and afterward attended the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Missouri, while subsequently he entered the William Jewell College as a member of the class of 1900. He afterward took up the study of osteopathy and was graduated in 1905 from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, but practiced for only a very short time. He then turned his attention to general merchandising, conducting a store at Kirksville and afterward at Mexico, Missouri. He won success in that venture and it constituted his initial step toward activity in other fields. Turning to real estate, he has since been active along that line. For a time he conducted a real estate office in Kirksville and in 1914 removed to Kansas City, where he has since carried on business, being now senior partner in a very prominent real estate firm—that of Curry & Powell. They have negotiated many important property transfers and are most accurate valuators of city property. Their business has assumed extensive proportions and among their clients are numbered many of the leading residents of Kansas City.

In 1896 Mr. Curry was united in marriage to Miss Etna Kelso, of Kirksville, Missouri, who was born in Callaway county, this state. They have become the parents of three children: Marian E., who was born in January, 1902; William Brandon, February 21, 1903; and Harold Kelso, January 9, 1910. Mrs. Curry is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy and practices to some extent. Mr. Curry is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Adair Lodge No. 366, A. F. & A. M., of Kirksville; Caldwell Chapter No. 53, R. A. M.; Ely Commandery No. 22, K. T., of Kirksville; and Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M S. He takes active and helpful interest in the work of the First Baptist church, in which he holds membership and is a class leader of the Business Men's Bible Class. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles and worthy motives, and the thoroughness and enterprise which he has displayed in his business affairs have brought him prominently to the front along the line of his chosen life work.

DORSEY ALBERT JAMISON.

For forty-five years Dorsey Albert Jamison has been a member of the St. Louis bar, where his consecutive progress has brought him to a point of leadership in the ranks of the legal profession. He has throughout the entire period specialized in civil law, practicing in various states and also in the United States courts. Born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, on the 22d of November, 1853, he is a son of Henry Downs and Sarah (Thomas) Jamison. He is a descendant of the Downs family of Revolutionary times. His literary education was acquired in the country schools of Rutherford county, Tennessee, and in Union University at Murfreesboro, that state, while he prepared for the bar in the St. Louis Law School, the law department of Washington University, from which he was graduated in June, 1875, the degree of LL. B. being at that time conferred upon him. Immediately afterward he entered

upon the practice of law in St. Louis, and while advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, no dreary novitiate awaited him. He early recognized the fact that industry is just as essential in law practice as it is in any field of labor and from the beginning it has been his custom to prepare his cases with the greatest thoroughness and care, studying every phase or question that has bearing upon the points at issue. His close application, his indefatigable energy and his familiarity with principle and precedent have been potent elements in his steady advancement. Before admitted to the bar he had spent two years as a law student in the office of Cline, Jamison & Day, well known attorneys, and his experience there was of great value to him when he entered upon active professional duties. Following his admission to the bar he continued to have his office with the above mentioned firm until 1881, when he became a partner in the firm of Collins & Jamison, which connection was maintained until May, 1902. Since that date he has been the senior partner in the firm of Jamison & Thomas that for eighteen years has maintained a most creditable position at the St. Louis bar, their clientage being extensive and of an important character.

Mr. Jamison was married at Franklin, Tennessee, January 6, 1892, to Miss Stella A. Sikes, a daughter of Ambrose and Elizabeth M. Sikes. Her father served with the Confederate troops in the Civil war and died soon after the close of hostilities. Her mother afterward became the wife of the Hon. Altha Thomas, of Franklin, Tennessee, who for two terms was state treasurer. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Jamison, Sarah Elizabeth, was married on the 14th of April, 1917, to Charles Douglas Smiley, Jr., of St. Louis, member of the firm of Smiley & Van Dyke.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamison are active members of the Second Baptist church of St. Louis, of which he is serving as a trustee. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and while never an aspirant for office he has always kept well informed on the leading questions and issues of the day. Along professional lines he has membership with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations and the Law Library Association. He was formerly identified with the Mercantile Club and the Missouri Athletic Association and he is now a member of the Algonquin Golf Club at Webster Groves. He likewise belongs to the Tennessee Society of St. Louis, of which he was president in 1904-5. He is a prominent representative of Masonic interests in Missouri and has taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Missouri in 1896 and 1897 and in 1905 the honorary thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masonry was conferred upon him. He has been a director and general counsel for the Masonic Home of Missouri for about twenty years and in 1917, when the Masonic Temple Association of St. Louis was incorporated for the purpose of erecting a million dollar York Rite Masonic Temple on Lindell boulevard west of Grand avenue, he was elected the first president of the association and by reelection has since been continued in the office. He has actively engaged in raising funds for the purpose of erecting the temple and up to the present time eight hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed and the work of building will be begun at an early day. The military history of Mr. Jamison covers service in the State Militia from 1876 until 1878 and in 1877 he was on active duty during the strikes. His chief activity aside from his profession has been along Masonic lines and he is indeed a most exemplary representative of the craft and its high principles and purposes.

ARTHUR BERGER CHAMIER.

Arthur Berger Chamier, a well known member of the Missouri bar practicing at Moberly and specializing in railroad and corporation law, was born July 19, 1875, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Leo A. and Mary (Berger) Chamier. After his graduation from the Moberly high school with the class of 1892 he attended the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and won his Bachelor of Arts degree from that institution in 1895. In preparation for the legal profession he attended Washington University at St. Louis and was graduated in 1902 with the LL. B. degree. In the meantime he had taken up the profession of teaching and was an instructor in Wayne Academy at Piedmont, Missouri, in 1895-6. He was also teacher of history and civics in the Moberly high school from 1897 until 1900 and filled the office of United States customs inspector of the Louisiana Pur-

chase Exposition at St. Louis. In 1903-4 he was a reporter for R. G. Dun & Company at St. Louis and afterwards became private secretary to the Hon. Amos M. Thayer, United States judge of the circuit of appeals in the eighth circuit. He served as court reporter under Judge Waller of the ninth judicial circuit of Missouri from 1905 until 1911.

He was admitted to the practice of law by Judge Hockaday in the circuit court of Randolph county, Missouri, at Moberly in 1901 and received his initial professional training in the law office of Peters & Powell, of Seattle, Washington, in 1902-3. In the succeeding year he was in the law office of Paul F. Coste, of St. Louis, Missouri, and afterwards became a member of the law firm of Hunter & Chamier, being a partner in this connection since 1911, with offices in the Moberly Trust building. They are attorneys for the Northern Central Coal Company, the Powhatan Coal Company, the Burlington Railroad Company, the F. M. Stamper Company, the Aetna Casualty Company, the Maryland Casualty Company, the Travelers Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Moberly Wholesale Grocery Company, the C. J. Harris Lumber Company, the Medical Protective Company, the Liberty Coal Company, the United Mine Workers of America (District No. 25) and the Moberly Trust Company. They are thus largely confining their attention to corporation law and in this branch of the profession both partners are well equipped. The preliminary training of Mr. Chamier was broad and varied, giving him wide knowledge of business conditions, of men and of motives. He displays the utmost care in the analysis of a case and is seldom if ever at fault in the application of a legal principle. In 1911 he was called to the office of city attorney and counselor of Moberly and so continued until 1915.

On the 15th of September, 1906, Mr. Chamier was married in Moberly to Miss Lulu M. Jeffries and they have two children, Richard J. and Mary Lou. Mr. Chamier is well known in Masonic circles. He is a past master of Moberly Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; a past high priest of Moberly Chapter, R. A. M.; a member of Centralia Council, R. & S. M.; also of Tancred Commandery, K. T., of Moberly; and of Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Louis. He belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks lodge, all of Moberly, and he has membership connections with Sigma Nu, a college fraternity, the Moberly Commercial Club and the Moberly Country Club, while along strictly professional lines he belongs to the Randolph County and the Missouri State Bar Associations. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the First Baptist church of Moberly. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and aside from filling the office of city attorney he has been a member of the Moberly school board since 1915. During the war period he was chairman of the Four Minute men for Randolph county, was director of speakers in the Liberty Loan campaigns, the Red Cross and the United War Work campaigns. In a word he did everything within his power to promote the interests of the government during its critical period in history, counting no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would aid in the support of the soldiers in camp and field.

FRANKLIN ROBERT JACKES.

Franklin Robert Jackes is the president of the Jackes-Evans Manufacturing Company, which he organized in 1889, soon after his arrival in St. Louis. Through the intervening period of more than three decades he has figured prominently in the commercial circles of the city. He was born in Toronto, Canada, February 8, 1859. His father, William Jackes, was also a native of that city and for many years engaged in farming but later lived retired until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Henrietta Jones, was also born near Toronto and is now a resident of that city. Their family numbered three sons and five daughters, of whom Franklin Robert is the eldest.

After mastering the preliminary branches of learning in the public schools Franklin Robert Jackes passed on to the high school of Toronto and later attended Day's Commercial College of that city. He started out in the business world as a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Robert Jordan & Company in his native city, remaining there for three years. In 1882 he made his way westward to Winni-

peg, Manitoba, where he was engaged in business in connection with a hardware enterprise, and in 1884 he became proprietor thereof under the firm name of F. R. Jackes & Company. In 1885, however, he joined General Middleton on an expedition in connection with the Riel rebellion against the Indians in the Northwest Territory of Canada along the Saskatchewan river. He served as sergeant of Company I of the Ninetieth Battalion of Winnipeg Rifles and was wounded in one of the engagements.

In the same year Mr. Jackes disposed of his hardware business in Winnipeg and removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he organized the Acme Elbow Company for the manufacture of stovepipe elbows. There he remained until 1889, when he came to St. Louis and established the Jackes-Evans Manufacturing Company in the same line of business. From the beginning he has been the president of the firm, which has developed a large trade as the years have gone by and now controls one of the important productive industries of the city. As the years have passed Mr. Jackes has also extended his activities into other fields and is now the president of the Broadway Savings Trust Company, president of the Creotina Chemical Company and treasurer of the Baldwin-Pope Marketing Company.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1890, Mr. Jackes was married to Miss Margaret Campbell, who was born in London, England. She came to the United States with her parents when quite small, the family home being established in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackes have been born the following named: Henrietta Lillian, now the wife of Alexander Cornwell, of St. Louis; Florence Julia, the wife of Arthur Robertson, of St. Louis; Margaret E., and Campbell, deceased; Dorothy; Stanley F.; Raymond, who has passed away; and Franklin R., Jr.

Mr. Jackes votes with the republican party and feels deep concern as to its success because of his firm belief in its principles. He took active part in the sale of the Liberty Bonds during the war with Germany, also in the Red Cross and other drives. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and his personal qualities make for popularity wherever he is known. He is an elder of the West Presbyterian church of St. Louis and his interest largely centers in the activities being put forth by that organization for the uplift and benefit of mankind.

PETER A. O'NEIL.

The life record of Peter A. O'Neil contains many valuable lessons which may be most carefully considered and pondered. While he started out in the business world empty-handed as a lad of twelve years, he became in the course of his active career a prominent figure in real estate and financial circles in St. Louis; nor was there a single esoteric phase in his career. He builded his succes upon the sure and stable foundation of industry, determination and laudable ambition and he never failed to take a forward step when favoring opportunity pointed out the way. When determination, perseverance and talent are arrayed against drawbacks, poverty and trials, the result is almost absolutely certain; the former are invincible—they know no defeat.

Peter A. O'Neil was born in St. Louis about 1840, his parents being James and Ellen (Long) O'Neil, the father a successful business man in the field of contracting. In his youthful days the son became a student in the Jesuit College of St. Louis, in which he pursued his studies to the age of twelve years and then started out to provide for his own support. He truly won the proud American title of a self-man man. His first position was that of messenger boy in the Benoist Bank and the first business in which he engaged as an independent venture was in pork packing with his brother Hugh. He was afterward associated with the firm of Fletcher Brothers in the same line of business and gradually advanced step by step, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. In 1875 he transferred his activity to what he believed would prove a more profitable field—the restaurant business, taking charge of the Union Depot restaurant and also securing the dining-car rights on all trains leaving the city. Success attended the new venture from the beginning and he had materially added to his financial resources when he withdrew from that field of labor. His next venture was into the real estate business, where his keen discrimination and sound

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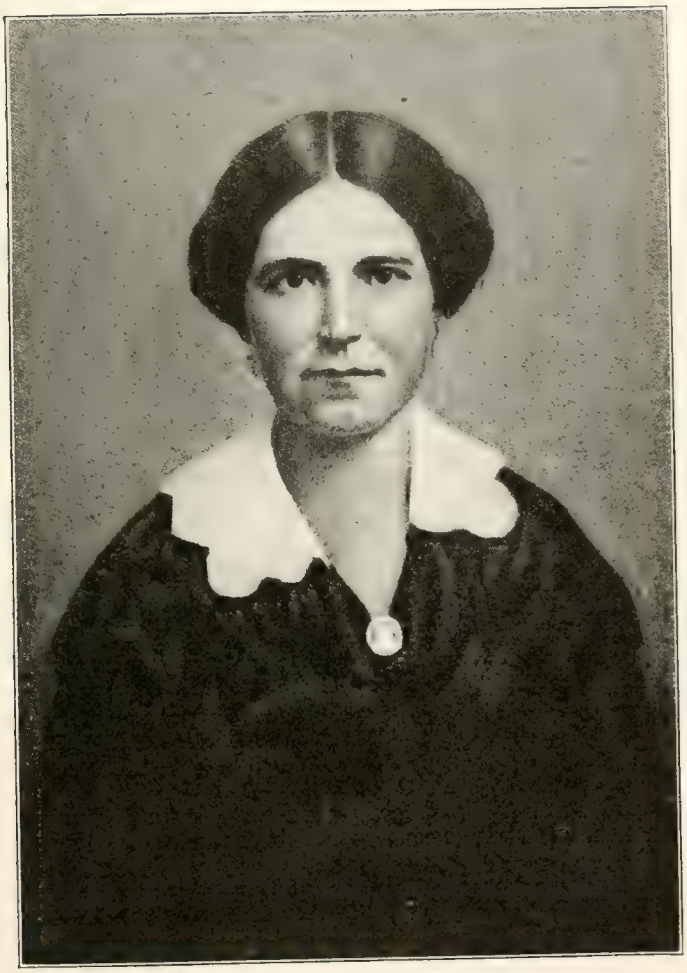

MRS. ELEANORE FLOREZ

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judgment found ample scope, and he was seldom if ever at error, even in the slightest degree, in his valuation of property or in his judgment concerning its possible rise or diminution in price. He negotiated many important realty transfers and at different times owned and sold considerable property, realizing a gratifying profit on his investments. He became known in financial circles as a director of the Mercantile Trust Company and was recognized as a forceful factor in the business life of the city, possessing sound judgment and rare sagacity.

In 1875 was celebrated the marriage of Peter A. O'Neil and Miss Mary A. Florez, daughter of Bernardino Florez, who was born in Spain, of Spanish descent. He left Spain at an early age, first making ample provision for his mother whom he left behind him there. It was his desire to see the world, and he went first to France and there served as a soldier under Napoleon III. After this he took service on a British sailing vessel and had the experiences of most sailors in the early days, serving under hard and brutal masters. This life was so intolerable that on reaching New Orleans, Louisiana, he and another sailor, an Irishman, left the vessel. The captain tried to locate them, but they contrived to elude him. It was then that Mr. Florez's business career was begun. Circumstances eventually brought him to St. Louis, and he here engaged in different merchandising ventures until his life's labors were ended. He often told his two daughters of his early trials and hard life at sea. He also made large investment in property and became recognized as a leading and forceful business man. He married Eleanor Rhyoum, who was born and reared in St. Louis, where her people settled at an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil were born three children: Eleanor, now the wife of Fred Nolker, of St. Louis; Ellen, the wife of William Vest Logan, a resident of New York city; and James, also of St. Louis.

The family residence on Lindell boulevard was erected by Mr. O'Neil, who found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare of his wife and children and counted no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote their best interests. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church. He was keenly and deeply interested in civic affairs and gave his support to many projects for the public benefit. He was one of the directors of the World's Fair grounds, also a member of the building committee and took a very active interest in the success of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, while at all times he labored untiringly to promote the best interests of St. Louis along those lines leading to permanent development and improvement. His breadth of view not only saw possibilities for his own advancement but for the city's development as well, and his lofty patriotism prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former.

HON. ARTHUR G. HILDRETH, D. O.

Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, president of the Osteopathic Sanitarium Company of Macon and one of the leading exponents of his school of practice in this state, was born upon a farm near Kirksville, Missouri, June 13, 1863, his parents being Harvey G. and Jane E. (Crosby) Hildreth. The father was a native of the state of New York and both he and his wife were representatives of old American families. On leaving the Empire state they removed to southern Wisconsin with their respective parents, settling near Jefferson, that state, in 1837. There Harvey G. Hildreth and Jane E. Crosby were married and began their domestic life, continuing in Wisconsin until 1857, when they took up their abode near Kirksville, in Adair county, Missouri, where they remained until called to their final rest, the father passing away in 1886 and the mother in 1903. Their family numbered three sons and a daughter, of whom two are living: Dr. Hildreth, of this review; and Mrs. Della Notestine, who makes her home with her brother. The father was a farmer by occupation and devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, winning a substantial competence through his industry and capability.

Dr. Hildreth began his education in the common schools of his native county and afterward spent two winters in the Kirksville State Normal School. His attention being attracted by the profession of osteopathy, he matriculated in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, the first institution of its kind, the school

building being at that time a little room fourteen by twenty-eight feet. He was graduated in 1894 with the first class that completed the course—a class numbering seventeen members. For ten years he was connected in one capacity or another with the American School of Osteopathy, ranging all the way from student, member of the staff, instructor and even at one time was dean of the college. While still a resident of Adair county he was elected in 1900 its representative to the state legislature and made so excellent a record during his first term in the general assembly that he was reelected in 1902. He took active and helpful part in promoting many valuable legislative measures and was instrumental in securing the enactment of the present osteopathic law of Missouri.

On the 23d of November, 1883, Dr. Hildreth was married to Miss Lucinda M. Corbin, daughter of Early and Elizabeth (Owenby) Corbin, who were among the earliest pioneers of Adair county. They became the parents of two children: Harvey Earl, who was born April 19, 1889, and died in infancy; and Ina M., whose birth occurred May 23, 1891. The wife and mother passed away on the 1st of August, 1913.

Dr. Hildreth came to Macon, February 26, 1914, and has resided in the city to the present time. He belongs to Censor Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Macon; Kirksville Chapter, R. A. M.; Ely Commandery, K. T., of Kirksville; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City.

Dr. Hildreth is one of the most prominent exponents of the science of osteopathy in the Mississippi valley. Perhaps no man in the profession was more closely or more intimately associated with Dr. A. T. Still than Dr. Hildreth. In fact the relationship was more that of a father and son than of mere acquaintanceship. The history of Dr. Hildreth's efforts for legislative recognition of osteopathy is worthy of more than passing notice. The first bill passed in the United States by any legislative body was passed by the house and senate of Missouri in 1895. This bill was vetoed by the then acting Governor Stone, late United States senator. In 1897 the same bill was passed by both branches of the Missouri legislature and signed by Governor Stephens, March 4, 1897. Missouri was not the first state in the union, however, to place on its statute books recognition of osteopaths, the first bill which became a law being passed by the state of Vermont during the month of November, 1896; the second state was South Dakota, which enacted a law in February, 1897. Then followed Missouri as the third, and from that time on one state after another has enacted some form of law recognizing the osteopathic profession until today forty-seven out of the forty-eight states recognize this system of practice. Dr. Hildreth presented this measure before twenty-seven different legislative bodies during the active time of securing recognition.

After leaving the legislature Dr. Hildreth located in St. Louis and was there for eleven years in general office practice. While there, on the 1st of August, 1913, his wife died. The National American Osteopathic Association met in Kirksville in August of the same year and during the convention Dr. H. M. Still and Dr. C. E. Still told Dr. Hildreth of the Macon proposition, as it was then called, and the three osteopathic physicians met Clyde L. Martin, Otho F. Matthews, R. M. Miller and Frank Keisacker, these gentlemen, who had acquired the Blees Military Academy property at Macon, being active in trying to interest the Doctors Still in converting the old academy into a sanitarium. They replied that they were willing to undertake it provided they could interest Dr. Hildreth, also if they would be allowed to treat mental diseases and if the right kind of financial arrangements could be made. From that day on the work of solving these three problems and carrying out plans progressed until March 1, 1914, when the institution was opened for patients. The Still-Hildreth Sanatorium is the first of its kind—that is, the first institution where mental diseases can be treated osteopathically. Dr. A. T. Sill, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, had claimed for years that when the time came when we could have the right kind of buildings with proper surroundings and environment, there was a large per cent of insanity that could be cured osteopathically. Now, after six years' experience in the institution, the records show they have been able to cure fifty-five per cent of the general run of curable patients, many of them having been pronounced incurable. Dr. H. M. Still, who is a son of the discoverer of the science of osteopathy, and Dr. C. E. Still were the men to whom the business men of Macon first appealed with the proposition to start the institution. Both were well known, especially in the osteopathic profession, Dr. Harry Still having had extended

experience in general practice in Chicago and New York city as well as with the home school for a number of years. Dr. C. E. Still devoted almost his entire time from the beginning of osteopathy until the death of Dr. A. T. Still to the original school. During the last eight or ten years of the life of Dr. A. T. Still, Dr. C. E. Still was really the acting head of the school and in fact guided the affairs of the American School of Osteopathy for years before his father's death. Dr. A. T. Still himself was very much interested in the new institution at Macon. While his health was such that he was never able to visit the institution after its doors were opened, he manifested the keenest concern and his advice, notwithstanding his remarkable age, was most helpful to the sanatorium. When the Osteopathic Sanatorium Company was organized at Macon, Dr. Hildreth was elected president of the corporation and president and superintendent of the institution and has so continued to the present time. The sanatorium opened its doors for the reception of patients on the 1st of March, 1914. On the 4th of the same month the first patient arrived and the institution has since grown rapidly until at the present time there are over one hundred and thirty patients within its walls. In 1919 it was necessary to remodel the gymnasium building, giving to the institution capacity for sixty or seventy more people. Already the work accomplished entitles Dr. Hildreth and his associates to the gratitude of many patients and of the public at large. There is no school of healing that gives such close attention to the study of anatomy and the component parts of the human body as does the osteopathic school and with every phase of the science Dr. Hildreth is thoroughly familiar. His experiments and his labors have been based upon sound reason and logical deductions from known principles, and the city of Macon has reason to be proud of the splendid record made by this institution which has been established within its midst.

LLOYD QUINCY SLOCUMB.

Lloyd Quincy Slocumb, member of the St. Louis bar and a native of the city, was born in St. Louis November 16, 1888. His ancestry can be traced back to one of three brothers who came from England when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. The family was founded in Virginia and ancestors of Lloyd Q. Slocumb participated in the Revolutionary war. The name was originally spelled Slocombe. The father, Quincy L. Slocumb, is a native of Illinois, the family having been established in that state in pioneer times. He became connected with the Missouri Portland Cement Company, of which he still acts as superintendent. He married Eudora Hollinshead, a native of Illinois, and she, too, belongs to one of the old families of that state, who settled there in 1830 coming from Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Quincy L. Slocumb are the parents of two sons and a daughter.

Lloyd Quincy Slocumb was the second in order of birth. The public schools of St. Louis accorded him his early educational privileges and in 1913 he was graduated from the Washington University, having pursued a course of law there. He then entered upon the general practice of his profession, with which he has since been connected.

Mr. Slocumb during the World war was a sergeant of the Engineer Corps. Fraternally he is connected with Ferguson Lodge, No. 542, A. F. & A. M., and is a loyal supporter of the teachings and purposes of the craft. His political allegiance is given to the republican party.

ALBERT E. MOSIER.

Albert E. Mosier, Kansas City representative of the great machinery house of the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was born in Buffalo, New York, a son of John and Mary (Mullet) Mosier, both of whom were natives of Switzerland and settled in Buffalo in the '40s, spending their remaining days in that city.

Their son attended the public schools of Buffalo but put aside his textbooks when a youth of fourteen years and has since been dependent upon his own re-

sources. He served a four years' apprenticeship at the millwright's trade, working for four dollars per month and board. He afterwards worked at the bench and eventually became superintendent, while later he was sent upon the road in connection with the work of installing machinery in big flour mills. He visited thirty-five states in that connection, constantly developing his skill and efficiency to a high degree. He was for a time with E. P. Allison & Company and in 1889 he made his way westward to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he erected and equipped large flour mills. He next went to New York City, where he remained for a few months and then returned to Kansas City as representative for the Allis-Chalmers Company. With the development of his business interests and connections he has become an officer or director in twenty different financial or commercial concerns. He is now a director of the Security National Bank, vice president of the Lucky Strike Mining Company, also of the City Ice & Storage Company and an officer in many other important corporations. He has a genius for organization, combining marked enterprise with strong executive force, and thoroughly reliable in all dealings, he expects the same from others.

In 1894 Mr. Mosier was married to Mary A. Hunter, a sister of Judge Hunter, a Kansas senator. Mr. Mosier is very prominent in Masonic circles, having taken the degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery at Topeka, Kansas. He belongs to the Meadow Lake Country Club but has little time for the diversions which clubs offer. He belongs to the Christian Science church and is widely known as a successful business man of enterprise and ability, genial in manner and loyal in his friendships. His high sense of business integrity, his undaunted enterprise and splendid personality have brought him to the point of commercial leadership which he now occupies.

THOMAS BARTLETT HARLAN.

Thomas Bartlett Harlan, member of the law firm of Reynolds & Harlan of St. Louis, was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 15, 1868. His father, Thomas Jefferson Harlan, now deceased, was a native of Virginia. The family is of Scotch origin and was founded in America by two brothers who came to the new world prior to the Revolutinary war. One of the brothers settled in Pennsylvania and the other became a resident of Virginia, thus founding the branch of the family to which Thomas B. Harlan belongs. His father was a mining engineer and during the later years of his life resided in New Mexico. He was active in mining in that state and in Nevada from 1869 to the time of his death, which occurred at Silver City, New Mexico, in 1893, when he was sixty-seven years of age. He had married Zelphia Bartlett, who was born in Augusta, Maine, and was of English lineage. She died at Eureka, Nevada, in 1872, leaving two children, Thomas B. and Ella B., the latter now a resident of Michigan.

Thomas B. Harlan was but four years of age at the time of his mother's death and was reared by an aunt, Emma Flye, at Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, where he pursued his education in the grammar school to the age of eighteen years, when he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia, there pursuing an undergraduate course for two years. On the 1st of March, 1888, he removed to St. Louis and was first employed in an insurance office but later took up the study of law, matriculating in the St. Louis Law School, in which he pursued a three years' course and was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1893. However, he was admitted to the bar at the October term of court in 1892. Soon after his graduation he entered into partnership with Judge Reynolds, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The firm of Reynolds & Harlan has long occupied a prominent position at the St. Louis bar and is accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage. Mr. Harlan displays great thoroughness in the preparation of his cases and acquaints himself with every detail that bears upon his cause, while at the same time he never loses sight of the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns. He is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

In St. Louis Mr. Harlan was married to Miss Lena Carroll, a native of Pike county, Missouri, and a daughter of Edward Byers Carroll, son of one of the pioneer

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settlers of Pike county. He died at the notable old age of ninety-one years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Alexandria, was a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Pike county. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan have become parents of two children: Carroll, born in Oklahoma; and Irene, born in St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Harlan gives his political allegiance to the republican party and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in St. John's Methodist church. During the war he was active in coal production and also in furthering farm production, doing important work along both lines. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company, which is extensively engaged in coal operations in New Mexico, having some of the largest coal properties in the west. Mr. Harlan owns and is conducting a ranch of four thousand acres in Valencia county, New Mexico, where under his personal supervision many thousands of bushels of grain and other food products were raised for the army and for the general public. Mr. Harlan recognized his public duty in this connection and put forth every effort to aid production and thus meet the public demand. At one period during the World war Mr. Harlan practically spent his entire time in connection with high government representatives in developing a process for manufacturing gasoline. He was the counsel for Charles J. Greenstreet, the inventor of the Greenstreet process for making gasoline out of kerosene and gas oil distillations. His labors were effective in the effort to provide a satisfactory means of preventing a shortage of gasoline should that situation have become acute to the point of danger, as at one time seemed possible. Had this occurred, he and his associates would have been ready to solve the problem of making better and cheaper gasoline. They spent a very large amount of money of their own in producing this result and are now about ready to place upon the market the products of their labors, which eventually will revolutionize the gasoline business. Mr. Harlan never hesitated to give most freely of his time and effort and deserves much credit for the part which he played in thus furthering the interests of the country. Patriotism has ever been one of his marked characteristics, manifest effectively in many quiet ways with never any desire for office or other rewards for his devotion to duty. He looks at life from the standpoint of a broad-minded man who is accustomed to analyze important problems and as the years have passed he has aided largely in supporting those interests which contribute to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the country. At the same time he has made steady advancement in his profession and is today regarded as one of the prominent representatives of the St. Louis bar.

SILAS OAK HUNTER.

While continuing in the general practice of law since his admission to the bar in 1901, Silas Oak Hunter is now largely concentrating his efforts and attention upon corporation law and is a representative of some of the leading business interests operating in Missouri. His life record is the story of steady progression, the result of firm purpose and indefatigable energy.

Mr. Hunter was born at Middle Grove, Monroe county, Missouri, January 24, 1877, and is a son of Silas Oak and Mary Elizabeth (Ownby) Hunter. He obtained his education in the Moberly high school, from which he was graduated in 1897, and in the Missouri University at Columbia, which he attended from 1897 until 1900. The following year was spent as a salesman for Swift & Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and in the meantime he was pursuing his law studies as opportunity offered with the intention of becoming an active member of the bar. He was admitted to practice by Judge Hockaday in the circuit court of Randolph county at Huntsville in 1901 and initiated his professional experience in the law office of Martin & Terrill, of Moberly, with whom he remained until 1905. During this period he was called to the office of city attorney of Moberly in 1903 and filled the position for two terms, or until 1907. In 1911 he entered upon his present partnership relations as senior member of the firm of Hunter & Chamier, with offices in the Moberly Trust building. They are attorneys for many important corporate interests, including the Northern Central Coal Company, the Powhatan Coal Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Company, the F. M. Stamper Company, the Aetna Casualty Company, the Maryland Casualty Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Moberly Wholesale Company, the C. J. Harris Lumber Company, the Medical Protective Company, the Liberty Coal Company, the United Mine Workers of America (District No. 25) and the Moberly Trust Company. Mr. Hunter is constantly broadening his knowledge by further study and research and is familiar with precedent and principle, while his able handling of cases and his capability as a counselor have won for him a large clientele.

At Moberly, Missouri, on the 9th of December, 1908, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Mary M. Lowell, who passed away February 15, 1910, leaving one child, Marjorie Lowell Hunter. On the 12th of May, 1915, Mr. Hunter wedded Miss Charlotte M. Haworth, of Moberly. They are members of the Christian church and are prominent in the social circles of the city.

Mr. Hunter's fraternal relations are with Moberly Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Moberly Chapter, R. A. M.; Tancred Commandery, K. T., of Moberly, and also with the Elks lodge, in which he has filled the office of exalted ruler. He likewise belongs to the Sigma Nu fraternity of Columbia, Missouri. He cooperates with the plans and purposes to upbuild the city, extend its business connections and promote its civic standards through the Chamber of Commerce. He likewise belongs to the Moberly Country Club, while along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Randolph County and Missouri Bar Associations.

Mr. Hunter has always voted with the democratic party and has many times been called upon to serve in public office. Aside from acting as city attorney and counselor, as previously stated, he was made assistant prosecuting attorney of Randolph county in 1905. In 1907 he was elected to the position of circuit clerk of Randolph county for a term of two years and in 1918 was elected to represent his county in the state legislature for a two years' term. He acted as chairman of the legal advisory board of Randolph county during the war period and at all times he has manifested the utmost loyalty to the interests and welfare of county and state and as a member of the general assembly has given thoughtful and earnest consideration to all those vital problems which affect the progress and upbuilding of the commonwealth.

CHARLES B. BOWLING.

Charles B. Bowling, president of the Exchange National Bank of Columbia and one of the foremost financiers of central Missouri, was born January 7, 1860, in the city which is still his place of residence, his parents being James D. and Mattie T. (McAlester) Bowling, the former a native of Lynchburg, Virginia. The mother is a sister of Dr. A. W. McAlester, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. James D. Bowling was but five years of age when brought to Missouri by his parents who settled in Boone county, ten miles east of Columbia. There after reaching manhood he became identified with merchandising and later turned his attention to the lumber business.

Charles B. Bowling was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the Missouri State University. After he had reached adult age he became identified with his father and his grandfather, Brightberry McAlester, in the lumber business and has throughout the intervening period been an active factor in the lumber trade, although at a recent date he turned over the management of his lumber holdings to his two sons. He entered the field of banking in 1898, when he was made cashier of the Exchange National Bank to succeed R. L. Todd, deceased. He had previously been identified with the bank as a member of the board of directors for ten years but had occupied no position of executive control. In 1908 he was made president of the institution, the deposits of which now total one million, two hundred thousand dollars. This is one of the leading financial institutions of central Missouri, a most safe and conservative business policy being followed and one that has carefully guarded the interests of depositors at all times. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Bowling is vice president of the Boone County Mill & Elevator Company, controlling one of the largest milling enterprises in central Missouri, and is the president of the Exchange Realty Company and of the McAlester Lumber Company.

In Springfield, Missouri, in 1882, Mr. Bowling was married to Miss Laura Campbell, who passed away in 1899. In 1901 he was married in Paris, Texas, to Miss Margaret

O. Berry and both wives were granddaughters of D. D. Berry, the founder of the city of Springfield. Of the first marriage there were born three children: Charles C. and William C., who are now the owners of the business conducted under the name of the Bowling Lumber Company, in which they succeeded to their father's interests; and Laura Juliette. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In politics Mr. Bowling is a democrat and for several terms has served as a member of the town council. In fact he has always been a recognized leader in activities for the public welfare and his labors along that line have been far-reaching and resultant. Fraternally he is connected with Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Columbia Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M.; and St. Graal Commandery, No. 12, K. T. He also belongs to the Commercial Club of Columbia. His support of any measure always secures to it a large following, such is the confidence which the people have in his judgment and his patriotism. During the recent World war he was chairman of the first Liberty Loan drive in Boone county and served on the board in connection with the other four drives. In all war activities he took a helpful part, doing everything in his power to further the interests of the government and promote the welfare of the soldiers in camp and field.

FRANKLIN YOUNG GLADNEY.

Franklin Young Gladney, lawyer and author, who since 1903 has engaged in practice in St. Louis, was born at Auburn, Lincoln county, Missouri, April 6, 1877, his parents being John Matthew and Annie (Wilson) Gladney, who were also natives of Lincoln county, where the father followed the occupation of farming as a life work. He passed away in 1893, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which he had long been a devoted member. His widow survives and eight of their ten children are also living.

Franklin Y. Gladney attended the district schools of Auburn and later continued his education in the University of Missouri, in which he was a student from 1895 until 1899. He next matriculated in Columbia College of New York and added to the Bachelor of Arts degree, won in the University of Missouri, that of LL. B., accorded him on the completion of his law course in 1902. He was then admitted to the bar of New York and in 1903 was admitted to the bar of St. Louis. Through the intervening period he has practiced alone and has won for himself, through individual effort, a most creditable place as a representative of the legal profession in St. Louis. He belongs to both the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and he is widely known as the author of a volume entitled "Restraints of Trade in Patented Articles," which was published in 1910.

In 1906 Mr. Gladney was married to Miss Katherine Graves, of Montgomery City, Missouri, a daughter of Dr. James F. Graves. They have four children: Graves, twelve years of age; John Franklin, aged nine; Lucianna, four years of age; and Katherine Emma.

Mr. Gladney turns to hunting for recreation and diversion. He is a republican in his political views. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, is a member of Westgate Lodge No. 445, A. F. & A. M., and of the Central Presbyterian church, of which he is serving as deacon.

JOHN LAWRENCE JOHNSTON.

John Lawrence Johnston, president of the Liberty Bank of St. Louis and a director of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, April 23, 1887, a son of John T. M. and Florence (Brooks) Johnston. He was graduated from the Blees Military Academy with the class of 1903 and attended Washington University of St. Louis through the two succeeding years. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with financial interests. In the summer of 1905 he became cashier of the Bass-Johnston Banking Company of Ashland, Missouri, and upon leaving that place removed to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where

he became vice president of the First National Bank. His next position was that of cashier in the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, and on the 17th day of February, 1915, he was elected first vice president and a director of the Liberty Bank of St. Louis. After serving in that position for about a year and a half he was elected to the presidency on the 28th of October, 1916, and has since been the executive head of this strong financial institution. He likewise figures in the business circles of the state as a director of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company.

On the 9th of September, 1908, at Watertown, New York, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Ethel Brown, a daughter of Hon. Elon R. Brown, of Watertown, and they have two children, John Lawrence, Jr., and Jane Brooks. The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist church and Mr. Johnston is well known in club circles, having membership in the Country Club, Racquet and Sunset Hill Country Clubs of St. Louis and in the Racquet Club of New York city. He likewise belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party and he is keenly interested in all matters of progressive citizenship. During the period of the World war he took a most helpful interest in war activities, serving as chairman during all the Red Cross drives for the southwestern division, comprising the five states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. He was likewise connected with the raising of funds for other war activities and was the organizer of the fourth Liberty Loan at St. Louis, acting as chairman of the committee which had in charge the work of raising the loan. He has made steady progress in his business career, his inherent talents and his developing ability bringing him to a prominent position in financial circles of the Mississippi valley.

JUDGE RICHARD S. MATTHEWS.

Judge Richard S. Matthews, who for twelve years served as judge of the probate court of Macon county and who from 1873 until his death in 1919 was an honored and prominent member of the Missouri bar, was born on a farm in Randolph county, this state, July 14, 1847, his parents being Richard Newman and Minerva Grundy (Phelps) Matthews. The father was born and reared on a farm in Fauquier county, Virginia, the battle of Bull Run being fought upon a part of this farm. The mother's birth occurred in Oldham county, Kentucky. They were married, however, in Randolph county, Missouri, where they continued to reside throughout their remaining days. Richard N. Matthews was born October 12, 1812, and passed away July 19, 1894, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. He had devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and to merchandising and was a prominent and influential resident of his section of the state. His political allegiance was given to the whig party until its dissolution, after which he became a follower of democratic principles but never sought nor desired public office. The Masonic fraternity found in him an exemplary member. His wife, who was born September 22, 1822, passed away on the 16th of August, 1887. They were parents of two sons, the elder, Robert H., becoming a resident of Cairo, Randolph county, Missouri, where he followed merchandising.

Richard S. Matthews obtained his early education in the public schools of his native county and afterward attended McGee College at College Mound, Missouri, where he remained as a student for four years. Following his graduation he took up the profession of teaching in that college, continuing in the work for three years. In the meantime his summer vacation periods were devoted to the study of law under the direction of Judge John W. Henry and Colonel John F. Williams, of Macon, Missouri, and in August, 1873, before Judge George H. Burkhart, of Randolph county, he successfully passed the required examination for admission to the Missouri bar. On the 1st of September he opened an office in Macon and through the intervening period to the time of his death was a representative of the legal profession of that city, covering a period of more than forty-five years. From the beginning his practice was unusually prosperous in every respect. Integrity, ability and industry were qualities which counted for success and made him one of the distinguished members of the Missouri bar. He possessed an excellent command of language and persuasive eloquence, while his arguments were based upon the facts in the case and the law applicable to them and displayed a profound knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. He was

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the owner of a considerable amount of productive land in Macon and Randolph counties and gave general supervision to his farming interests. He was largely interested in horticulture and gave it considerable attention. He was at one time president of the Citizens Bank of Macon and also the Macon County Abstract Company. His material accumulations represented the tangible results of his own well directed endeavors, and his success was achieved through worthy means, so that he was never denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the community which so long represented his home and to whose progress he had contributed his due quota.

On the 21st of August, 1872, Judge Matthews was married to Miss Martha Armada Gilstrap, who was born and reared in Macon county, a daughter of Colonel Abner Lee Gilstrap and Julia Ann (Cook) Gilstrap, who remained residents of Macon until called by death, her father being a prominent lawyer of the state and a public official on various occasions. Mrs. Matthews is also a graduate of McGee College at College Mound, Missouri. By her marriage she became the mother of four children. Orlow Bertrand, the eldest, a graduate of Cumberland University of Tennessee with the degree of A. B., was admitted to the bar of Missouri but died of typhoid fever on the 7th of October, 1897, when but twenty-four years of age. Otho F. is represented elsewhere in this work. Richard Lee is connected with the Security Title & Abstract Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He attended the Missouri Valley College and the State University at Columbia, Missouri. Corinne, who is at home with her mother, was graduated from the high school in Macon and completed her education in Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois. The family circle was again broken by the hand of death when on the 19th of June, 1919, Judge Matthews passed away, survived by his widow and three of their children. A life of great usefulness and activity was thus terminated. He had for many years been a recognized leader in democratic circles in his section of the state and in 1878 was elected judge of probate, which office he filled for three consecutive terms or for a period of twelve years. He handled the affairs of the office with great ability and discrimination and his record redounded to his credit and was highly satisfactory to the public. He also served for twelve years as school director of Macon and the cause of education ever found in him a stalwart champion. In fact he was keenly interested in everything that touched the welfare of the home, the city and the commonwealth. Judge Matthews never connected himself with any secret order or society. He belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was an elder for many years in this church with which his wife still has membership. He was very active in the different departments of church work and was, moreover, a man of generous and benevolent spirit who gave liberally to charity and various worthy objects. He never deviated from the high standards which he set up, was most careful to conform his practice to the highest professional ethics and throughout his life was guided by the most honorable and manly principles, so that he left to his family an untarnished name and a record well worthy of emulation.

CHARLES A. BUDDY.

No history of the business development and substantial progress of St. Joseph would be complete without extended reference to Charles Allen Buddy, a most alert and energetic man, whose forcefulness and resourcefulness have not only been a source of most substantial success but also an element in the advancement of the city in which he has long resided.

Mr. Buddy was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near the Maryland line and about five miles from the famous battlefield of Gettysburg, on the 1st of November, 1856, and when but a boy he visited the battlefield three days after the engagement. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Buddy, the former one of the pioneer general contractors of northwestern Missouri. He built the old Kansas City shops and the old Buell Woolen Mills and contributed in large measure to the material development of the district in which he operated. Born in the United States, he is of English, French and German descent.

Charles A. Buddy was but a boy when his parents removed to Frederick City, Maryland, where he attended St. John's Jesuit College. In the spring of 1867 the

family removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained for a year. In 1868 they took passage on the river boat, City of Virginia, and thus made the trip from Cincinnati to St. Joseph, Missouri. Here Charles A. Buddy entered the Christian Brothers College and pursued the English-scientific-commercial course through a period of five years. His excellent training was broad in its scope and thorough and gave him a sound, comprehensive and liberal education. In 1873 Mr. Buddy was graduated with the first class after the college had been empowered to confer degrees and he was awarded a gold medal for his proficiency in higher mathematics. His education, however, did not stop with the college course, but has continued with every day of a busy career, in which he has always found time after business hours to read and study and inform himself on the great questions of the day and become acquainted with the great masterpieces of literature.

After two years' spent as chief clerk with the old St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, he engaged in the retail grocery business and in 1881 established a wholesale fruit and produce business at No. 108 North Second street, where for years success marked its growth and progress with each succeeding month. His activities in this connection alone would entitle him to representation with the most prominent and progressive business men of St. Joseph, but at different times he has been identified with various other concerns. He was at one time the president of the Malvern Fruit Company of Malvern, Iowa, and also of the St. Joseph Fruit Company of St. Joseph, Missouri. For several years he was the president and general manager of the St. Joseph Cooperage Company and the president of the Altoona-Portland Cement Company, with general offices at Kansas City, Missouri. At the present time he is a stockholder in the Muscatine-Burlington Railroad Company. In all things he has displayed sound judgment and keen sagacity and has readily discriminated between the essential and the non-essential in all business interests.

On the 4th of November, 1879, in St. Joseph's cathedral, Mr. Buddy was married to Miss Annie Elizabeth Farrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Farrell, Sr. She is a graduate of the Sacred Heart convent at Twelfth and Messanie streets in St. Joseph and is the possessor of marked musical and literary talent. Her father and mother were natives of County Cavan, Ireland, and emigrated to this country, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of St. Joseph, where Mr. Farrell and his son engaged in the manufacture of carriages and buggies. It was in this city that Mrs. Buddy was born. By her marriage she has become the mother of seven children: Marie Josephine, Edward Phillip, Helen Margaret, Cecile Agnes, Lillian Ethel, Charles Francis and Eileen Claudia. The eldest daughter, Marie, was educated at the Sacred Heart convent at St. Joseph and in St. Mary's College and Academy at Notre Dame, Indiana. Five years after her graduation she entered as a religious of the Congregation of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame and received the name in religion of Sister Mary Loretto on the 6th of May, 1904. The oldest son, Edward Phillip, attended the Christian Brothers College at St. Joseph and St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas, at which institution he received the Bachelor of Arts degree. He first engaged in the banking business as receiving teller and later as assistant cashier of the Burnes National Bank of St. Joseph. In September, 1906, he entered the St. Louis University and took a course in medicine. After being graduated from that institution he entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis and has been most successful in his chosen career, winning distinction, especially in the field of diagnosis and internal medicine. Another daughter, Cecile Agnes, was a pupil in the Sacred Heart convent at St. Joseph and later completed the college course in St. Mary's College at Notre Dame, Indiana. On the 4th of October, 1910, she was united in marriage to Dr. Louis Joseph Dandurant, F. A. C. S., a prominent and successful surgeon of St. Joseph. The second eldest son, Rev. Charles F. Buddy, Ph. D., S. T. L., is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Another daughter, Lillian Ethel, was educated at the Sacred Heart convent at St. Joseph and at St. Mary's College at Notre Dame. In September, 1917, she entered the Congregation of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Indiana, and is known in religion as Sister Mary Magdalen. The other two children, Helen and Eileen, were like their sisters, educated at the Sacred Heart convent at St. Joseph and completed their studies at St. Mary's College at Notre Dame, Indiana. At present they live at the family home with their parents. The great interest of Mr. Buddy's life has been the education of his children and he has given to them splendid advantages, believing that this was the highest legacy that he could bequeath to them.

Born of Catholic parentage, Charles A. Buddy first became associated with the St.

Joseph cathedral and later with the Immaculate Conception parish, of which he is still a member. He is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus and a charter member of St. Joseph's Council, No. 571. He has always taken an active interest and has held various local and state offices in that organization. He is a charter member and was the first chief ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters of the Immaculate Conception parish. He likewise belongs to the Commerce Club of St. Joseph and in politics is a democrat who has always taken an active interest in the success of the party but has never aspired to nor allowed his name to be used for any political office. Throughout his career he has turned his advantages to excellent account. The wisdom, energy and success with which he has pushed his way along is a study for the American youth. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the state and he has garnered in the fullness of time a generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, unswerving integrity and marvelous enterprise.

JESSE C. HARGUS.

Jesse C. Hargus, of Kansas City, an able attorney, careful, thorough and conservative, was born near Johnstown, in Bates county, Missouri, May 23, 1873. His father, George W. Hargus, was a native of Kentucky but when seven years of age was brought to Missouri, the family settling in Lincoln county in the early '50s. Later a removal was made to Pettis county and afterward to Bates county, while later he removed to St. Clair county, Missouri, and there George W. Hargus passed away December 3, 1884. His wife, who was born in Osage county, Missouri, bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ann Doggett and was a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state. She departed this life June 2, 1917. The father had followed the occupation of farming and stock raising as a life work. He was also active in political circles and was a stanch supporter of democratic principles. During the Civil war he served as a member of the Confederate army.

Jesse C. Hargus attended the public schools of St. Clair county, also the Eldorado Normal School and business college at Eldorado Springs, Missouri, but the death of his father left him dependent upon his own resources, so that he early began to earn his living. In young manhood he taught school in St. Clair county and by his unremitting labor and economy saved a sum sufficient to enable him to pursue his law course. He then entered the law department of the University of Missouri but did not complete his work there, continuing his reading in a law office at Osceola, Missouri, after which he was admitted to the bar in March, 1899, by Circuit Judge Graves, who was then holding his first term of court as circuit judge and who is now a judge of the state supreme court. Mr. Hargus entered upon the active practice of his profession in Osceola and in 1915 removed to Kansas City, where he has since continued to follow his profession. Upon his removal to Kansas City he formed a partnership with Ralph P. Johnson under the firm name of Hargus-Johnson of Osceola, where he has an office, continuing his legal practice there. He continues in the general practice of law and is recognized as an excellent trial lawyer. One who has long been familiar with his legal career said of him: "Regardless of what difficulties he meets in the trial of a case, he 'always lights on his feet' and is ready to proceed. His success has been due to natural ability and hard work." He has always been a close student and much of his success is due to his thorough preparation of cases. While in Osceola he was very prominent and active in public affairs and in 1909 was a candidate for congress. While he has won a large law practice, Mr. Hargus has also acquired extensive land holdings near Osceola, in Colorado and in South Dakota, and he was one of the organizers of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, now the Citizens Bank of Osceola. He was appointed special commissioner by the supreme court in the hearing of the case of the mayor, attorney general, et al., vs. Wood, in which was rendered a decision that has made this regarded as a ruling case in matters of procedure and law concerning municipal corporations. The case involved the corporation of the city of Wellston, Missouri, and was tried in the supreme court of Missouri. Mr. Hargus is widely known in legal circles through-

out the state and enjoys a prominent position as a member of the bar. In his Osceola practice at the present time he is associated with Ralph P. Johnson, the son of Dr. Thomas W. Johnson, the sage of the Osage, a very prominent and influential man. He is now practicing alone in Kansas City and is a lawyer who by close application and hard work has attained a position of professional prominence.

Mr. Hargus was married to Miss Edna Winona Burnett, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Isaac Burnett, of St. Clair county, where he follows the occupation of farming. While he is of retiring disposition he is always on the right side of all public questions. To Mr. and Mrs. Hargus have been born four children: Alice Elizabeth, Lolita Grace, Will Hamilton and Evelyn Lucille.

A democrat in politics, Mr. Hargus served as chairman of the county central committee of the democratic party in St. Clair county. He has exercised considerable influence in political circles and has always taken a keen interest in civic matters of his town, county and state. He stands for good government and clean politics and for all that is best in philanthropic and religious activities. He is a lover of literature and enjoys the best current and standard writings. He posesses considerable oratorical ability, manifest both at the bar and in the discussion of questions from the public platform. He is a known champion of good schools and of good roads. He can never content himself with the second best and his own contagious interest in that which is most worth while has been an inspiration to the efforts and labors of others.

THOMAS N. DYSART.

As vice president of the William R. Compton Company, investment bankers of St. Louis, Thomas N. Dysart's ability, energy and thorough knowledge of the municipal bond business have been one of the important factors in the great success of the corporation which he represents. He is an executive of high order whose plans are carefully formulated and are carried forward to successful completion. He thoroughly studies every phase of the business with much he is associated and from the outset of his career has made steady progress. He was born in Randolph county, Missouri, September 2, 1880, a son of Dr. W. P. and Mary S. Dysart. In the acquirement of his education he attended the high school of Moberly, Missouri, and was afterward a student in the academic department of the State University from 1899 until 1901. Subsequently he entered the Washington University Law School, which he attended from 1901 until 1903 and in the latter year was graduated with the LL. B. degree. He then entered upon the practice of law as a member of the firm of Dysart and Mitchell at Macon, Missouri, and in April, 1903, he became one of the officers and stockholders in the William R. Compton Company, which was organized at that date. This company has engaged in the investment banking business and today Mr. Dysart is vice president and director of the company which as investment bankers is well known throughout the entire country, and maintains offices in St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati and New Orleans. At a recent date this company purchased a large block of the stock representing the controlling interest in the American Trust Company of which Mr. Dysart is also vice president and director. The William R. Compton Company and the American Trust Company have furnished the stage for his activities, bringing him to a prominent position in the financial circles of the city.

On the 24th day of May, 1905, Mr. Dysart was married to Miss Jessie M. Patton at Macon, Missouri, her parents being Joseph M. and Emily M. Patton. They are of the Episcopal faith and attend services at the Cathedral. Mr. Dysart belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Macon, Missouri. He also belongs to the St. Louis Country Club, the Bellerive Country Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Noonday Club and the Missouri Athletic Association. He has never been active in politics but has ever endeavored to vote for the man and not the party. He is identified with all good civic movements and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further plans and projects making for the upbuilding and benefit of city and state. During the war period Mr. Dysart was director of organization in the Liberty Loan

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Organization of the eighth federal reserve district. He is fond of reading and study and spends much of his time in those ways. His creed is service to others and his good deeds have always been characterized by an unostentation that has prevented them from being known to the world at large. Nevertheless more than one boy owes his start in life to the education gained because of Mr. Dysart's generosity and more than one family has received the necessities of life in times of stress through his goodness.

GUY STUDY.

Guy Study, an eminent St. Louis architect, practicing as senior partner of the firm of Study & Farrar, was born in Richmond, Indiana, November 29, 1880, and is a son of Abel Lomax and Mary Alice (Hittle) Study. The ancestral line is traced back in England to 1732. The parents are still living in Richmond, Indiana, and the father is there engaged in the practice of law. He served as a soldier for a short time in the Union army in the Civil war. In the family are two sons, the brother of Guy Study being R. L. Study, an attorney of Richmond, Indiana.

In the public schools of his native city Guy Study began his education and after attending the high school entered the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1903. For five years he was a student of architecture in Washington University of St. Louis and then went abroad, continuing his studies in the Atelier Laxoux l'Ecole des Beaux Arts and Academy Julian in Paris, France. For three years he traveled abroad, visiting England, France and Italy in the study of architecture and acquainting himself with the best that has been produced through all the centuries. On the expiration of that period he returned to his native land and opened an office in St. Louis, where he has since successfully followed his profession, being recognized as one of the most capable architects of the city. He designed the private art gallery for Breckenridge Long, also the Compton Hill reservoir, the New Intake levee and the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in which he sought a structural reproduction of a certain type of European churches, desiring also to bestow the atmosphere and spirit of the continental church. This is one of the finest ecclesiastical structures of St. Louis, the walls being of solid stone from two to three feet in thickness.

On the 14th of April, 1909, Mr. Study was married in Paris, France, to Miss Georgette Avelin and they have become the parents of one child, Lomax, five years of age. Mr. Study belongs to the Monday Club, also to the City Club and is a member of St. Michael's Episcopal church. He also has membership with Phi Delta Theta. He is a patron of the Atelier St. Louis, is a member of the Society Beaux Arts Architects of America and the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He has made several most interesting contributions to the literature of the profession. He contributed articles on "The Renaissance of Gothic Architecture" and "The St. Louis Public Library" to the American Architect and articles upon "The Reredos of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis" and "Washington University, St. Louis" to the Architectural Record. His love for his profession, as well as his wide study, has resulted in the development of notable skill and proficiency in that field and his work has been a valuable asset to the architectural beauty of St. Louis.

JOHN C. SALTER, M. D.

Dr. John C. Salter, a physician of St. Louis, was born August 7, 1873, at Waverly, Illinois, and comes of English ancestry, the family having been founded in America by his great-grandfather, who settled in Connecticut. His father, the late John C. Salter, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and took up the occupation of farming and stock raising. He was but a young boy when he accompanied his parents, Cleveland J. and ———— (Cotton) Salter, on their removal from the east to Waverly, Illinois, of which city his father was one of the founders.

Prior to his removal to the west Cleveland J. Salter had been engaged in mercantile pursuits in New Haven, Connecticut. The family contributed largely to the early development and progress of Waverly, Illinois, and the surrounding district and there, after reaching years of maturity, and graduating from Yale University, John C. Salter took up farming and stock raising. He spent his last days at Carbondale, Illinois, where he passed away in 1889, at the age of fifty-seven. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret McKee, was born in St. Louis and died in 1890 at the age of fifty-seven years. She was the mother of four children, three daughters and John C., who is an only son.

The love of the father for New England and his appreciation of the excellent educational advantages there offered caused John C. Salter to be sent as a student to the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He afterward continued his education at Yale, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1897. He next entered the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, and gained his M. D. degree in 1901. Following his graduation he spent five months in study in the university of Berlin, Germany, where he did post-graduate work, and for three years was connected with New York hospitals. He entered upon active practice in St. Louis in December, 1904, and through the intervening period has here remained, winning substantial success in general practice, specializing in internal medicine. He is a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. During the World war he was a member of Hospital Unit No. 14 but saw no active service and in July, 1918, was commissioned lieutenant-commander.

At Denver, Colorado. on the 5th of August, 1918, Dr. Salter was married to Miss Nellie Willis, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, of which city her father was a banker. Politically Dr. Salter is a republican. He belongs to the University Club and is recognized as a man of broad and liberal culture, interested in all the vital questions and issues of the day but giving the major part of his time to his professional duties and activities. Aside from an extensive private practice he served as visiting physician to the City Hospital for six years and he was a teacher and lecturer in the Washington University upon the subjects of chemical chemistry and miscroscopy for eight years. He is a man of broad scientific attainments, steadily keeping in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and investigation, and his ability has placed him among the eminent representatives of the profession in St. Louis.

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, D. O.

There are certain epoch making periods in the history of the healing art with which the name of some individual is prominently associated and because he has delved deeper into the realms of nature and of science and has unearthed a principle hitherto unknown to mankind his name will be handed down through the generations as one who has contributed in notable measure to the world's progress. Such a place did Andrew Taylor Still win for himself, but it was with no thought of personal fame that his labors were put forth. He believed that there were truths yet unknown to medical science and so earnestly and deeply did he pursue his studies and investigations that he gave to the world new principles of healing, the value of which time has demonstrated. Now the practitioners of osteopathy are numbered by the thousands and their clientele by hundreds of thousands throughout America and other lands. At the head of this great school of practice, as its originator and promoter, stood Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, who became the founder of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, which was started by the state in 1894.

A native of Virginia, Dr. Still was born in Lee county, August 6, 1828, his father being the Rev. Abram Still, a Methodist minister and doctor of medicine, who in 1834 removed with his family to New Market, Tennessee. There Dr. Still of this review became a pupil in Holston College, thus supplementing his early educational training, which had been received in one of the little log schoolhouses of his native state. In 1837 the conference to which his father belonged sent Rev. Still as a missionary to Missouri and thus the family became residents of this state, making the journey across the country with teams and reaching their destination after seven weeks of travel, becoming pioneer settlers of Macon county. Rev. Still traveled all over the

country, new and trackless as it was, preaching the gospel to the people in his ministerial capacity and rendering them aid as a physician, accomplishing great good in both lines. He founded seven churches in this then new territory and acted as pastor of them all. He also entered a large tract of land near Barnesville, in Independence township, and a few years later erected thereon a large two-story house of hewed logs, which was one of the most commodious and imposing in all this region at the time and was so well built that although it has now stood for more than seventy years, it scarcely shows any signs of age or wear.

The children of the family attended the subscription schools of the period and in these the future discoverer of the science of osteopathy completed his academic education and qualified for the profession of teaching. For some time he taught in a primitive log building about a mile west of Barnesville and proved most capable in that line of professional activity. In early manhood he established a home of his own through his marriage in 1849 to Miss Mary Vaughn. She passed away September 29, 1859, leaving a daughter, who is Mrs. John Cowgill and resides in Ottawa, Kansas. In 1852, three years after his marriage, Dr. Still removed with his family to Kansas and there practiced medicine in company with his father, having prepared for the profession while teaching school and after giving up that line of work. During his residence in Kansas he also engaged in farming and manifested a deep and helpful concern in all matters of importance to the community. His practice was mainly among the Shawnee Indians, with whom he was on very friendly terms. While residing in Kansas, Dr. Still was again married, Miss Mary E. Turner becoming his wife on the 24th of November, 1860. Four children of this union are still living and all are residents of Kirksville, Missouri.

Dr. Still always had a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the country and when the Civil war broke out he promptly followed his political convictions to the battlefield and fought for them as valiantly as any soldier in the service. After the war he renewed his activity as a physician and farmer and also operated a sawmill for some time, continuing to grow in prominence among the people. He was a member of the committee appointed to locate the University of the Methodist Episcopal church at Baldwin, Kansas, and being skilled as a carpenter and builder, he aided in sawing the lumber and in constructing the buildings of this institution. He also served as a member of the Kansas legislature in 1857-58.

For a number of years before making any announcement concerning his theory of healing disease without medicine, to which he gave the name of osteopathy, he was a diligent student of it in all of its bearings. At length he began to discuss publicly his opinions concerning this method of practice and soon to teach it. He then traveled from place to place in Missouri, practicing his theory and making many remarkable cures. Some of these appeared so remarkable to the people that they attributed supernatural power to him and became afraid to say aught against him lest he do them some harm. However, he persevered in his efforts and in time overcame all opposition and gained a large number of followers. Like other men who broached a new theory in science, Dr. Still was obliged to win his way to success and popular approval through tribulations and opposition that sometimes amounted almost to persecution. But he felt that he had conceived something of great value to mankind, and he persevered in his efforts to make it known and established its worth in spite of all opposing forces, and he is now firmly fixed in popular esteem as the discoverer of a new system and was one of its most accomplished and capable practitioners to be found in the whole country.

Dr. Still established a school in Kirksville and students came to him from all parts of the country. His school finally expanded into the present American School of Osteopathy, which has now sent forth zealous practitioners into every state of the Union and into almost every county in the United States. The main building of the institution is a large and well arranged structure which cost more than eighty thousand dollars and is well adapted to the uses for which it was erected. There is also a thoroughly modern hospital, which was built at a cost of more than seventy-five thousand dollars. The school is flourishing and the man who founded it lived in comfort after so many trials until death called him on the 12th of December, 1917, enjoying the high esteem which he so fully merited. His last home, which was a handsome residence and in contrast to the log cabin which he helped to build and which he occupied in early life, was indicative of the advancement which he had made in a professional way. His life record is the old story of opposition to truth which has not been long established, persecution of the faith which the world has not tested, misrepresentation and abuse for doing good in a manner that is new to the public. Its later chapters are, however, different from those in the lives of many martyrs, for

they record triumphant success and complete vindication of all that was ever said in the earlier period and the general acceptance of views which scarcely anybody would tolerate when they were made known by the practical genius who thought them out.

CALVIN M. CHRISTY.

Calvin M. Christy belonged to that class of representative business men who recognize opportunities and whose initiative enables them to form new plans whereby the advantages of a situation may be utilized in the attainment of a legitimate profit in the great world of business. One of the important productive industries of St. Louis came into existence through the efforts, enterprise, keen judgment and wide vision of Calvin M. Christy, who thus in large measure left the impress of his individuality upon the commercial development of his adopted city. It would be to give but a one-sided view of his career, however, if one spoke of him merely as a business man. The underlying principles of his life had their root in a Christian faith which permeated his every act. Throughout his entire career he was never content to choose the second best but standardized his record by exalted teachings and purposes.

Mr. Christy was a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Murfreesboro in 1836. The years of his boyhood and youth were there passed and in young manhood he came to St. Louis with his father, William T. Christy. His education was completed by a course in Princeton University of New Jersey and thus well equipped by liberal intellectual training and culture for the practical and responsible duties of life, he crossed the threshold of the business world and made for himself an enviable name in the commercial and industrial circles of Missouri's metropolis. In ante-bellum days he was employed by the Woods-Christy Dry Goods Company, of which his father was a partner, and for a considerable period he was also connected with the James C. Moore Dry Goods Company. Thus as the years passed his experience broadened and he continuously added to his knowledge by availing himself of every opportunity to master the rules of business life and utilized every advantage that meant progression. In 1881 he entered a new field by organizing the Christy Fire Clay Company and in that direction developed an extensive and profitable business of which he was the president when in May, 1907, it was merged with the Laclede Fire Brick Manufacturing Company under the style of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company. At that time Mr. Christy became the chairman of the executive board and so continued until his demise and through the intervening years the business developed until it became one of the largest in the country in the manufacture of clay products. Mr. Christy was one of the heavy stockholders and not only was he prominently identified with the concern through financial investments but his sound judgment and keen discrimination constituted a strong element in the successful management of the enterprise. His integrity in business affairs was one of the salient forces in his character and gained for him the honor and respect of his fellowmen.

The home life of Mr. Christy was most attractive. He wedded Miss Mary A. Le Beau and they became the parents of six children: Ellen C., now the wife of Edward W. Uhri, an oil promoter of Fort Worth, Texas; Mary Belle, the wife of Clem T. Strauss, a lumberman of St. Louis; Virginia L., the wife of Kenneth M. Davis, engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis; William T.; and John L. and Calvin M., who are with the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death in December, 1907, when Mr. Christy passed away at Daytona, Florida, where he had gone with his family to spend the winter. Of him a contemporary biographer has written: "He was a liberal man in charitable and church work, giving generously to benevolent societies and even more liberally in private contributions where none knew his kindness save himself and the recipient of his bounty. He was never ostentatious in his giving, nor did he believe in that indiscriminate charity which fosters vagrancy and idleness, but wherever he felt there was real need he was quick to lend assistance. Few men have realized so fully the obligations of wealth, and broad humanitarianism was a strong feature in his life. He was a consistent Christian, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was practically the

CALVIN M. CHRISTY

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builder of the Christy Memorial church on Morgan Ford road and Neosho street. Capable of taking a calm survey of life, he pondered much over its purposes and for long years did not weigh his acts on the scale of public policy but on the scale of public justice and righteousness. Guided by high and noble purposes, his life demonstrated the fact that there need be no division line between business and religion. Mrs. Christy is prominent in the social affairs of the city and since the death of her husband makes her home in the Bellevue apartments on Kings highway.

THOMAS SKINKER MAFFITT.

Thomas Skinker Maffitt, vice president of the Mississippi Valley Iron Company, president of the Maffitt Realty Company, vice president of the State National Bank of St. Louis, and identified with other important corporate interests whereby he has become a well known figure in real estate and financial circles was born in St. Louis, March 6, 1876, a son of Pierre Chouteau and Mary I. (Skinker) Maffitt and a representative of one of the old American families founded in this country in 1700. The Maffitts were Scotch-Irish and the first of the name on this side of the Atlantic settled in Maryland. The great-great-grandfather in the Maffitt line was an officer of the Revolutionary war. His son, William Maffitt, married a Miss Carter, of Virginia, and they were the parents of Dr. William Maffitt, who was born in Chantilly, Fairfax county, Virginia, November 17, 1811. He was a graduate of Columbia University, in the District of Columbia, there completing a medical course in 1831, at which time he was granted his professional degree. The following year he became a surgeon of the United States army and so continued until 1844, when he resigned, becoming a resident of St. Louis, which city he had previously visited in the performance of his official duties. While with the army he had taken part in the Seminole war in Florida and during that period had contracted malarial trouble, which undermined his health so seriously that his death followed on the 17th of October, 1864. While he practiced his profession in St. Louis to some extent, he led a very quiet and retiring life during his residence in this city. He married Julia Chouteau, who was born in St. Louis, February 28, 1816, and passed away July 2, 1897. She belonged to the Chouteau family, whose name figures most prominently upon the pages of St. Louis' history, and whose representatives are mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Thomas S. Maffitt attended Taft's School at Watertown, Connecticut, and afterward entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1899 on the completion of an academic course, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. While at Yale he became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and also of the Skull and Bones. Following the completion of his education he accepted a position in the local freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, there remaining for about three months, at the end of which time he became associated with the Maffitt Realty Company. A year later he joined Whitaker & Company, with whom he continued for about two years, and in 1903 returned to the Maffitt Realty Company, with which he has since been associated. He has filled several official positions and is now president of this company, which is capitalized for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1906 he assisted in organizing the Missouri Iron Company for the purpose of handling an iron mine which was subsequently sold to the Mississippi Valley Iron Company, of which Mr. Maffitt is the vice president. This is a five million dollar corporation, engaged in the manufacture of pig iron. Mr. Maffitt is likewise the vice president of the State National Bank of St. Louis and he is the president of the Julia Building Association, a four hundred thousand dollar corporation.

In St. Louis, in 1901, Mr. Maffitt was married to Miss Sadie J. Pierce, of St. Louis, a daughter of Edward Pierce, who was treasurer of the Samuel Cupples Company, holding that position for many years prior to his death. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Maffitt are Thomas S., Jr., and Edward Pierce, aged respectively sixteen and thirteen years, and both are attending Taft's School at Watertown, Connecticut, which their father attended in his boyhood days.

Mr. Maffitt served from May, 1918, until October 31, 1919, as a captain on the general staff of the Military Intelligence Division of St. Louis. He is a well known member of the leading clubs of this city, including the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday

and St. Louis Country Clubs, and he also has membership with the Yale Club of New York and the University Club of Chicago. That he is keenly interested in the welfare and progress of his native city is indicated by his connection with the Chamber of Commerce. He is a man of very progressive spirit and strong personality but modest and unassuming withal, carrying forward with success and high purpose the business interests which have come to him as president of the Maffitt Realty Company. In politics he is a democrat and has taken a helpful part in advancing political and civic matters in his native city.

COLONEL ARTHUR JENIFER ELLIOTT.

Colonel Arthur Jenifer Elliott, manager of the Farm and Home Savings & Loan Association of Missouri, with offices in Kansas City, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 24, 1882, his parents being Arthur and Adaline (Jenifer) Elliott. The father was a railroad official in Ohio, connected with the Ohio & Mississippi line, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio System. With his removal to the middle west he became general freight agent for the Missouri Pacific and is now connected with the legal department of the Kansas City Southern Railroad at Kansas City, his entire life having been devoted to railway interests, in which connection he has done much to further and improve transportation facilities.

Colonel Elliott, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, became a public school pupil but when sixteen years of age put aside all interests except those of a military nature, for his patriotic spirit was aroused and he enlisted in the Third Missouri Volunteers as a private and served through the Spanish-American war. Fortunately the conflict was of brief duration and after receiving his discharge he returned home and resumed his interrupted education. For a time he was a student in the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri, working his way through that school. He started out in the business world as a railroad clerk and switchman with the old Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, now a part of the Frisco System. In 1903, however, he took up the work of selling securities and in handling savings bank securities for the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis. While with that corporation he also secured the right of way for the Denver, Enid & Gulf Railroad Company. In 1905 he became associated with the H. P. Wright Investment Company of Kansas City as a salesman, occupying the position until 1907, when he entered the employ of the Safety Savings & Loan Association. In 1908 he came to the Farm and Home Savings & Loan Association as assistant manager and while thus engaged contributed various articles to the Field Artillery Journal. Realizing the value of a comprehensive knowledge of mathematics as a factor in business success, he studied along that line and reached a point of considerable proficiency as a mathematician. The World war, however, changed his plans and his views of life, as it did for thousands of other representatives of young American manhood. He went to France with the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery of the Thirty-fifth Division and saw active service in the St. Mihiel offensive, at the Vosges, in the Argonne and at Verdun. His regiment went to the support of the Eighty-first Division and its last active fighting was done in the Meuse Argonne drive. Following the signing of the armistice on the 11th of November, 1918, he went with the army of occupation as a member of the Sixth Division into Germany. In the meantime his valor and his ability in military matters won him merited promotion through intermediate ranks to a full colonelcy. He had the love and confidence of his men, for while necessarily a strict disciplinarian, he was always watchful of the interests and welfare of his troops, never needlessly exposing them and never hesitating to advance when he gave to them the order to proceed against the enemy. When United States Congressman W. P. Borland died abroad, Colonel Elliott was sent to Rotterdam, Holland, to escort the body home. He sailed on General Dickman's boat, the Prussian, to which the body was transferred in midstream of the river Rhine and then was taken onto the U. S. S. Eastern Light, no neutrality complications thus being encountered. Colonel Elliot joined his regiment in New York and is now a colonel in the Field Artillery Reserve Corps of the United States army, being the only full colonel in the territory which com-

COLONEL ARTHUR J. ELLIOTT

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prises Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Oklahoma, this territory being in the jurisdiction of the Seventh Army Corps.

Colonel Elliott is now commander of William P. Borland Post of the American Legion, which he aided in organizing, and is chairman of the Kansas City national convention committee. He was a delegate in 1920 to the national convention held in Cleveland and in the same year was made a member of the state executive committee for the fifth Missouri district. He is a very active Legion member, putting forth every effort in his power to upbuild the organization and to promote the high principles for which it stands. Colonel Elliott's connection with military affairs covers an extended period, for in 1899, upon the reorganization of the Missouri National Guard, he enlisted as a private and worked his way upward through the ranks of sergeant and captain to that of major. On the formation of an artillery regiment he became first sergeant of Battery B and was steadily advanced to the captaincy of the battery. He was on active duty on the Mexican border in 1917 as captain, and when the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery was organized, of which the Second Missouri Artillery was the nucleus, he became the lieutenant colonel on the 12th of July, 1917. He worked hard to become proficient in artillery service. In 1915 he had attended the Artillery School of Fire at Fort Sill and was again a student there in 1918. His training and his knowledge stood the acid test of actual service on the battle fronts of France and his ability gained him further promotion to a colonelcy and the commendation of his superior officers.

Colonel Elliott married Miss Isabella Burwick, a native of Kansas City and a daughter of Morris G. Burwick, a wholesale leaf tobacco merchant. They have two children, George W. and Bonnie Betty. Colonel Elliott belongs to the Kansas City Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His interests and activities have indeed been broad and varied and in the pursuits of civil life he has shown himself a forceful factor, possessed of initiative, enterprise and ability. Since 1915 he has been the manager of the Kansas City office of the Farm and Home Savings & Loan Association of Missouri and is thus directing important financial interests. He was also a stockholder of the Security National Bank and has gained for himself a most creditable name and place in financial circles in the state. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. George's Episcopal church. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

JAMES WINTER WIGHT.

James Winter Wight, a prominent attorney of northeastern Missouri and a resident of Moberly, is a representative of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of this section of the state. The ancestry back of him is an honorable and distinguished one and he is fortunate in that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. He is a direct descendant of James Wight, who was born at Ormiston, near Edinburgh, Scotland, February 24, 1789. He was but five years of age when, in 1794, he was brought to America by his parents, James and Jane (McConachee) Wight, who established their home near Richmond, Virginia. Some years afterward James Wight became a resident of Fleming county, Kentucky, and subsequently removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, where on the 15th of November, 1815, he wedded Sarah Ratcliff, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 10, 1790, a daughter of Francis and Rebecca (Bridges) Ratcliff, the former born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in 1755 and the latter in 1758. Francis Ratcliff served as a corporal in Captain William Pierce's company in the First Artillery Regiment of Continental Troops, commanded by Colonel Charles Harrison, during the Revolutionary war, the regiment being on duty in the state of Virginia. The records of the land office at Richmond, Virginia, show that Francis Ratcliff was allowed the portion of land allotted the corporal of the Continental line for three years' service. His daughter Sarah received her education in the public schools and, as stated, became the wife of James Wight. To them were born eight children. While residing in Frankfort, Kentucky, James Wight engaged in cabinetmaking and in contracting and was the builder of the capitol of Lexington. In 1836 he removed with his family to Shelby county, Kentucky, where

he afterward followed agricultural pursuits until he passed away at the home of one of his daughters in Normal, Illinois, April 22, 1871. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Both he and his wife were members of the Southern Methodist church and took great interest in its work, giving liberally to its support and doing everything in their power to advance its cause.

Among the eight children of James and Sarah (Ratcliff) Wight was James Francis Ratcliff Wight, who was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, May 26, 1819, and whose life record covered the intervening years to the 26th of October, 1905, when he was called to his final rest. On the 6th of June, 1839, in Oldham county, Kentucky, he married Frances Ann Burton, who passed away September 3, 1843, leaving one son, James William Wight, the father of James Winter Wight of this review. The second wife of James Francis Ratcliff Wight bore the maiden name of Harriet Amanda Head. Their marriage was celebrated December 8, 1846. The first wife was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, January 21, 1820, and was the daughter of William and Ann Burton. James F. R. Wight was a farmer and stock raiser who specialized in handling fine horses and cattle and did much to promote the agricultural fairs held in his section. In the fall of 1840 he came with his wife and her widowed mother to Missouri, making the trip across the country from Shelby county, Kentucky, in wagons. There were eight white people and thirty negro slaves in the company and as they passed through Illinois a negro girl was kidnapped by abolitionists, which detained them several days. The mother of this girl was frantic with grief because of the kidnapping and wild with joy at the rescue. Reaching Missouri, the Wight home was established in Randolph county, where Mr. Wight secured about one thousand acres of land, thereon making his home for more than sixty years. Throughout the entire period he figured as one of the most prominent and influential residents of northeastern Missouri. He was a Methodist in his religious faith, a whig in his political views and by that party he was elected in 1854 to the general assembly of Missouri from Randolph county, where the whig and democratic parties were almost equally divided as to numbers, therefore rendering the election very close. Following the dissolution of the whig party he joined the democratic party and was again chosen to represent his district in the state legislature in 1876. During the Civil war he was a strong southern sympathizer, and while he did not enlist as a soldier, he rendered the cause much assistance by his counsel and means.

A contemporary biographer has given some most interesting details of James F. R. Wight's experiences at the time of the Civil war which read as follows: "One bleak cold day during the late Civil war, a wagon accompanied by two strangers was observed making its way slowly along the muddy highway known as the state road, leading from Huntsville to Hannibal, and as it came near the little village of Milton, in the eastern part of Randolph county, and near where Mr. Wight lived, the wagon broke down. As it contained only a few trunks and other light articles and seemed to be lightly loaded, the event started some comment as to what the trunks contained that they should cause the wagon to break down. Upon inquiry, it was found that they contained gold and silver coin. One of the men, who rode in a buggy in front of the wagon, acting as pilot, was Adam Hendrix of Fayette, Howard county, the father of E. R. Hendrix, who was afterwards and is now a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. Hendrix stated that the money belonged to various persons who had deposited it in the bank at Fayette, and as times were very squally by reason of the war and marauding bands all over the country, the directors of the bank felt that it was not safe in the vaults. Therefore Mr. Hendrix, as president, was aiming to get the deposits into Illinois, for safe keeping. Colonel Poindexter, a southern chieftain, who lived in the neighborhood before the war, and who at this time was in the vicinity recruiting for the southern army, was notified of the discovery, and he seized the money, thinking it might be contraband of war, belonging to the United States government. Mr. Hendrix knew Mr. Wight and asked if he did not live near, and so going to his home sought his aid in the premises, relating to him the facts as above stated. Mr. Wight believed the story, knowing Mr. Hendrix to be a man of honor and integrity. He went to Colonel Poindexter and asked that the money be returned to Mr. Hendrix, at the same time saying that while he was a southern man in principle and sympathy, he thought it would harm the cause very much if he did not. Colonel Poindexter at the instance of Mr. Wight returned the money, and the parties went on, reaching their destination in safety. In addition Mr. Wight furnished a con-

veyance to help them on their journey. For this kindness Mr. Hendrix was so grateful that he said to Mr. Wight, if at any time he or any of the directors of the bank could serve him in any way to command them. Well, the time came later.

"The war continued with rigor and bloodshed, the southern soldiers being crowded out and moving further south. The state was overrun with federal soldiers from other states. Among them was one Colonel Merrill of Merrill's Horse, from Iowa. He was stationed for a time at Huntsville, the county seat of Randolph county. During his stay he became acquainted with Mr. Wight and learned something of his southern proclivities, and although Mr. Wight remained in the peaceful pursuit of his vocation, that of a farmer at his home, the colonel longed for an opportunity to lay his hands upon him, but was unable to do so. After a stay of some months, he and his command were moved to Columbia in Boone county. Not long after this Mr. Wight received a communication from Colonel Merrill to report to him, stating the time, about a week off, and further saying 'if he had any business affairs to arrange to do so, as it might be necessary to protract his stay in Columbia.' Mr. Wight construed that to mean that he was to be thrown into prison or maybe his life forfeited, for he knew how lightly the lives of men were held in those trying days.

"At this juncture Mr. Wight bethought himself as to what he had best do to thwart the plans of the officious Colonel Merrill. So he determined to appeal his case to his friend of other years, Colonel James O. Broadhead of St. Louis, who was a loyal man and at that time was provost marshal general, and as such was in charge of the military forces of the state. However, before going to St. Louis, he determined to call for aid from some of the bank officials of Fayette, to whom he had given such efficient help in the earlier years of the war. So he went to Fayette, secured the friendly services of Robert Prewett, a lawyer, director in the bank and a stanch Union man to vouch for him, in that while he was a southern sympathizer, he had remained at home and had never taken up arms against the government. Thus armed and panoplied, he laid his case before Colonel Broadhead, who unhesitatingly gave him immunity from the designs and machinations of Colonel Merrill. In addition to this, at the request of Mr. Wight, he gave him written authority to bear side-arms for his own personal safety, thus demonstrating his confidence in the integrity and honor of Mr. Wight. However, he told him to report at the time ordered by Colonel Merrill, and that he would notify him not in any way to detain, harass or molest him. On his arrival in Columbia, he reported to Colonel Merrill at headquarters, who seemed much put out and told Mr. Wight 'that by reason of a combination of circumstances over which he had no control, he had no further use for him.' Thus he slipped through his clutches and escaped from what seemed at first, and really was, a very serious matter to Mr. Wight. Thus we see exemplified again how dependent we are upon our friends and how closely we are linked together and how we may be of mutual benefit as we journey to our home beyond.

"Here we turn again to Colonel Poindexter, of whom we spoke a moment ago. After his release of the money belonging to the Fayette bank he turned his steps southward, and after a time of the varied and changing fortunes of war, or rather, may we not say, misfortunes to him, he was captured, put into military prison at Macon City, where he was court-martialed and condemned to be shot. He determined at all hazards to make his escape, if possible. His wife was permitted to see him occasionally while in prison, and while on one of her visits secretly conveyed to him a quantity of cayenne pepper which served him most effectually later. He was very closely watched, and every avenue of escape seemed closed. However, the evening of the day before he was to be executed, he prevailed upon his guard to take him out for a walk that he might once more behold the blue sky and have his brow fanned by the breezes of heaven before he should die. He was taken out about sunset, walking between two guards. He simultaneously with each hand dashed the pepper into the eyes of his guards and made a run for liberty. Thus he made his escape. The alarm was given, and soon the whole post turned out to hunt for him. Here heaven seemed to favor him, for the sky was almost immediately overcast with clouds, it began to rain, and darkness settled over the face of nature. He made his way to a clump of timber as a hiding place, crouching under bushes or whatever could afford him shelter from his pursuers, who scoured the thickets with torches and lanterns; at one time some of them were so near him he could have touched them from under the bush where he was

hiding. His pursuers caught a glimpse of him, revealed to them by a flash of lightning, and he received a gunshot wound in his thigh. After a fruitless endeavor his would-be captors gave up the chase for the time being.

"Notwithstanding his wound, he made his way to friendlier surroundings about twenty miles away and took shelter in a heavily timbered region known as the Rock House Hills, where for a time he was ministered to by friendly hands, in secret, of course, for the whole country around about was occupied by Federal soldiers. After a short stay here he sent for Mr. Wight to advise with him as to what he ought to do. Mr. Wight, after some difficulty, located him, and seeing his condition, wounded as he was, and knowing the proximity of the soldiers from Macon City, felt that he would surely be captured before he could get off south, hence he advised him to surrender to Colonel Denny, who was in command of the military post at Huntsville. This he was very loath to do, for he was afraid his life would pay the forfeit. However, after a time he consented for Mr. Wight to go to Huntsville and see what terms he could make; then to report to him. Mr. Wight rode to Huntsville, some fifteen miles distant, and made his mission known. After a long parley Colonel Denny gave his word that if he would surrender, his life should be spared; and he should never be turned over to the military authorities at Macon City, of whom he was much afraid.

"Mr. Wight returned to Poindexter, told him the result of his conference with Colonel Denny, and Poindexter agreed to make the venture. After some time consumed in trying to get a horse, such was the state of affairs that southern men were afraid to do anything that might be construed as disloyal, Mr. Wight found a friend, Israel White, who would lend him a horse, but not Poindexter, so he mounted the colonel on his own horse, which he had ridden since very early in the morning. They started, and while it would be out of the way, Mr. Wight thought best to go by his home and secure a fresh horse. While this arrangement for the surrender of Poindexter was being made, a detachment of soldiers from the post here at Macon City, under the command of Colonel Gilstrap, came down in the vicinity of Colonel Poindexter's old home looking for him; and, as was the custom in those days, the citizens in the neighborhood where they stopped were compelled to feed them and their horses. Some of these soldiers had taken supper at the home of Mr. Wight and his wife had told them that her husband was from home and she was looking for him that night and if he should encounter them she hoped they would let him through their lines. While Mr. Wight, with his charge, was hurrying along in the night, which was was clear but with no moon, there suddenly rung out a peremptory command to halt! At the same moment was heard the click, click of the hammer of a musket; and a challenge came immediately 'Who goes there?' To which Mr. Wight responded, 'Friends.' The guard said, 'If friends, advance and give the countersign,' to which Mr. Wight replied, 'I can advance, but I cannot give the countersign.' He then said, 'Advance one at a time.' Mr. Wight rode up, leaving the colonel in the rear. He told the guard who he was and that he lived at the next farm house and was trying to get home. 'Who is this with you?' asked the guard. 'A friend,' was the reply. The corporal of the guard was called and it so happened that one or both of them had taken supper at the home of Mr. Wight that evening, and the tale that he told so corroborated what his wife had told them at supper that the two men after parleying a little while allowed them to pass on. Poindexter, as you may imagine, was very nervous, for he was the very object of their quest. After passing the guards, wounded as he was, he took to the woods that skirted the road on either side to wait until Mr. Wight could reconnoiter, not knowing but that there might be soldiers at his home, so it was understood that if the coast was clear he would signal Poindexter to come in. Mr. Wight went home, but before going into the house he took the precaution to turn out both of the horses, that in case soldiers should be there and seeing two horses and only one man it would arouse suspicion. Upon investigation no soldiers were found. The signal was given and Poindexter came up. It was necessary to catch the horses, which was done by Mr. Wight without help from anyone, the colonel being disabled by his wound. The task was accomplished and hurriedly they again started on their journey. Mr. Wight told his wife he intended to make a wide detour, so as to avoid any possible trouble from the soldiers, and that he would go through farms, not taking time to put up fences he would open, and for her to send someone the next day to put them up. He reached Huntsville before the dawn, delivered his charge to Colonel Denny,

who kept him a while and then he was sent to St. Louis, where he was kept in Gratiot Street prison until the close of the war. He was then liberated, returning to his old neighborhood, where he lived for a few years and died. His body rests in the country churchyard nearby.

"We come to the closing scene. The war was over and the people were returning to their peaceful pursuits. Mr. Wight had occasion to go to Quincy, Illinois, and in doing so must pass through Macon City. While waiting for his train, which was to carry him to his destination, whom should he meet but Colonel Gilstrap. The colonel seemed glad to see Mr. Wight and was quite cordial. After passing the civilities of the day they stepped into a business house and after again renewing pledges of friendship Mr. Wight made ready to go to his train. As he stood in the threshold of the door opening into the street he received a blow from behind and on turning around saw Colonel Gilstrap with clinched fist, who made at him, saying, 'You are G. D. old rebel that took Poindexter through my lines.' He was accompanied by several men who seemed ready to do his bidding. In the scuffle that followed they both fell to the ground. While peace had been declared there still remained some soldiers on duty in the town. One of these, carrying a musket, placed Mr. Wight under arrest, marched him off out of sight, and then said to him, 'You can go. I only took this method to get you out of their clutches, and my advice is for you to get out of town, for a man by the name of Brown was killed here yesterday under like circumstances.' Mr. Wight was so outraged by such an attack that he said, 'No, I have done nothing to warrant such treatment. I was simply doing what the whole Federal army was trying to do, to bring these offenders to terms.' And so he waited for his train and then went on to Quincy. Thus ended one of the many incidents with which Mr. Wight was connected during the Civil war."

At the time of his death it was said of him: "The late Mr. Wight was a man of strict integrity, a close observer of men and affairs, a good judge of human nature, wise in council, and his advice was often sought in matters financial and judicial. He was very charitable, having reared six orphan children."

The second generation of the Wight family in Randolph county is represented by James William Wight, whose birth here occurred June 13, 1842. The greater part of his life was passed within the boundaries of his native county and he fully sustained the reputation of the family for integrity, honor, progressiveness and devotion to duty. After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools he became a pupil in Mount Pleasant College of Randolph county and was graduated with the highest honors of his class and was chosen by the president of the school to deliver the valedictory address. About two years later he was again chosen by the college to deliver an address and at that time the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. His business interests were largely concentrated upon the beautiful old country estate of Wightland in Randolph county, an estate which at one time embraced a thousand acres of the rich land in this section of Missouri. He displayed keen business ability in the conduct of the place and introduced all modern methods in the work of further development and improvement.

Like his father before him, Mr. Wight was an influential democrat and he was elected clerk of the court of Randolph county, reelection continuing him in the position for eight years. The only fraternal organization with which he became connected was the Order of Good Templars, an association that indicated his firm position concerning the temperance question. He was one of the leading members of the Southern Methodist church of the county, serving as recording steward, church treasurer, steward, district steward, Sunday school superintendent, member of the board of trustees and chairman of that board in the church at Moberly, filling the last named position for many years. His deep religious convictions guided him in every relation of life, making him a man whom to know was to esteem and honor.

On the 12th of May, 1868, in Shelby county, Kentucky, was celebrated the marriage of James William Wight and Miss Aurelia Tevis Fullinwider, who was born in that state and educated at Science Hill in Shelbyville. Her parents were Henry Winter and Jane Amanda (Shipman) Fullinwider, the former a son of Jacob Fullinwider, whose birth occurred at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1767 and who in 1783 went with his father to Kentucky, which was still a frontier state. He there became a noted Indian fighter and subsequently participated in the last campaign of "Mad" Anthony Wayne against the Indians of the northwest. Jacob Fullinwider was the son of the Rev. Peter Fullinwider, who in 1752 became a resident of Hagerstown,

Maryland. He was a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian church and it was his most earnest desire to preach the gospel to the Indians, to which end he removed to the border country in the year that brought the close of the Revolutionary war, and only a short time after George Rogers Clarke and his Virginia soldiers had conquered the Ohio valley and made it a permanent part of the new republic. Rev. Peter Fullinwider ever displayed the greatest zeal and consecration to the cause of religion and was one of the most distinguished pioneer ministers of the western country. He passed away in 1799, in Shelby county, and his grave was made under the house as a protection from the Indian scalp hunters. A prized family heirloom is the old bible which he brought from Switzerland in 1752 and which is now in possession of one of his great-granddaughters. Wrapped in a buckskin, he carried the precious volume throughout all of his picturesque wanderings in the west. It weighs thirty pounds, but notwithstanding this he took it on horseback with him all over the country and read from its pages to the little congregations of white people at Rice's fort and in many other frontier settlements. There were also many Indians who listened to his translations from this book, for as far as possible he studied their language in order to instruct them in the Christian religion. In the evening of his days he would sit at his table for long hours, reading from this cherished volume, his white hair falling over his shoulders as he perused the immortal pages opened before him. One morning when his little grandsons and their sisters and cousins were playing about the room, the venerable grandfather was found to have passed on with his face in the old bible.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James William Wight, the daughter being Frances Amanda Wight, whose birth occurred on the old homestead of Wightland in Randolph county, October 7, 1876. She attended the Central Female College at Lexington, Kentucky, and on the 14th of October, 1896, became the wife of John B. Jennings, who following his graduation from the high school entered the Mechanics Savings Bank at Moberly, Missouri, of which he is now half owner, while his official position is that of vice president. He has also been the vice president of the State Bankers Association of Missouri and is a leading figure in financial circles of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have been born two children, Howard Wight and Frances Aurelia.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. James William Wight is James Winter Wight, whose name introduces this record. Accorded liberal educational opportunities, he attended Central College in Fayette and also the Washington University of St. Louis, and then entering upon the study of law, completed his course by graduation from the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he was awarded the Inter-Society medal and also the Stephens medal for oratory. He has since been an active representative of the Missouri bar, where he has won distinction by reason of his ability to solve intricate and involved legal problems. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, is clear in his reasoning and logical in his deductions and is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle. For three terms he has filled the office of city attorney at Moberly and he was appointed by Governor Folk to fill out an unexpired term as county attorney. Following this he was twice elected to the office by the vote of his fellow townsmen and in 1916 was elected a third time, having held this office for a longer period than any other incumbent. He has made a most splendid record in the prompt, capable and faithful discharge of his duties. Aside from his law practice he gives supervision to his splendid farming interests, embracing five hundred acres of the estate called Wightland, which has now been in possession of the family through three generations.

On the 1st of December, 1892, Mr. Wight was married to Miss Mary Elma Smith, daughter of John A. and Ellen (Gardner) Smith, of Palmyra, Missouri. They are parents of three children: Florence Loraine, now the wife of Paul Stevenson of the firm of Stevenson & Son, proprietors of marble works at Moberly; James Augustine; and Frances Mildred.

In the midst of an active professional career Mr. Wight has found time for the social amenities of life and is a popular representative of the Moberly Lodge of Elks, also belongs to Sigma Nu, a college fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity, and to the Moberly Chamber of Commerce. He has always displayed a ready adaptability and resourcefulness which have made the Wight family one of the most potent forces in the development and progress of the state and one that has wielded wide influence in shaping the history of Missouri. In a profession where

advancement depends entirely upon individual merit he has continuously progressed and the consensus of public opinion places him with the foremost lawyers of northeastern Missouri.

JAMES E. PRICE.

James E. Price, of St. Louis, who in the practice of his profession specializes in commercial and business law and who is now manager of the Wilber Mercantile Agency, was born in Garbuttsville, New York, May 14, 1876. His father, Ezra A. Price, was also a native of the Empire state, where the family has long been represented. The ancestral line is traced back to 1804, when representatives of the name went to New York, and prior to that the line is found in Maryland. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Philip Price, who came to the new world in 1720 from Alsace-Lorraine, and his son, Peter, served in the artillery forces of Washington's army in the Revolutionary war. Ezra A. Price, removing to the middle west, followed merchandising in Iowa, where he took up his abode in 1882. He was a resident of Allerton at the time of his death, which occurred in 1903, when he was fifty-three years of age. He had married Carrie Malloch, a native of the state of New York and of Scotch descent. She was a representative of a family that furnished many ministers to the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. Her death occurred in 1911, when she was sixty-one years of age. She had nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom James E. is the eldest. All are now deceased with the exception of the subject of this review and K. A. Price, who is a resident of Rochester, New York.

James E. Price pursued his education in the public schools of Fairfield, Iowa, in Parsons College of the same city and in Drake University of Des Moines. It was in the latter institution that he took up the study of law and was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1898. He was but seventeen years of age when he started out to earn his own livelihood, his first position being that of a salesman in a grocery store. Upon completing his law work in 1898 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Trenton, Missouri, where he continued for a year. He also practiced in Chicago and New York and for eight years was a member of the bar at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1908 he came to St. Louis and since that time, with the exception of three years spent in New York city, he has been in continuous and successful practice here. He has always made a specialty of commercial law, showing particular aptitude in that class of work, and in addition to his comprehensive knowledge of the purely technical points of the law, he has keen discernment, combined with the ability to judge of the basic good or bad character of the parties involved and the ability to understand and form correct conclusions about any particular business situation with the chances of its development or failure. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and he is the manager of the Wilber Mercantile Agency.

In Chicago, January 30, 1907, Mr. Price was married to Miss Ella M. Downey, a native of Nebraska and a daughter of John Downey, a pioneer resident of Custer county, Nebraska. The religious faith of Mr. Price is that of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerec and also to the Kiwanis Club.

CHARLES HAMILTON.

Charles Hamilton, manager of the Bank of Commerce building and the Federal Reserve Bank building in St. Louis, his native city, has through well directed activity and laudable ambition won a creditable place in business circles. He was born in St. Louis, November 13, 1866, a son of William Hamilton and Susan (Sexton) Hamilton, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. The father came to America with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Robert Hamilton, in 1855 and the family home was established in St. Louis, where he was reared and educated and made his home to the time of his demise. For many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits and during the Civil war period he served with the Missouri Home Guard. He died

in 1916 at the age of seventy-five years, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1875 at the age of thirty. In their family were but two sons, the younger being William Hamilton, who is secretary of the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association.

The elder son, Charles Hamilton, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and on the eighteenth anniversary of his birth he took his first position in the business world, entering the employ of F. S. Boswell, a commission broker, whom he served in a clerical capacity. In 1904 he became connected with the Lincoln Trust Company, of which he afterward was made secretary, filling that position until the merger of the Missouri Trust Company and the Lincoln Trust Company, when he became treasurer and vice president, there remaining until the company passed out of existence. In 1908 Mr. Hamilton was made manager of the Bank of Commerce building and of the Federal Reserve Bank building and is now serving in that connection.

In Washington, Franklin county, Missouri, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Mattie Kiskaddon, a daughter of Hon. J. C. and Annie (Atkinson) Kiskaddon. The mother is deceased and the father is a prominent judge, widely known in St. Louis county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have been born three sons and a daughter who are yet living, Jean Louise, Charles Malcolm, Caldwell K. and Hugh Atkinson, who are with their parents in a pleasant home at No. 230 West Washington street, in Kirkwood.

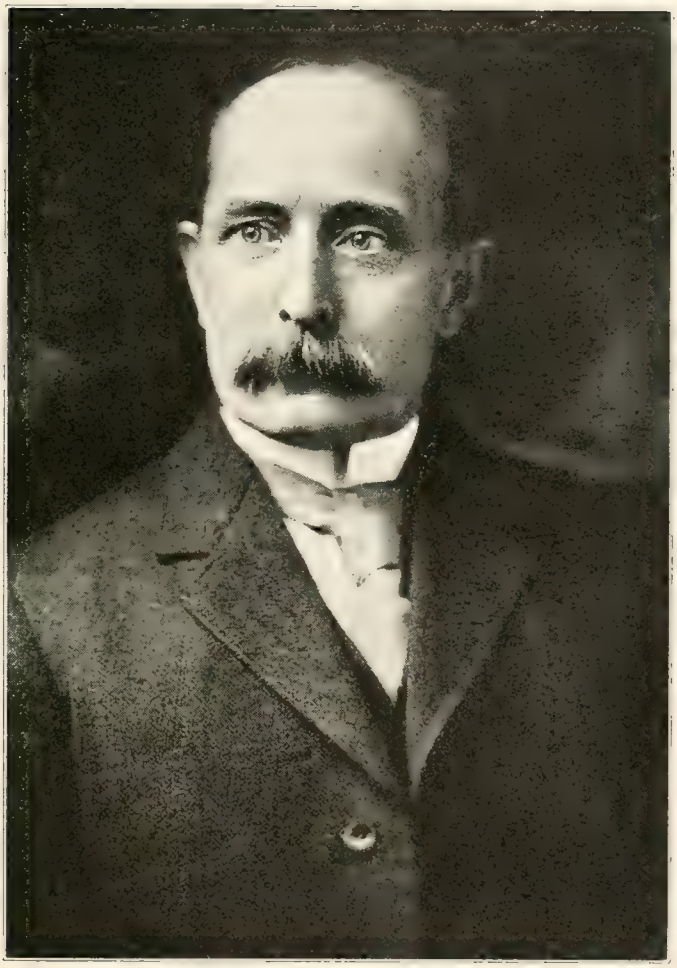
While America was actively engaged in war with Germany Mr. Hamilton was a member of the Kirkwood Home Guard and he participated in promoting the Liberty Loan drives and other war work. He is a man of persevering spirit and his determination and energy have constituted the foundation upon which he has built his present-day success, for he now occupies a creditable place in the business circles of St. Louis. In politics Mr. Hamilton is a republican and in St. Louis county politics he has always taken an active part, serving as mayor of Kirkwood from 1910 until 1912, and he was also a member of the school board. He belongs to Occidental Lodge, No. 153, A. F. & A. M., and in religious faith is a Presbyterian, holding membership in the church at Kirkwood, in which he is serving as clerk of sessions and as an elder.

JOHN BLASDEL SHAPLEIGH, M. D.

Dr. John Blasdel Shapleigh, one of the leading aurists of St. Louis and professor of clinical otology in the St. Louis Medical College, the medical department of Washington University, was born in St. Louis, October 31, 1857, and traces his descent back through a line of New England ancestors to Alexander Shapleigh, who was born in England in 1585 and became a merchant and ship owner of Devonshire. Coming to America, he settled at Kittery Point, Maine, about 1635 and there passed away in 1650. The ancestry is represented in succeeding generations by Alexander Shapleigh (II) and his wife, Mary; Captain John and Sarah (Withers) Shapleigh; Major Nicholas and Martha (Langdon) Shapleigh; Nicholas and Elizabeth (Plaisted) Shapleigh; Captain Elisha and Elizabeth (Waldron) Shapleigh; Captain Richard and Dorothy Blasdell Shapleigh; and Augustus Frederick and Elizabeth Anne (Umstead) Shapleigh, the last named being the parents of Dr. Shapleigh of this review.

The father was a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the mother of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Augustus F. Shapleigh became a prominent hardware merchant of St. Louis and in 1843 was the founder of the business which, under the name of the Shapleigh Hardware Company, now ranks among the largest in the central west. Two brothers of the Doctor, A. L. and R. W. Shapleigh, respectively chairman of the board and president of the corporation, maintain the family connection with the business at the present time and are counted among the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of St. Louis.

John B. Shapleigh, however, chose the practice of medicine as his life work. His preliminary and college education was obtained in Washington University at St. Louis. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the university in 1878, graduating with honor and becoming a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1881 he was granted the degree of M. D. by the St. Louis Medical College, now the Washington University Medical School, in which he pursued a three years' course. In 1881-2 he was interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis and in 1882-3 was interne in the Female Hospital, while during the succeeding year he was



DR. JOHN B. SHAPLEIGH

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assistant physician at the City Dispensary. Deciding to limit his practice to diseases of the ear, he prepared for this special work in the clinics of Vienna, Austria, remaining abroad through 1884-5. Returning to St. Louis in the latter year, he entered upon the practice of his specialty, in which he has won success, being recognized as one of the leading aurists of his native city.

Dr. Shapleigh has at various times held positions on the medical staff of several hospitals in St. Louis, has been connected with the staff of St. Luke's from 1899 and is a member of the staff of Barnes Hospital. He is also consulting aural surgeon to the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital and was formerly identified with the St. Louis Protestant Hospital, the Deaconess' Hospital and the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, as a staff officer. He is also otologist in chief to the Barnes and St. Louis Children's Hospitals. While he has come prominently before the public through his private practice and hospital work, he has also become equally well known through his activities in the educational field of his profession. In 1886 he became a lecturer on diseases of the ear in the St. Louis Medical College, which since 1891 has been the Washington University Medical School. He continued to act in that capacity until 1890, when he was made clinical professor of diseases of the ear, so continuing until 1895. Through the succeeding seven years he was professor of otology and since 1912 has been clinical professor of otology. He was dean of the medical faculty in 1901-2 and since 1890 has been lecturer on diseases of the ear in St. Luke's Training School for Nurses. In 1910 he was made a member of the hospital board of the city of St. Louis.

Dr. Shapleigh is a member of various medical societies, including the St. Louis Medical Society, the Medical Society of the City Hospital Alumni, the Missouri State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Otological Society, and the Academy of Science of St. Louis. He is also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

In 1886 Dr. Shapleigh was married to Miss Anna T. Merritt, daughter of Jacob Merritt, of St. Louis, and they have two children, a son, Blasdel, and a daughter, Margaret. Dr. Shapleigh, appreciative of the social amenities of life, holds membership in the Bellerive Country Club, St. Louis Country Club and the University Club. He is also connected with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. His career has been one of quiet, unostentatious success and he commands the confidence and respect of his colleagues and of the community. He keeps in close touch with all modern research and investigation which bears upon the line of his specialty, his entire professional career being characterized by a progress that has brought him to a position of leadership among the aurists not only of St. Louis but of the Mississippi valley as well.

CHARLES WALTER HUGHES.

Charles Walter Hughes is the secretary and treasurer of the Hoyt Metal Company of St. Louis, a position of responsibility to which he has arisen through individual effort. A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, he is a son of the late Joshua Wells Hughes, a native of Virginia and a representative of old Pennsylvania and Virginia families of Welsh origin. The Hughes family was founded in America by Abram Hughes, who came from Wales prior to the Revolutionary war, first settling in Pennsylvania, and after the colonies had won their independence he removed to Virginia. His son, Richard Hughes, the great-grandfather of Charles W. Hughes, served with the Continental forces in the war for independence. The grandfather, leaving Virginia, removed to Ohio, becoming a pioneer of Allen county, that state. His son, Joshua Wells Hughes, was a successful wholesale dry goods merchant of Cincinnati, conducting business for many years as a member of the firm of Hughes-Adams & Company. He passed away in 1915 at the notable age of ninety-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Almira Louisa Martin and was a representative of an old Kentucky family.

Charles W. Hughes, the second in order of birth in a family of five sons and one daughter, was educated in the schools of St. Louis and entered the employ of the R. G. Dun Commercial Agency on starting out on his business career. He was afterward with the E. C. Meachams Arms Company until the firm retired

from business and through the succeeding three years he was with the Mermod-Jaccard Jewelry Company, while on the 5th of February, 1900, he entered the employ of the Hoyt Metal Company in a minor capacity. Recognition of his ability and fidelity to duty won him promotion and since 1903 he has been the treasurer of the concern and since 1912 its secretary and acts as credit manager of the house. He is likewise the treasurer of the St. Clair Lead Company. He is a man of the highest business standing in every respect. His success has been won through his great care and attention to all the details of the business, his safe and correct estimate of men's character and credit and his extreme courtesy in all of his dealings.

Mr. Hughes has been married twice. In 1891, in St. Louis, he wedded Miss Nettie A. Wick, a native of West Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jerry and Rebecca Wick. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Hughes was married October 4, 1912, in St. Louis to Miss Nelle English, a native of Indiana and a daughter of John J. and Mary (Boslough) English.

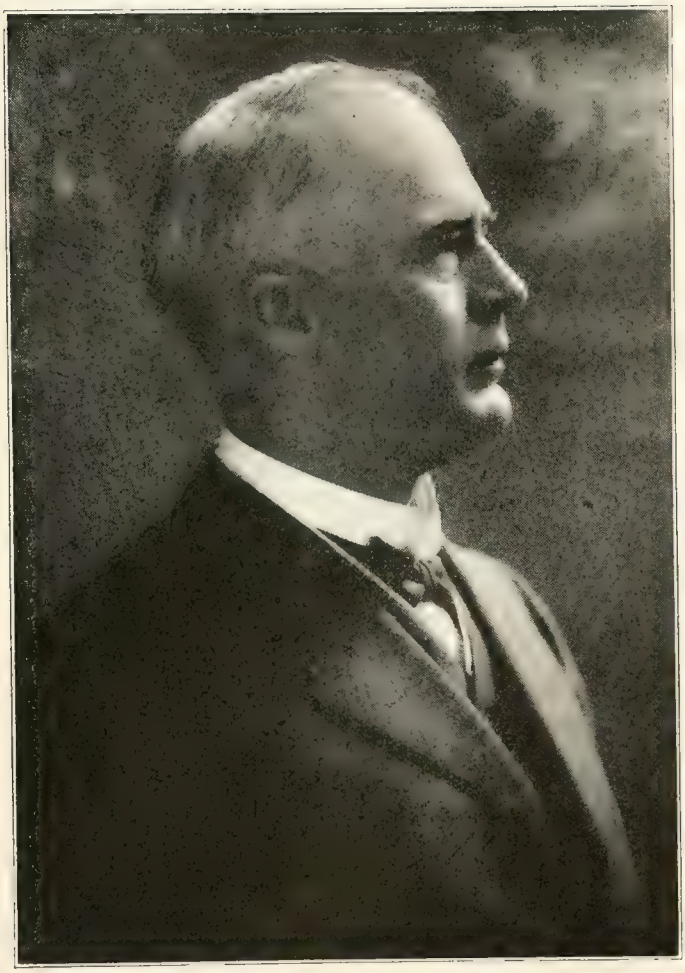
In early manhood Mr. Hughes was a member of Company K of the Police Reserves and later joined the Treadway Rifles, with which he served for ten years, this covering his active military training and experience. He is a member of the English Lutheran church, belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and to the Credit Men's Association, having served at one time as vice president of the latter. He is the secretary of the St. Louis chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and he is the secretary and treasurer of the Apollo Club, one of the best musical organizations of the United States. He is a banjoist and possesses a fine bass voice. His activity has aided the club in attaining its present high standing. He is an untiring worker for its benefit and is a man who is absolutely just, showing no favoritism under any conditions or any circumstances, while in his character the strictest integrity is combined with unfailing courtesy.

DANIEL E. BIRD.

Daniel E. Bird, judge of division No. 8 of the circuit court of Jackson county and a widely known resident of Kansas City, was born March 6, 1873, on a farm in Nodaway county, Missouri, his parents being John L. and Rosanna (Murphy) Bird. The father, who has passed away, was a farmer and merchant in the town of Quitman, Missouri, for many years and took a most active and helpful part in public affairs, especially in relation to the schools, yet never held nor desired political office although solicited many times to accept preferment of that character. He was a native of Kentucky, as were many of his ancestors. His wife's people were natives of Ireland and she was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where her father located when he crossed the Atlantic from the Emerald Isle to the new world. He was a marble cutter of marked ability, displaying expert skill in that field of labor.

Judge Bird of this review after attending the public schools of his native county, continued his education in the Maryville Seminary, now the State Normal School. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he became a law student in the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he remained for a year, and then matriculated in the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1903. He at once took up the active work of his profession, in which he continued with success until 1913, when by reason of the splendid qualities he had displayed he received appointment from Governor Major to the Kansas City bench and in 1914 was elected to the office. He has since served as one of the able jurists of the circuit court of Jackson county, now having charge of division No. 8. His decisions are strictly fair and impartial, being based upon the law and the equity in the case, and seems never to lose sight of any point that has bearing upon the cause that has been presented.

In December, 1917, Judge Bird was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Kincart, of Kansas City. Judge and Mrs. Bird are members of the Linwood Boulevard Christian church and he is identified with the Rotary Club, of which he is a charter member, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been grand master of the latter order, which indicates that he has filled all of the intermediate



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offices. As a past grand master he is now a member of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the world, which gives him a life membership without dues. He stands as a splendid example of American manhood and chivalry and in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has steadily worked his way upward.

WALDO EDWARDS.

Not only is Waldo Edwards numbered among the leading young men of his native city of Bevier, where he is president of the People's Bank, but is also one of the representative younger members of the bar of Macon county, and after having previously served as city attorney of Bevier, he is now filling the position of prosecuting attorney of Macon county, with office in the city of Macon. His birth occurred at Bevier, June 24, 1883, and he is a son of Thomas Edwards, of that place. In his youth he duly availed himself of the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native city and afterward matriculated in the law department of the University of Missouri, from which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906, winning the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Almost immediately afterward he was admitted to the bar and initiated the active practice of his profession at Bevier. His labors and his record at the bar proved him well equipped for practice and the public today knows him as an effective trial lawyer and wise counselor, well qualified to take care of the legal interests entrusted to him. In 1900, prior to entering the law school, he had filled a clerical position in the State Bank of Bevier and was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. His identification with the bank continued for a period of two and a half years, at the end of which time he resigned in order to take up his work in the University of Missouri. In 1907, upon the organization and incorporation of the People's Bank of Bevier, he was chosen its cashier and later was elected to the presidency. In this executive office he has displayed much ability and keen discrimination. He has ever recognized the fact that the bank which most carefully safeguards the interests of depositors is the one most worthy of support, and in the management of the Bevier institution he has always tempered progressiveness by a wise conservatism. He is not only president and director of the bank but is also manager of the Bevier Telephone Company, the equipment and service of which are of the most approved order.

Mr. Edwards was married in 1910 to Miss Ruth Hughes.

Politically Mr. Edwards is a republican, giving stalwart allegiance to the party and taking an active interest in its work from the age of seventeen years. In 1906 he was a member of the republican central committee of Macon county. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity and also with the Order of the Eastern Star. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Knights of Pythias, and something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in his membership in the Bevier Fishing & Boat Association. He is a very popular citizen, enjoying the high esteem and warm friendship of many of his fellow citizens in Macon county. This is due not only to the creditable place which he has made for himself in business circles but also to the fact that he has contributed in marked measure to the civic advancement of his section of the state. No plan or project for the public good seeks his aid in vain and his labors have been an essential force in the advancement of public welfare.

HORACE LEARNED BRADY.

Horace Learned Brady, a St. Louis wholesale shoe merchant now living retired, was for many years connected with the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company and rose from a minor position with that house until he became secretary and a director of the corporation. He was born in St. Louis, June 22, 1861, was a son of Horace Decker Brady and a grandson of General William Brady, who was born in Virginia and when a young man became a resident of Tennessee. He was a noted criminal lawyer of the latter state and a famous orator. The town of Bradyville,

Tennessee, was named in his honor and the rock upon which he once stood while delivering a famous oration is still called Brady's rock and is pointed out to all visitors to the town as the story is told of his wonderful oratory, which swayed all who heard him. He had served with the rank of general in the American army through the War of 1812 and he was elected to congress on the day that he suddenly passed away. He was a warm personal friend of President James K. Polk and also of Andrew Jackson and the history of the Polk family is closely interwoven with that of the ancestors of Horace L. Brady.

Horace Decker Brady, father of Horace Learned Brady, was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and when a young man came to St. Louis, where he engaged in the cotton and grain business and became a most successful merchant, operating extensively along the lines indicated. He was a brother of Judge William Brady, of St. Louis, who served upon the bench and also represented his district in the state legislature.

Horace Decker Brady was united in marriage to Miss Susan How Learned, who was born in Baltimore, and was a daughter of General Joseph D. Learned, who won distinction in the practice of criminal law and who served in the War of 1812 with the rank of general. He afterward came to St. Louis, where he edited a whig paper called the Native American. He married Lydia Gates, daughter of General Lemuel Gates of Revolutionary war fame, who received his commission direct from the hands of General Washington and who was regarded as one of the brilliant military leaders of the war for independence. Mrs. Brady's uncle, General William Gates, was for sixty-seven years in the military service of his country and was forty-nine years a commanding officer, and during the Florida war captured the famous Indian chief Osceola.

The foregoing accounts indicate that both of the grandfathers of Horace Learned Brady were widely known lawyers and each held the rank of general in the United States army. Most of the male members of the Learned family were either connected with the army or navy. Susan How (Learned) Brady, mother of Horace Learned Brady of this review, was a beautiful lady of broad culture and inherent refinement. She belonged to the Daughters of the Confederacy and to the Daughters of the American Revolution and was an active worker in the temperance cause. Her influence was a most beneficial force for righteousness. She was devoted to her home and children and beloved by all who knew her. She possessed, too, talent of superior order and was a writer of ability. A short time before her death she composed the beautiful little poem called The Blue and the Grey, which has been widely read from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Her alert mentality made her ready for any emergency. On one occasion her friend, Mrs. Brooks, of Bolivar, Tennessee, found two birds, a blue jay and a mocking bird, lying dead side by side in her garden path. The sentiment of the blue and the grey lying there together in death caused her to bury the two birds in one grave and put above them a little bronze tablet. Years afterward while visiting Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Brooks asked her to write an inscription for the little tablet and without previous thought she at once sat down and penned the lines that follow:

THE BLUE AND THE GREY.

As I walked in my garden one bright summer day
Two little birds lay dead in my way.
One was Grey and the other Blue,
And I said, how strange and yet how true!
Side by side lay the Grey and the Blue.
I lifted them up and laid them away;
Perhaps they were brothers, this Blue and the Grey—
Brothers in death but foes while in life.
Such was the horror of that awful strife.
As I live with my dead and count each dear face
I sigh as I think I'm the last of my race—
A race to be proud of, so brave and so true,
Yet some wore the Grey and some wore the Blue.
But what will it matter when life's battle is o'er
Who was the victor on this storm-tossed shore.
We will meet face to face with hands clasped anew
And forget there was ever the Grey and the Blue.

To Mr. and Mrs. Horace Decker Brady were born eight children, four of whom are living, namely: William Gates, now of Indianapolis; Robert Lee, living in Denver; and Florence Kibble Brady, of St. Louis. The other member of the family is Horace Learned Brady of this review, who was born in St. Louis, June 22, 1861. Horace Decker Brady passed away in St. Louis, August 12, 1873, while Mrs. Brady survived him thirty-six years, her death occurring in St. Louis, October 27, 1909.

Horace Learned Brady pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis until 1876, when, at the early age of fifteen years, he entered the employ of the wholesale shoe house of J. M. Hamilton & Company as office boy. With the changes in the firm this became the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company and in the course of years Mr. Brady was one of the executive officers of the concern. He had been with the house only a year when he was made shipping clerk, a position which he occupied for three years. He was then promoted to the position of house salesman, and having proved his capability in salesmanship in this connection, he was sent out upon the road in 1880, his territory being Missouri and Arkansas. For eighteen years he was traveling representative of the house and built up an extensive business for the firm in the territory to which he was assigned. In fact his capability led to his election to the directorate in January, 1898, and in 1900 he was chosen secretary of the company, occupying that position until 1909, when he retired from business, although he still retains a large portion of his stock in the company. At the time of his retirement A. D. Brown, president of the company, wrote a letter to each of the directors and salesmen containing the following: "Mr. H. L. Brady is an example of what good habits, thrift, industry and economy will accomplish and his record is an example to every young, middle-aged or old man living. His brain was clear to do what the house asked of him and he always did it cheerfully and to the satisfaction of the firm. By his own efforts he steadily worked himself up to the position he occupied when he retired, that of director and secretary of the firm. His gentlemanly and courteous bearing towards all made him hosts of friends and the firm regretted to lose so valuable a man."

Mr. Brady has always given his allegiance to the democratic party. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, which he has always attended, and he is a member of the Mercantile Club, the Tennessee Society and the Sons of the American Revolution. Back of him is an ancestry honorable and distinguished and while the activities of his life have been cast along other lines, his record has ever been in harmony with that of his forbears, his career at all times measuring up to the highest standards of American chivalry and citizenship.

JUDGE JAMES FAIRWEATHER.

Judge James Fairweather, a member of the Kansas City bar, especially qualified by experience and study to advise his clients regarding real estate titles, has for many years specialized in real estate law. A native son of Missouri, he was born in Lexington, February 2, 1862. His father, George Fairweather, a native of Scotland, came to the United States in his boyhood, arriving in 1852. He settled first in Paterson, New Jersey, and afterward removed to St. Louis, where he was employed in the lead works. He next removed to Lexington, Missouri, and subsequently took up his abode upon a farm, where he engaged in raising hemp. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and as a loyal member thereof he passed away in Kansas City in 1882. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christina Grieka was born in Kiel, Denmark, and died about twelve years ago at the age of seventy-six. By her marriage she had become the mother of five children, all of whom are living.

Judge Fairweather, who is the second in order of birth, came to Kansas City when seventeen years of age and afterward attended Spalding's night school. His desire and determination to secure an education shadowed forth the elemental strength of his character and gave indication of the determination which has carried him steadily forward in his professional career. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he entered the Kansas City School of Law and was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1898. The same year he was admitted to the bar. For seventeen years he engaged in the abstract business and then entered upon

the practice of law. He is careful and accurate in his specialty—real estate law—and his honesty is proverbial, while selfishness and dishonesty are wholly absent from his make-up. His success is attributable to patient, honest effort, natural ability and an ambition to be of use in the world.

In 1889 Judge Fairweather was married to Miss Matilda Cunningham, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Maurine, who is now connected with the public library. Mrs. Fairweather, who has passed away, was a valued member of the Athaeneum and was most active in charitable work. She also belonged to the International Sunshine Society of three hundred thousand members. In early life she was a teacher in Philadelphia and was at one time a member of the board of education there.

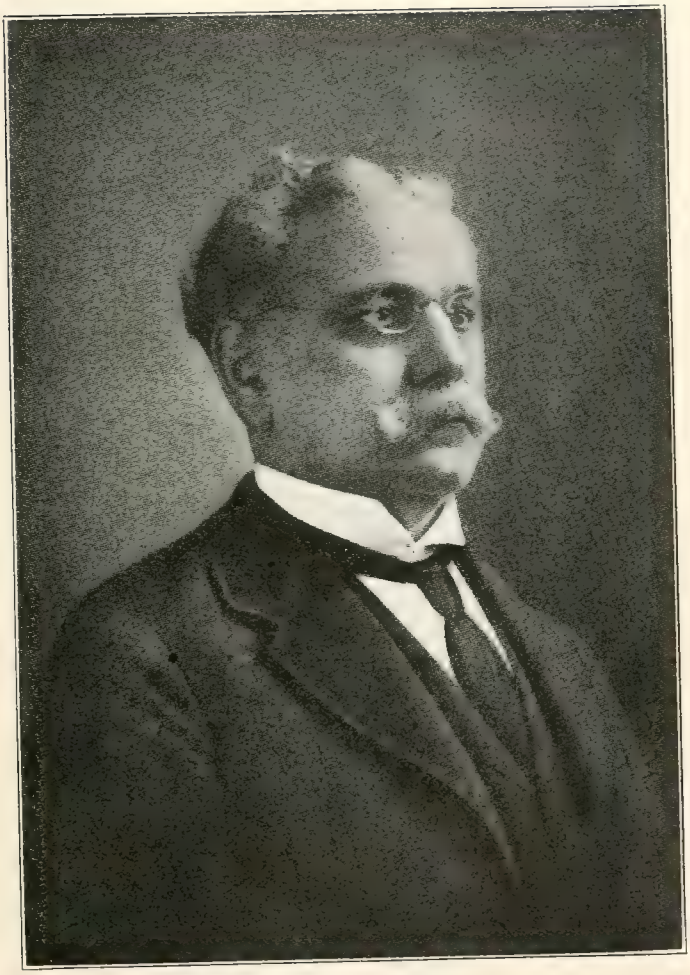
Fraternally Judge Fairweather has been identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and for one term he served as a member of the city commission and for one term as justice of the peace. He is a lover of books, flowers and birds and this appreciation therefor lifts him above the sordid interests of life into an appreciation for all that nature offers. He belongs to the Central Presbyterian church and was formerly an elder in the Fourth Presbyterian church. Those forces which make for uplift and those influences which promote higher ideals and broader humanitarianism are strong features in his career.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS JOHANN.

There is much in the life record of Frederick Augustus Johann that renders it imperative that his history be presented as that of one of the representative citizens of St. Louis. He figured prominently in the business and in the club circles of the city and, moreover, he was a veteran of the Civil war, who, in early youth, fired by the spirit of patriotism, joined the "boys in blue" and did effective work for the Union. His life labors were ended on the 10th of February, 1920, at which time he had almost reached the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1845, and was a son of George Mathew and Marian (Weigle) Johann, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they were reared and married. Some years later they came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where they resided for several years and then came to St. Louis in 1854, the son Frederick being at that time a lad of nine years. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and prior to his fifteenth year had volunteered three times for service in the Civil war. Because of his extreme youth his father twice secured his release but on the third occasion determined to let the boy go. His objection to his son's enlistment was wholly on account of his youth and not from lack of patriotism, as the father himself, then sixty-three years of age, enlisted and gave his life to his country, for the hardships and exposures of war were too much for a man of his years and he died in the service. The son Frederick was with the army from 1861 until 1864 as a member of the First Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery and at the time of his death was one of ten surviving members of his regiment. He participated in nineteen important engagements and was with his command in every battle in which his comrades took part.

After the close of hostilities Mr. Johann was associated with the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, now the Missouri Pacific, in various official positions, continuing with the corporation from 1865 until 1886. He afterward represented various commercial houses of St. Louis on the road, continuing as a traveling salesman for twelve years, and in 1898 he established business on his own account as a dealer in railway supplies, in which undertaking he was signally successful. He served as president of the F. A. Johann Railway Supply Company until 1915, when he retired from the presidency of the company on account of failing health. He had become widely and familiarly known among railroad men throughout the entire country as Colonel Johann and he at all times commanded the respect, confidence and goodwill of those with whom he came in contact.

On the 1st of January, 1867, Mr. Johann was married to Miss Virginia Steger,



FREDERICK A. JOHANN

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MRS. VIRGINIA S. JOHANN

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who was born in St. Louis, a daughter of Captain John S. and Ann M. (May) Steger and a sister of Captain James H. Steger, who served as staff officer in the Civil war with the rank of adjutant general. Mr. Johann is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters, namely: F. A. Johann, Jr., who is living in Los Angeles, California; Alexander H. and Eugene M., of St. Louis; Effie May, the wife of Dr. T. E. Williams, of Shreveport, Louisiana; and Mrs. Maude Virginia Holt, who is now a widow, making her home with her mother. The latter is a lady of rare innate culture and refinement whose beautiful character has left its impress upon face and feature.

Mr. Johann, while never an office seeker, took an active interest in all civic matters and gave stalwart support to those interests which were promoted for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He was a democrat in his party affiliations and served as deputy state and county tax collector and also as dram shop collector in St. Louis in an early day. He was the founder of the Bass Isle Fishing Club and was said to be at one time the most expert angler of St. Louis. He was also president of the Pennsylvania Society during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and was marshal of the day on Pennsylvania day of the fair. He was likewise a member of the St. Louis Legion of Honor and he was the founder and president of the St. Louis Railway Club, remaining as its chief executive officer for many years. He likewise belonged to the Royal Arcanum and to Ransom Post, G. A. R., proudly wearing the little bronze button that proclaimed him a veteran of the Civil war. His standards of manhood, his measure of patriotic citizenship, his devotion to high principles and his sterling personal worth in every relation of life commanded for him the unqualified respect and confidence of all.

JESSE PROCTOR CRUMP.

Jesse Proctor Crump is the vice president of the Kansas City Title & Trust Company and is without a superior in the matter of adjusting complex title problems. He was born at Independence, Missouri, May 17, 1867, and is a son of Henry Crump and a grandson of Thompson S. Crump. Through the paternal line his ancestry is traced back to Daniel Boone, the celebrated pioneer hunter of Kentucky, who married Rebeccah Bryan. Their daughter Susannah became the wife of William Hays and to this marriage was born a son, Boone Hays, who on reaching manhood wedded Lydia Ann Scholl. They were the parents of Louisa Hays, who became the wife of Thompson S. Crump, the grandfather of Jesse Proctor Crump of this review. Henry Crump, the father of Jesse P. Crump, was a wagon maker who was born in Callaway county, Missouri, and throughout his life remained a resident of this state. He was a very active member of the Christian church and fraternally was connected with the Masons. He married Celia Scholl, who was born in Callaway county, Missouri, and through her the ancestral line is also traced back to Daniel and Rebeccah (Bryan) Boone, the line coming down through their daughter Levina, who became the wife of Joseph Scholl. It was their son, Joseph Scholl, Jr., who wedded Eliza A. Broughton and to them was born a daughter, Celia Ann, who gave her hand in marriage to Henry Crump. Her death occurred February 28, 1911. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crump were seven children, of whom four are yet living.

To this number belongs Jesse Procter Crump, who pursued his education in the public schools of his home county and who began his business career as a boy in the abstract office of John A. Sea at Independence, Missouri. His characteristic industry and ability soon won him recognition as the best abstracter in that city. He has been active in the same line throughout the intervening years until he is without doubt one of the best title men in Kansas City. In 1902 he became identified with the title business in this city and in 1915 assisted in the organization of the Kansas City Title & Trust Company, which was formed through the consolidation of five abstract companies. It is capitalized for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and was incorporated in 1915, since which time Mr. Crump has been the vice president. He is also the secretary of the Fidelity Savings Trust Company of Kansas City and is connected with various other financial and commercial interests which place him in a prominent position in business circles. Nature endowed him with keen intellectual

force and he has used his talents wisely and well, his faithfulness and industry featuring prominently in the attainment of success in his chosen line.

In 1890 Mr. Crump was married to Miss Mary C. Gregg, daughter of Samuel and Maria A. (Bryant) Gregg, pioneers of Missouri. They have one daughter, Mary Louise, who is now the wife of Lewis C. Winkler, cashier of the Moffet Brothers National Bank of Larned, Kansas, and who served for eleven months in France as sergeant of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment of United States Artillery, while during his absence his wife was actively engaged in war work in Washington, D. C. She is likewise a singer of considerable note. Mrs. Crump is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is very active in charitable and social service work. Mr. Crump turns to fishing for recreation. He belongs to the City Club, to the Real Estate Board and is a member of Palestine Commandery No. 17, K. T., at Independence, Missouri, where he resides. Both he and his wife are very active in the Christian church, doing all in their power to promote its growth and extend its influence. Mr. Crump is a musician of much natural ability who possesses a fine and highly cultivated voice. He has long been a choir singer and is much sought for solo work. He is a gentleman of broad and liberal culture, well descended and well bred, whose high character is indicated by his host of friends among the leading residents of Kansas City.

CLAUDE KERLIN ROWLAND.

Claude Kerlin Rowland, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born at Broadlands, Illinois, March 16, 1884, a son of Dr. George T. and Alice (Steele) Rowland, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ross county, Ohio. The father is of English descent and represents one of the old families of Virginia. Most of his life was spent in Illinois and for many years he was a prominent physician of Martinsville, where he still resides. His wife was a daughter of Alexander Steele, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1815, settling in Ross county, Ohio. Long prior to the Civil war he removed to Saline county, Missouri, settling near Marshall, where he resided to the time of his death at the age of eighty-four years. He was a very successful farmer and stock raiser. Mrs. George T. Rowland is still living and by her marriage she became the mother of four sons and two daughters.

Claude K. Rowland, the fourth child, pursued his education in the schools of Martinsville until he had completed his high school course and then entered the State University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, after which he continued as a law student there and won his LL.B. degree in 1911. Following his graduation he entered the law office of Carter-Collins-Jones & Barker of St. Louis and in 1913 began private practice in which he continued until again becoming a member of the firm of Carter, Collins & Jones, at its re-organization, January 1, 1919. He gives his attention to general civil practice and has won a gratifying clientage. He belongs to the St. Louis and also to the Missouri State Bar Associations.

Mr. Rowland was married at Unionville, Missouri, July 7, 1915, to Miss James Agnes McKinley, a native of Putnam county, Missouri, and a daughter of James and Amelia (Wyckoff) McKinley, both representatives of old families of that county. Mr. Rowland gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and is interested in all that pertains to the public welfare. During the World war he served on the legal advisory board of the twenty-fifth ward and was active in the Liberty bond sales.

ALLEN PERCIVAL GREEN.

Allen P. Green, who is at the head of the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, July 22, 1875. His parents were Joseph H. and Eliza H. (McHenry) Green, both also natives of Missouri but of Virginia ancestry. The father was in the real estate business in Jefferson City and in Sedalia, and both he and his wife have passed away.

After attending the public schools of Sedalia, Allen P. Green continued his education in the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri. He was employed in professional capacity as engineer by different mining corporations in the east and on the expiration of a period of five years he identified himself with the fire clay industry. For a time he was asso-

ciated with interests of that character in Pennsylvania and afterward in St. Louis, while in 1910 he came to Mexico and organized the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company. Something of the extent and importance of the enterprise is indicated in the fact that six hundred men are now employed at the plant and the product is shipped to all parts of the world. Mexico is in the center of a district which produces a splendid quality of fire clay and the business has been thoroughly systematized, so that maximum results are obtained at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material.

In Sedalia, Missouri, in 1903, Mr. Green was married to Miss Josephine Brown, a daughter of Dr. J. A. C. Brown, now deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green: Elizabeth C. and Martha M., who are attending Hardin College; and Josephine P., Allen P. and Robert S., who are public school pupils.

Mr. Green has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party but has never sought or desired official preferment. He belongs to Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to the Presbyterian church. He is connected with the St. Louis Club and the Missouri Athletic Association.

LEE M. SEDGWICK.

Lee M. Sedgwick, son of George W. Sedgwick, was born in the town of Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1860, and after attending the public schools of Kansas City and St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Kansas, from which he was graduated with the class of 1877, he returned to Kansas City and became associated with his father in the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He largely looked after materials which were being forwarded along the line. One of the great needs of this new country was railroad forest products for the building of roads, which were being constructed ahead of the settlers, and Lee M. Sedgwick early became interested with his father in this line of business. Lee M. Sedgwick concentrated his attention upon the matter of furnishing railroad cross ties as the line was extended beyond the timber country. The nearest source of production was along the Missouri river and its tributaries, and the company which was organized by his father and of which he became a part, established a line of steamboats plying between St. Louis and Kansas City. Their boats included among them many of the favorite passenger steamers, well known to the traveling public, such as the steamer "E. H. Durfee," the "Fannie Lewis," "Joe Kinney" and others. All of these boats carried railroad crossties up the river and delivered them at Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas, to the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Sedgwick was made purser of the steamer Durfee, on which he remained until she was sunk in the middle of the river while going down stream by hitting a snag which tore out her bottom, near the mouth of the Gasconade river. The steamer sank in a few minutes above the cabin deck and the passengers and crew made a very narrow escape, but all were saved together with their baggage and the boat's books. Mr. Sedgwick was then given charge of the output of crossties from the Osage river. These were rafted from points above and shipped by the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Kansas City, where they were delivered to railroads which were extending their tracks further west. Every railroad which now crosses the states of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska was furnished crossties and other forest products through the company in which Mr. Sedgwick was interested and which operated under the name of Sedgwick & Phillips.

During this period Lee M. Sedgwick met many of the settlers and frontiersmen who now live in memory only and found them mostly honorable and fair dealing men, although none were labeled with a college degree. The pioneers of yesterday who made possible the safe comforts of today had their satisfaction in work well done, and they enjoyed in anticipation the future achievements they saw made possible because of their labors in the building of the railroads, the schools and the general development of a new country.

About 1883 the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad was being built through southern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas. Lee M. Sedgwick was sent then to help produce forest products for the building of the line and later for shipment commercially. Upon the death of his father he was left in sole control and management of this extended production of forest products, covering hundreds of miles of railroads and rivers and including sawmills at various points. The

products along the line of the railways were delivered on the right of way; on the rivers they were produced to the bank and then transported by raft or on steamboats, owned and operated by the company, to the railroads for shipment. Being left in sole control and management at the death of his father, who was seventy-six years of age at the time of his demise, Lee M. Sedgwick continued at the head of the business for about twelve years. He then retired and has since devoted his time to extensive travel. He has always been most charitably inclined and his benefactions have been given largely in direct manner to those in need rather than to organized charity. When there was need of a bell for a schoolhouse in the town of Sedgwick, Arkansas, named in honor of his father, he met this need by the generous gift of a bell presenting this to the town. He has met every requirement of life and since 1877 has contributed in large measure to the upbuilding and development of the west. He found ready solution for the many problems which arose in connection with the organization and conduct of an extensive business, and when at length he put aside the duties of the presidency of the Sedgwick Tie Company he concentrated his attention upon the management of the real estate and other invested interests which had been made by the family. While business activity is less spectacular than that in the political or military field, it is none the less essential and none the less valuable, and thus Lee M. Sedgwick, through the management of extensive enterprises, has made valuable contribution to progress in the west, as his forefathers did in the east in the early colonial days when they aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which this great republic rests.

EDWARD JOSEPH McCULLEN.

Edward Joseph McCullen, attorney at law, was born in the city of St. Louis September 13, 1876. His parents were John Owen, and Mary A. (Burke) McCullen. In the family were ten children, seven of whom are living. The father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 25, 1852, and moved with his parents to St. Louis about 1856. He remained a resident of St. Louis until his death in 1903. The mother was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 4, 1855. When a very young child she was taken by her parents to St. Louis where she lived until her death in 1905. The grandparents on both sides were natives of Ireland who came to the United States between 1840 and 1850.

Edward J. McCullen was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and took up the study of law while in the employ of Edward C. Crow, one of the foremost men of the Missouri bar. Mr. Crow, a few years before, had completed eight years of service as Attorney General of Missouri, and had resumed private practice in St. Louis. McCullen received great encouragement and assistance from him and was also greatly aided by Vincent McShane, a prominent member of the St. Louis bar. In 1909 he took the examination for admission to the bar, was successful and in January, 1910, opened an office in the Wainwright building. Having been active in public affairs generally, and particularly in connection with the movement for a free bridge across the Mississippi River, McCullen's wide acquaintance was the means of procuring for him sufficient law business to keep him busy almost from the beginning. In 1913 he was appointed assistant circuit attorney of St. Louis and filled the position for a full term of four years, during which time he personally, and in association with Thomas B. Harvey, circuit attorney, successfully conducted some of the most important criminal trials of that period, making for himself a reputation that placed him among the able trial lawyers of the city. At the conclusion of his term of office, he was appointed first assistant circuit attorney, by Lawrence McDaniel, the then newly elected circuit attorney of St. Louis, for another four year term. He served only six months of this term when he resigned to resume private practice. Since that time his practice has been almost exclusively in the civil courts. After resigning his public position, Mr. McCullen opened an office in the Third National Bank building, and in 1918 formed a partnership with former Circuit Judge O'Neil Ryan, former Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals Frank A. Thompson, and Guy A. Thompson. The partnership was dissolved in 1919, the partners retaining the same suite of offices in the Third National Bank building, but each practicing independently.

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Mr. McCullen is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri State, and American Bar Associations, and also a member of the Law Library Association of St. Louis. When America was at war with Germany, he was a legal advisor of district No. 2 in St. Louis and in various other ways did his part in support of the government, becoming an active worker in promoting the Liberty Loan drives and also the Red Cross drives and other agencies whereby the prosecution of the war was promoted. He made many speeches in these connections and his logic was convincing, his reasoning at all times clear and cogent.

On the 21st of July, 1896, in St. Louis, Mr. McCullen was married to Miss Amelia Kopp, a granddaughter of August Venn, one of that body of liberty-loving Germans who in 1848, failing in the revolution to establish a republic in Germany, came to the new world that they might enjoy freedom in this country. August Venn became one of the most noted physicians and surgeons of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and others of the family gained distinction along various lines. To Mr. and Mrs. McCullen were born two children. Richard E., born July 26, 1897, is now a student in the Missouri University of Law. He was stationed at Camp Bowie, Texas, as a member of an infantry company during the war. Viola N., born November 16, 1898, is now a student in the Washington University of St. Louis. Both children attended the public schools and are graduates of Soldan high school.

Mr. McCullen has always taken a very active and prominent part in democratic politics. He belongs to the City Club, to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor. He is very fond of tennis, golf and baseball and along those lines obtains his recreation. He also finds great pleasure in music and literature. He has made for himself a most creditable professional position and the sterling worth of his character has gained for him the high regard of those with whom he has come in contact through social and public as well as professional connections.

ROBERT McKITTRICK JONES.

While practically living retired, Robert McKittrick Jones yet gives a general oversight to the business of which he was largely the promoter—a dry goods commission business that has long been conducted under the name of Robert McKittrick Jones & Company in St. Louis. Progressive methods resulted constantly in the enlargement of the interests of this house, bringing with it a measure of success commensurate to the intense energy and keen sagacity infused into the concern by Mr. Jones and his associates. It was the business conditions and the opportunities of the new world that had led him to leave his native land of Ireland and cross the Atlantic. He was born in County Down on the 8th of May, 1849, spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, William and Margaret (McKittrick) Jones. His college course was pursued in the Royal Academical Institute at Belfast, Ireland, but ill health obliged him to abandon his studies before completing his college course. He served a five years' apprenticeship at the trade of linen manufacturing in Banbridge, Ireland, and then came to America, sailing in August, 1872, and landing at New York. For a short time he remained in the eastern metropolis and then made his way to Chicago and afterward to St. Louis, where he entered the employ of Crow, McCreery & Company, thus obtaining his initial business experience in the new world. For four years he was with that firm, but his desire to engage in business on his own account continued a salient force in his life during this period and in 1877 he purchased a half interest in the dry goods commission house of Randall & Company. The business had been established in 1862 by James S. Gary & Son of Baltimore, Maryland, with J. B. Noland as the St. Louis manager. A change in the personnel of the firm led to the adoption of the style of Noland, Jones & Company, under which operations were continued from 1877 until 1883, when Mr. Jones acquired the interest of Mr. Noland and reorganized the business under the firm name of Robert McKittrick Jones & Company. In 1886 William V. Jones joined the firm as a partner. An extensive dry goods commission business has since been carried on, progressive methods and unfaltering enterprise producing splendid results in the development of the trade. Mr. Jones was ever watchful of indications pointing to success and along constructive lines built up the business, keeping abreast with the constant changes that are being made in commercial conditions and methods. He also became well known in financial circles, being for twenty

years one of the directors of the Boatman's Bank, while at the present writing he is a director of the First National Bank and of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, in which he is now serving as a member of the executive board. He was the syndicate manager for the erection of the Railway Exchange building, the largest structure in St. Louis. He has now practically retired from business, yet lends an overseeing eye to the affairs of the firm, which occupies the ninth floor of the Columbia building at Eighth and Locust streets.

In 1879, in St. Louis, was celebrated the marriage of Robert McKittrick Jones and Miss Grace Richards, a daughter of Eben Richards, of St. Louis. They have one son, Hugh McKittrick Jones, who is a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1901 and who was admitted to the firm of Robert McKittrick Jones & Company in 1903. He enlisted in the United States army during the World war and became a captain in the Thirty-fifth Division, seeing service overseas. He married Carroll West, a daughter of Thomas H. West, of St. Louis, and they have five children: Florence Terry, Robert McKittrick, Grace R., Carroll and Hugh McKittrick Jones, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are prominently and widely known in St. Louis and their attractive home at No. 6 Westmoreland Place is the abode of warm-hearted hospitality and the scene of many delightful social functions. Mrs. Jones has long been keenly interested in art and after a recent visit to China and Japan addressed two hundred women of the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Crafts and Design at the Buckingham Hotel, where she exhibited a most interesting collection of oriental art and related many most interesting points concerning the manners and customs of the people and their ideals and purposes in art. One of the local papers, in its comment on the meeting said: "In addition to a large collection of imperial and priestly robes, altar cloths and temple drapes, rosaries of Buddhism and Mohammedanism, snuff bottles of crystal, with hand-painted interiors, all bearing designs symbolic of the mystic religious cults, and many of them several centuries old, Mrs. Jones brought along a vast collection of present-day uniques. She exhibited a pigeon whistle—a miniature pipe organ—which, she explained, is attached to the wings of a pigeon so that when the bird is in flight the wind produces a musical lilt. The whistles are in various pitches and when a flock of pigeons is on the wing the harmony of sound is bewitching. A tiny cricket cage interested the audience, and Mrs. Jones told how the young bloods of the orient enjoy the thrilling sport of cricket fights in highly decorated china bowls as pits, and wager large sums of money on the outcome. She said the Japanese take their canary birds to the parks. It is not a rare sight to see two affluential Japanese stop in the park, hang their bird cages on a tree and then sit in silent admiration while the birds indulge in a warbling contest. One of the most beautiful sights she ever witnessed was at a restaurant in Korea where the decoration consisted of a herd of fireflies concealed beneath a bed of purple, pink and white iris in a darkened room. The illumination was most artistic." Mrs. Jones has for twenty years been president of the St. Louis Children's Hospital, which was largely constructed under her supervision. It is affiliated with Washington University Medical School.

Mr. Jones has long been a well known figure in the leading men's clubs of the city, including the St. Louis, Noonday, Country, Racquet and Commercial Clubs and the Round Table. The military chapter in his life record covers experience through the riots which arose in connection with the railroad strike of 1877, at which time he was a member of Company A of the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. His political views have ever accorded with the principles of the republican party, and while never an office seeker, his aid and cooperation have always been counted upon to further any plan or measure for the public good. He is a trustee of the Washington University, was chairman of the international group jury of awards in the manufactures department of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, is a trustee of the Mercantile Library, president of the board of trustees of the Mission Free School, president of the advisory board of the St. Louis Children's Hospital, chairman of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association and was formerly president of the board of trustees of the Church of the Messiah. His broad humanitarianism has found expression in many practical ways. A contemporary writer has said of him: "His religion is that of deeds rather than words and is practical rather than theoretical. Believing fully in the universal brotherhood of mankind, he has sought to aid those who are weaker or less fortunate, and his

labors have been far-reaching and beneficial. While he has been abundantly blessed in his successes, his wealth has been so honorably won and so worthily used that the most envious cannot grudge him his prosperity."

THOMAS O. PIERCE, D. O.

Dr. Thomas O. Pierce, the founder and president of the Osteopathic Hospital of St. Joseph, one of the largest hospitals of this character in the middle west, and also enjoying an extensive private practice, was born September 2, 1890, at Craig, Missouri, and is a son of W. T. and Dora M. (Redmond) Pierce. His father is a native of North Carolina and a representative of a prominent southern family. The mother was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and was brought to the new world in early life.

Dr. Pierce acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1907. Later he attended the Whitmore Business College of St. Joseph, from which he was graduated in 1908. He then spent a few years in commercial work in this city and in 1913 he matriculated in the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons in Los Angeles, California, and was there graduated in 1917. For several months he was a practitioner at the Receiving Hospital of Los Angeles and later in the Los Angeles County Hospital, which is the largest hospital in the United States. Later he returned to Missouri and organized the Osteopathic Hospital of St. Joseph, of which he is the president. He has developed an institution of large proportions, it being one of the largest osteopathic hospitals of the middle west. It is most liberally patronized and in addition to his work in that connection Dr. Pierce enjoys an extensive private practice. The hospital covers one-half of a city block at the northwest corner of Ninth and Faraon streets and contains all modern equipment. It is just outside the business section and it is patronized by patients from all over the middle west. The success of the institution is due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Pierce, and something of the broad humanitarian spirit that has ever prompted him in his professional career is manifest in the fact that one-fifth of all the beds in this hospital are dedicated to charity. Dr. Pierce is also chairman of the institution's committee of the Osteopathic Service League, which is a national league for the advancement of public health. He belongs to the National Medical Society and he keeps in close touch with everything connected with professional interests and projects.

In St. Joseph, on the 12th of January, 1912, Dr. Pierce was married to Ruth E. Wilson, daughter of Mrs. F. P. Wilson and one of the grandchildren connected with the Gow family of Clinton county, Missouri. Dr. Pierce is a member of the Atlas Club and also of the Green Hills Golf Club and he has membership in the Wyatt Park Christian church, in which he is serving as treasurer of the finance board. In his political views he maintains an independent course, supporting men and measures rather than party. He is ever actuated by high purposes and manly principles in all of his relations with his fellowmen and wherever he is known he is spoken of in terms of the highest regard.

CLAUDE O. PEARCY.

Claude O. Pearcy, member of the St. Louis bar, was born in Thornfield, Ozark county, Missouri, January 6, 1881, a son of George W. and Josephine M. (Lyons) Pearcy. The father, who passed away in 1915, was born in Platte county, Missouri, while the mother's birth occurred in Douglas county, this state. She is still living. On the paternal side the family is of Scotch-Irish origin and was represented in Indiana before the removal to Missouri. In the maternal line the ancestry of Mr. Pearcy is French and at an early period representatives of the name settled in this state. George W. Pearcy was engaged in merchandising, conducting a country store, and he also followed the occupation of farming. To him and his wife were born two sons, the elder, Elmer E., being a practicing attorney of St. Louis as a member of the firm of Smith & Pearcy.

The younger son, Claude O. Pearcy, attended the district schools and also the Stanberry Normal School of Gentry county, Missouri. When a youth of eleven years he became a student in the schools of Mountain Grove, Missouri, and afterward attended the high school at Thornfield, this state. Thus steadily he advanced and eventually became a student in the University of Missouri. In 1903 he entered upon the law course at Columbia and was there graduated in 1906 with the LL. B. degree. He has since devoted his attention to the practice of law and his work is in both the state and federal courts. He has been accorded a good clientage and displays marked devotion to the interests entrusted to his care.

On the 17th of August, 1911, Mr. Pearcy was married to Miss Isabelle Frances Johnston, a native of St. Louis, and their children are George Washington, Johnston Lyons and Alice Stafford.

Mr. Pearcy was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war, enlisting in April, 1898, and receiving his discharge in the following November. During the recent war he was a member of the twelfth ward Red Cross organization and also took a most active part in promoting the bond sales. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association and fraternally is connected with Cache Lodge No. 416, A. F. & A. M. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was formerly one of the active workers in its ranks. He represented the first district of St. Louis in the state legislature in 1915 and has always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was endorsed for the nomination as judge of circuit court by the republicans of the St. Louis Bar in 1920, but was defeated at the primary by a very close margin, receiving all told 15,200 votes. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his entire life has been guided by principles which would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, the sterling worth of his character being recognized by all who know him.

WILLIAM EDWARD BYERS.

William Edward Byers, lawyer and banker of Kansas City, was born in Stewart, Ohio, September 6, 1883. His father, Francis Marion Byers, was a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation. In early life he became a resident of Ohio and there continued to reside throughout his remaining days. He served for three years as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war and was afterward a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His religious faith was that of the Unitarian church. He married Julia Elizabeth Wharff, a descendant of an old Virginia family, and she still survives her husband, yet making her home in Ohio. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, William E. being the youngest son.

In the year 1904 William E. Byers was graduated from the Marietta Academy of Marietta, Ohio, and continuing his education in Marietta College, received his Bachelor of Arts degree, Magna Cum Laude, in 1908. He afterward entered Columbia University of New York city for the study of law and was awarded the LL. B. degree in 1911. He was admitted to practice at the bar of New York in the same year and remained a member of the profession in the Empire state, in the city of New York, until 1912. On the 31st of March of the latter year he arrived in Kansas City and became associated with the law firm of Warren, Dean, McLeod and Timmons. This firm became one of the most prominent in Kansas City and Mr. Byers' association therewith as a partner continued until January 2, 1920. He is now practicing alone, with offices in the Commerce building. He is a logical, sound adviser who thinks matters out for himself and has marked business ability in addition to his knowledge of law. However, he excels as an attorney in counselor and advisory work and is also capable in the trial of cases before the court. In addition to his legal interests Mr. Byers was for years chairman of the board of the Central Exchange National Bank but has recently sold his stock in that institution. He is now chairman of the board of the Kansas City Terminal Trust Company and is interested as a stockholder or director in many large commercial and financial concerns. He is likewise known in the educational field as an instructor in the Kansas City School of Law and was, at one time, on the editorial staff of the Law Review of the Columbia University Law School.

Mr. Byers belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and he is identified with

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many organizations which have to do with the social activity and the civic progress of Kansas City. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all that has to do with the welfare and upbuilding of the community. He belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, and the City Club, is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa of Marietta College and also of the Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity. His religious belief is manifest in his connection with the First Congregational church, of which he is a trustee. His political support is given to the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with Westport Lodge, No. 340, A. F. & A. M., also with the chapter and commandery.

In 1914 Mr. Byers was married to Miss Anna Blohm, of Marietta, Ohio, and they have a daughter, Frances Elizabeth, now four years of age. The family have many friends and their home is a hospitable one. Mr. Byers has ever held friendship inviolable and has ever recognized the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that the way to win a friend is to be one. He is active in church work, does his part in philanthropic projects and at all times can be relied upon to support earnestly and loyally any organization with which he is identified. Consistent application, combined with a good sound logical mind, has constituted the basis of his professional success, which is now most gratifying.

E. SANBORN SMITH, M. D.

Dr. E. Sanborn Smith, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Macon, was born in Salina, Kansas, April 25, 1875, and is a son of Edward and Eunice (Webster) Smith. His father passed away at Macon, January 12, 1912, but his mother is still living and now resides with her son Sanborn. The father had for many years been engaged in the clothing business in Macon, to which place he removed with the family during the boyhood days of Dr. Smith of this review.

In the acquirement of his education Dr. Smith attended St. James Military Academy at Macon for six years and thus prepared for college. In 1894 he matriculated in Johns Hopkins University and took up a pre-medical course during his regular work in the academic department. Afterwards he became a student in the medical department of the University of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, and was graduated therefrom with the M. D. degree in May, 1900. During that year he served as senior interne in the University Hospital at the quarantine station at the port of Baltimore and in this connection gained valuable clinical experience to add to the scientific knowledge which he had acquired through his work in industrial chemistry.

It was in May, 1901, that Dr. Smith opened his office in Macon, where he has since engaged in professional work. He is associate medical director of the International Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, a major of the Medical Reserve Corps in the United States army, is connected with other societies of the profession, including the Missouri State Medical Society, and is a fellow of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps previous to the World war and on July 10, 1917, was called to service, reporting at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was made a captain. At first he acted as drill instructor at the medical officers' training camp, thus continuing until October 25, 1917, when he was assigned to the Eighty-ninth Division as water analyst and epidemiologist. Later he was detached from that division and on the 25th of January, 1918, was ordered to report to the surgeon general's office at Washington. There he was detailed to make a sanitary survey for Camp A. A. Humphreys, near Mount Vernon, after which he was assigned to chemical warfare service, doing experimental work with new gases, and so continued until December 31, 1918, when he was ordered to Tybee island on the coast of Georgia, and assigned as commanding officer of a hospital devoted to the care and treatment of gassed cases, there remaining until June, 1919, when he was honorably discharged. Immediately afterward he returned to resume the private practice of medicine in Macon. His experience in connection with the war has been very broad, varied and valuable and he is justly accounted one of the prominent physicians of his section of the state. Aside from his other con-

nections with medical societies he belongs to the American Railway Surgeons Association and to the American Public Health Association.

On the 14th of October, 1903, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Emily Montague Frey, who was born and reared in Washington, D. C., a daughter of Robert E. Frey and a lineal descendant of Montague Barron, who fought under General Lafayette in the Revolutionary war. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are prominent in the leading social circles of Macon and their home is recognized as a center of gracious and generous hospitality. They have one child, a daughter, Emily Montague, born May 21, 1912. The parents are members of St. James Episcopal church and in political belief Dr. Smith is a republican. The nature of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he has membership with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and in the National Geographic Society. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a charter member of Eta Chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa.

JOHN T. MANNING.

John T. Manning, who is very successful in the general practice of law in St. Louis, was born in this city, April 26, 1892, his parents being Michael and Mary (Manning) Manning, both of whom were natives of Clarksville, Tennessee. The father was engaged in the steamboat construction business in Clarksville and afterward in St. Louis and was regarded as an expert in that line, having charge of the building of many of the river boats. He continued active in that business to the time of his death, which occurred about 1895. He was a representative of one of the old southern families and his father served throughout the Civil war as a member of the Confederate army.

John T. Manning obtained his early education in a parochial school, attending St. Columskill's school of the Christian Brothers. He afterward became a student in the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1916 with the LL. B. degree. He took up the practice of law in 1913 and through the intervening period of seven years has devoted his attention to his professional duties, which have constantly grown in volume and importance. He now has a good clientage and his ability has been attested in various important cases that have come before the courts.

On the 20th of July, 1916, in St. Louis, Mr. Manning was married to Miss Hildegarde Reis and they have a daughter, Virginia. Mr. Manning has always been a supporter of republican principles and was a candidate for representative from the first district of St. Louis on the republican ticket in 1918, coming within twenty votes of election in a very strong democratic district. A fact indicative of his personal popularity is that he received the republican nomination from his district in 1920. He is most highly esteemed wherever known. He was associate legal advisor on the board of the twelfth ward during the World war and took an active part in all the drives for the various Liberty loans, making speeches and winning a fine record as a worker for the cause. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He is very fond of all sports, particularly football and the national game of baseball.

JAMES F. GREEN.

James F. Green, general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, was born in Hillsboro, Missouri, March 9, 1856, his parents being Abner and Mary (Chapman) Green, the latter a member of one of the old and prominent families of Missouri. The former was a brother of James S. Green who was United States senator from Missouri and a great pro-slavery champion. He rose from an humble position to fame and was recognized as one of the distinguished American statesman. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, February 28, 1817, and died in St. Louis, January 19, 1870, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a recognized factor in national and international politics, both prior to and during the Civil war period.

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While his early educational opportunities were very limited, by persistent effort and the wise use of every spare moment he gained liberal knowledge, mastering the classics and many branches of learning. In 1836, when nineteen years of age, he went with his father, James Green, and the family to Alabama, and a year later to Ralls county, Missouri. Soon after he and his brother, Martin E. Green, purchased and conducted a grist and saw-mill on Wyaconda creek but the venture was not one of pecuniary success. Early in life James S. Green manifested a love of study and of general literature and it was always his desire to become a member of the bar, but the financial resources of the family rendered it impossible for him to enter a law school. However he availed himself of the opportunity of borrowing law books in Monticello and Canton and these he carefully studied while operating the aforementioned sawmill. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and began practice in Monticello.

In 1844 when in the twenty-seventh year of his age, James S. Green received the nomination of presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket against Clay and Frelinghuysen, and he came at once into fame as a campaign orator. In 1845 Lewis county chose him as a delegate to the constitutional convention and he became a prominent member of the committee on the bill of rights. He was soon recognized as one of the most forceful debaters and expounders of constitutional law in that body. In 1846 Mr. Green received the democratic nomination for congress in his district and was elected over his whig opponent and re-elected in 1848. In 1850 and again in 1852 he was once more a candidate but on both occasions was defeated. In 1853 he was appointed by President Franklin Pierce, Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, New Grenada, and later became resident minister there, but climatic conditions forced him to resign and he returned to the practice of law in Monticello. In 1856 he was re-elected to congress, but before taking his seat the Missouri legislature elected him United States senator. One of his biographers has said, "During his comparatively short service in the Senate Mr. Green attained great distinction as a statesman and debater. In the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress he was a member of the committees on the judiciary and on territories, and at the commencement of the second session of that Congress was chosen chairman of the latter committee. This position alone gave him great prominence and influence because of the exciting territorial and slavery complications which at that time confronted Congress and the country. During the session of 1858-59 a bill to admit Kansas into the Union, with the Lecompton, or pro-slavery constitution, was pending. It was on this theater and amidst the personal rivalries and intense and widespread excitements of the discussion that supervened that he met the acknowledged champions of free soil and squatter sovereignty, and, young and comparatively unknown as he was, demonstrated his ability, readiness and self-poise in debate. On the political hustings nevertheless, and in the presence of the deliberative bodies of the state and nation, he was an organized force of great power—direct, analytical, persuasive, captivating, instructive, logical and often irresistible. Although a logician of remarkable clearness and strength, and a master of brilliant diction, he possessed a keen sense of the ludicrous, and when he chose to indulge in it was capable of the liveliest humor and rasping sarcasm. The distinction achieved and the sterling abilities displayed by the long line of statesmen and orators of both political parties in the Senate and House of the American Congress just previous to our Civil war, are neither underrated nor forgotten. It, nevertheless, subtracts nothing from their fame to declare that during the great debate in the Senate in 1858-59 on the admission of Kansas into the Union, wherein Stephen A. Douglas led and James S. Green opposed the forces of squatter sovereignty and free soil, Green filled more of the public eye in America and the world than any statesman of his age. Mr. Blaine said of him that 'no man among his contemporaries had made so profound an impression in so short a time.' He was a very strong debater. He had peers but no master, in the Senate."

Abner Green, brother of James S. Green and father of James F. Green of this review, was also a very prominent factor in Missouri politics and a distinguished lawyer of the southern part of the state. He died about the time that James F. Green would have entered college, and as a result of his father's death the son was thrown upon his own resources forced to earn his own livelihood and also to aid in the support of the family. He had been educated under private tutorage and in the public schools. It became his determination to enter upon the practice of law and after

preliminary reading he was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1878, and opened an office in Hillsboro. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jefferson county and was re-elected in 1882, and again in 1884, 1886 and 1888, serving in all for ten years. He was appointed by Governor D. R. Francis to the position of circuit judge in 1890 in the twenty-first judicial district to fill the unexpired term of Judge John L. Thomas, and was afterward elected to the full term of six years, serving from 1892 until 1898. He was then appointed attorney of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company, and in 1899 was made assistant general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Company, filling that position of responsibility until 1914 when he was made general attorney of the road and so continued to the present time. Familiar with all the problems of corporation law and with comprehensive knowledge of the principles which bear upon practice of that character, he has gained distinction and prominence as a representative of the Missouri bar.

In Hillsboro, Missouri, on the 28th of March, 1883, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Essie Tetley and they have become parents of four sons: Leslie C., who died in 1918; Ernest A., who is an attorney of St. Louis, and was formerly assistant general attorney of Missouri; George H., and Arthur W. Leslie Carlisle Green was born August 8, 1889, and died of typhoid fever in St. Louis October 22, 1918. He was educated in the public schools of Missouri and graduated from the law department of the University of Missouri at Columbia in the class of 1909. He was at once admitted to the bar and qualified by the supreme court of Missouri. For a short time he acted as claim agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Little Rock, Arkansas, but afterward practiced law with his brother, Ernest A., at Poplar Bluff, Missouri. In 1914 he gave up his law practice to enter into business with his brother-in-law, M. J. Dorsey, under the firm name of the Dorsey Land & Lumber Company, becoming treasurer and assistant manager of its plant near Texarkana, Arkansas. He was married October 24, 1913, to Miss Clementina Dorsey, daughter of George B. and Maria Dorsey of Columbia, Missouri. They became the parents of two children: James Blair and Leslie Carlisle, Jr. He was a member of the Elks Lodge of Poplar Bluff, and was a very strong character, making hosts of friends.

Mr. Green finds his recreation in hunting, fishing, baseball and the theatre. He has always been a stanch democrat in politics, was a delegate from the thirteenth district to the democratic national convention held in Chicago in 1896, and was president of the Missouri Conference of Judges for several years. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. of St. Louis, to the Royal Lodge Chapter of DeSoto and also the Knights Templars Commandery there. He is a member of the Missouri Pacific Club, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Along strictly professional lines his membership connection is with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is a prominent representative of the legal profession who has attained high honors and successes since admitted to practice, his ability enabling him to find ready and correct solutions for intricate and involved legal problems. Those who know him—and he has a wide circle of friends—recognize in him a worthy representative of one of the honored old families of the state.

CHARLES WILLIAM GAUSS.

For twenty-three years Charles William Gauss remained an outstanding figure in mercantile circles in St. Louis and for many years prior to the time when he took up his abode in this city he had made his home in Missouri. He was born in Goettingen, in the province of Hanover, Germany, and was a son of Karl Friedrich Gauss, an eminent astronomer and mathematician, who in 1807 was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Goettingen and who became the author of numerous mathematical and astronomical works.

Charles W. Gauss spent his boyhood and youth in the city of his nativity, pursuing his education there, and in 1837 he was united in marriage to Miss Alletha Fallenstein.

Not long afterward Mr. Gauss came to the new world, taking passage on a sailing vessel which was three months in reaching its destined American port. He did not remain on the Atlantic coast but started at once for the interior of the country and

became identified with farming interests in St. Charles county, Missouri, where he rented land. He won a substantial measure of success in his farming operations and then removed to the town of Glasgow, Missouri, where he opened a retail dry goods store in 1842. Again his activities were crowned with prosperity and in 1847 he purchased a stock farm in Chariton county, Missouri, after which he concentrated his efforts and attention upon agricultural pursuits and stock raising for a period of about nine years. He undertook no venture in which he did not meet with success owing to the fact that he was determined, resolute and industrious.

In 1856 Mr. Gauss established his home in St. Louis and became active in its commercial circles as a wholesale dealer in boots and shoes. From that time forward he was well known as one of the leading representatives of mercantile interests in St. Louis and his carefully conducted business affairs brought to him a most substantial competence. After becoming an American citizen he gave his political allegiance to the whig party and manifested considerable interest in politics. Later, when the whig party passed out of existence, being largely superseded by the know-nothing party, Mr. Gauss joined the ranks of the democratic party. He was ever a man of broad and liberal views upon all vital questions and was well known for his benevolence and charity. He gave freely to aid his fellowmen and was a generous supporter of many religious movements. He never regretted his determination to come to the new world, for on this side of the Atlantic he found the opportunities which he sought and their utilization brought him notable success in a business way, while the sterling worth of his character gained him the high respect and confidence of all with whom he was associated in other relations of life. While he passed away in 1879, he is yet remembered by many of the older residents of the city and he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the history of commercial development in the middle section of the nineteenth century.

CHARLES F. GAUSS.

Charles F. Gauss had passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey when he was called to the home beyond. His span of life covered a record of intense and intelligently directed activity in business, whereby he reached a place of prominence in the commercial circles of the city and in the regard of his fellow townsmen. He was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, May 30, 1838, a son of Charles William Gauss, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

In his boyhood days Charles F. Gauss was a pupil in the schools of Glasgow and of Brunswick, Missouri, and later he attended the Jones Commercial College of St. Louis, thus qualifying for an active business career. The earlier period of his youth had been spent upon his father's farm and he received thorough industrial training in that connection, but he turned from agricultural life to other pursuits, being desirous of entering the commercial field. He was therefore seventeen years of age when his father brought him to St. Louis and secured for him a situation in the wholesale dry goods house of Crow, McCreery & Company. His position was a humble one—that of stock and errand boy—but his faithfulness and loyalty soon won the attention of his employers and he was highly commended by those whom he served. At the end of a year, however, he entered the employ of his father, who had removed to St. Louis and had established a wholesale boot and shoe business. Mr. Gauss became shipping clerk in his father's establishment, in which he spent two years, and then became a traveling salesman, representing the house of Beardslee Brothers. For a year he remained upon the road, gaining valuable experience and adding to his knowledge concerning the wholesale trade. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he then formed a partnership with Herman Krausse and H. A. Hunicke, organizing the firm of Krausse, Hunicke & Gauss for the conduct of a wholesale hat and cap business, for which his father furnished the major part of the capital. Mr. Krausse brought to the new undertaking wide experience in the hat trade, while the two partners associated with him possessed a splendid amount of zeal, energy and enterprise. From the beginning the new company prospered and when four years later Mr. Krausse's health failed, his interest in the company was purchased by Messrs. Gauss and Hunicke and the firm style of Gauss, Hunicke & Company was assumed. Steadily the business continued to grow and develop, resulting in a reorganization under the name of the Gauss-Hunicke Hat Company. When failing health compelled Mr. Hunicke to retire the Gauss-Shelton Hat Company succeeded to the business and maintained the high standard of commercial integrity and enterprise

that had dominated the concern from the beginning. Some years prior to the death of Mr. Gauss it was said of him: "For more than thirty-five years Mr. Gauss has been a St. Louis merchant, and the history of his business career is a record of steady progression, constantly increasing influence in commercial and financial circles, and growing usefulness as a citizen. As his fortune has grown he has become interested in various enterprises in addition to merchandising and has been called upon to fill numerous positions of trust and consequence as a corporation official. He was first a director in the old Continental Bank and later, for some years, vice president of the National Bank of the Republic. He was one of the founders also and second vice president of the Union Trust Company prior to 1894, at which time he severed his connection with that corporation. After the death of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles W. Bullen, who had been president of the National Bank of the Republic, Mr. Gauss was elected to the presidency of that institution, accepting it with the understanding that the bank should go into liquidation, and that he would only retain the position so long as it might be necessary to wind up its affairs. An arrangement for such liquidation having been made with the Laclede National Bank, he became a member of the directorate of that bank and still retains the position. He is also identified with the American Central Insurance Company as a member of its board of directors." This is indicative of the line of activity which claimed the attention and profited by the energies of Charles F. Gauss to the time of his demise. His judgment was always sound, his discrimination keen and his enterprise unfaltering.

In 1861 was celebrated the marriage of Charles F. Gauss and Miss Mary Josephine Lamoureaux and to them were born five daughters: Adele, the widow of C. W. Bullen; Emma, the wife of Samuel H. Young; Louisa, who became Mrs. L. G. Kies; Mary, the wife of J. P. Annan; and Sadie, who married F. M. Schiffmacher. The mother died in 1874 and on May 14, 1878, Mr. Gauss married Ada H. Smith, a daughter of Charles H. and Catherine B. Smith, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. There are now ten grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. On December 2, 1913, the husband and father was called to his final rest. He had been an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged also to the Mercantile Club and to the St. Louis Club. He gave his political allegiance to the democratic party from the time age conferred upon him the right of franchise until 1893, when a change in his views led him to endorse the principles of the republican party, which he then continued to support throughout his remaining days. His purposes were high, his life in all respects noble and the sterling traits of his manhood were acknowledged by all with whom he came in contact.

HON. AUGUST H. BOLTE.

Hon. August H. Bolte, who passed away on the 24th of June, 1920, was a member of the St. Louis bar and assistant counselor of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. He also figured prominently in the political history of the state as a representative of the democratic party and for four years filled the office of lieutenant governor. He was born September 3, 1854, in Franklin county, Missouri, a son of William H. Bolte, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1838 with his parents. He was then a lad of twelve years, his birth having occurred September 26, 1826. The family home was established in Franklin county, Missouri, and there the grandfather, Caspar H. Bolte, followed the occupation of farming, although he was a turner by trade. He was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Franklin county and contributed to its early development. His son, William H. Bolte, also followed farming and during the period of the Civil war he was captain of a regiment that was raised in Franklin county, remaining with it throughout the period of hostilities for home protection. He also served for two terms as public administrator of that county and there passed away in August, 1890, when sixty-four years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina C. Haase, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and came to America when a little maiden of six summers in company with her parents, who also cast in their lot among the pioneer residents of Franklin county, where her father followed farming. The death of Mrs. Bolte occurred in St. Louis in February, 1919, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-five years and ten days.

HON. AUGUST H. BOLTE

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She was the mother of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, of whom eight are living.

August H. Bolte, the eldest of the family, was educated in private, public and parochial schools in Franklin county and for a year was a pupil in a high school of St. Louis. He also spent two years in study at the Northwestern College at Watertown, Wisconsin, and in preparation for a professional career entered the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in April, 1875. His early life to the age of sixteen years was spent upon the home farm and after his graduation from the law school he entered upon active practice in Union, Franklin county, there remaining until 1907. He was admitted to the state bar in the spring of 1875 and thus for forty-five years was a representative of the legal profession in this state. He belonged to the American Bar Association and to the Missouri State Bar Association. At the outset of his career he recognized that industry is just as essential in law practice as in commercial or industrial pursuits and he always displayed the utmost thoroughness in the preparation of his cases, while his analytical mind was manifest in his logical deductions and clear reasoning.

Mr. Bolte also became a well known factor in democratic circles in the state and did much to further the interests of his party. In November, 1880, he was elected probate judge and so served until January, 1894. He was prosecuting attorney from January, 1894, until 1897 and in 1896 was elected lieutenant governor of Missouri, filling the office for four years. His opinions long carried weight in the councils of his party and contributed to shaping the policy and directing the destiny of the commonwealth.

On the 26th of December, 1881, Mr. Bolte was married to Miss Christina C. Arand, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Christopher Arand. Mrs. Bolte passed away in St. Louis, September 13, 1909. They are survived by two daughters, Adele M. and Clara I.

During the war period Mr. Bolte served on the legal advisory board of the thirteenth ward and otherwise maintained a most helpful attitude in regard to war activities. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and at the time of his demise was serving as president of the board of the Church of the Messiah. From early manhood he has been a deep student of vital public questions and had manifested the keenest interest in all those problems which affect the welfare of community, commonwealth and country. His standards were high and he ever kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age regarding the great sociological, economic and political problems before the country.

DAVIS MOREHEAD PINKERTON.

For twenty years Davis Morehead Pinkerton has been an outstanding figure in the banking circles of Kansas City, being now vice president of the Gate City National Bank. Consecutive advancement along the line of orderly progression, with a thorough mastery of each task and of the problems presented, has brought him to his present position; yet it would be but to give an impartial and one-sided view of him if he were mentioned solely as a successful banker. With broad vision as to the possibilities and values of life, he is continually laboring to promote intellectual and moral progress and has done most effective work in those fields.

Mr. Pinkerton was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, August 29, 1866. His father, Collin M. Pinkerton, was a native of Norfolk, Virginia, and in childhood accompanied his parents to Kentucky, the family home being established in a pioneer district. As the years passed he took up merchandising and following his removal to Missouri engaged in farming. He was a most active member of the Christian church and an equally exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He married Louisa F. Davis, who was born at Midway, Kentucky, at which place their marriage was celebrated. The death of Collin M. Pinkerton occurred in 1911 and thus passed away one whose influence had been a potent element for good in the community in which he lived.

Davis M. Pinkerton is one of a family of four children, two of whom are living. He attended the district schools of Saline county, Missouri, to the age of sixteen years and then became a student in the University of Missouri. He initiated his business

career in connection with the grain trade, first in the employ of others, while later he engaged in the business on his own account for two years. Afterward turning his attention to banking, he became one of the organizers and the cashier of a bank at Blackburn, Missouri, and then seeking the still broader field offered in the city, he came to Kansas City in 1900 and for five years was connected with the State Bank of Kansas City as cashier. Feeling that his experience justified his engaging in business on his own account, he organized the Gate City Bank, which was nationalized in 1909 and of which he is the vice president. He has been most active in shaping the policy and directing the development of the institution, which is recognized as one of the strong financial concerns of the city, enjoying a constantly increasing business because it is a recognized fact that the policy of the bank is to safeguard most carefully the interests of its depositors.

In 1886 Mr. Pinkerton was married to Miss Ollie P. Parsons, who was born at Sweet Springs, Missouri, daughter of William Parsons, one of the old-time residents of Brownsville, Missouri. Three children have been born of this marriage: Hugh M., twenty-seven years of age, who was with the United States army, serving with the rank of major in the Eighty-ninth Division in France and afterward with the army of occupation in Germany; William P., who enlisted in the officers' training camp and became a captain, being in the same regiment as his brother and taking part in the same battles, both still over there; and Avey L., at home.

Mr. Pinkerton is a member of the Commercial Club of Kansas City and is keenly interested in all those forces which make for the upbuilding and progress of the community. He belongs as well to the Missouri Bankers Association and he is a Mason, having membership in Temple Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Marshall, Missouri, while in the York Rite he has attained the Knight Templar degree and in the Scottish Rite the fourteenth degree. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party, and while he has never sought or desired political office, he has rendered valuable public service to city and commonwealth in various connections. He is now president of the board of education in Kansas City, having served as a member thereof for six years and for two years as its president, in which connection he has given his time unsparingly to this work. He takes deep interest in philanthropic and religious activities and holds membership in the Independence Boulevard Christian church, of which he is serving as chairman of the board. He is very active in everything pertaining to the different branches of church work and those who know him say of him that he is charitable to a fault. He has been characterized as a man of good judgment, splendid poise and a wealth of good fellowship.

JAMES M. BLOODWORTH.

James M. Bloodworth, manager of the St. Louis department of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Griffin, Georgia, April 30, 1871, a son of the late James M. Bloodworth, who was a native of Georgia and was a descendant of an old Virginia family of English lineage. He was a successful cotton merchant and was also a prominent figure in connection with civic affairs and the public life of his state, giving his allegiance to the democratic party. He wedded Mary E. Bonnell, a native of Georgia and of English lineage. Their family numbered eleven children, five sons and six daughters, eight of whom have passed away, while those still living are: Mrs. L. E. Raynor, of Macon, Georgia; Mrs. J. H. Richardson, living at Norwood, Ohio; and James M.

The last named was educated in private schools of his native city and in his boyhood days he started out in the business world as an employe in a retail shoe store in Atlanta. In the same line of business he later engaged on his own account in that city and from 1894 until 1898 conducted one of the leading shoe stores in Atlanta. He then sold his business and became traveling representative for the Kuppendorf-Dittman Company of Cincinnati, representing that house upon the road from 1898 until 1902. During the succeeding ten years he was with the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati and on the expiration of that period removed to St. Louis to assume the management at this point of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. He has since been at the head of the St. Louis office and has developed a splendid department here. He has a compre-

hensive knowledge of life insurance and is a most enthusiastic, industrious and capable business man, possessing the highest ideals of justice and fair play.

On the 27th of June, 1894, Mr. Bloodworth was married in Atlanta to Miss Annie Laurie Brown, a native of Georgia and a daughter of E. V. and Virginia Brown. The children of this marriage are: E. Carlton, who was born in Atlanta, Georgia, December 8, 1895; Annie Laurie, born at Atlanta, June 6, 1898; and James M., born in Norwood, Ohio, November 3, 1904.

During the World war Mr. Bloodworth served as one of the Four Minute speakers and was also a team captain in connection with the sale of Liberty bonds in each drive. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party and while residing in Norwood, Ohio, he was a member of the board of sinking fund trustees. He is a member and president of the Salesmanship Club of St. Louis, is a member and a director of the Optimists Club and belongs to the Advertisers Club, the Ridgedale Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce, while his religious faith is manifest in his connection with the Immanuel Baptist church. He has taken an active and helpful part in church and club work and has been particularly earnest in his support of organizations and plans for the upbuilding of his city. His philanthropic and religious activities are of a rare type and of a most conscientious nature and at all times his efforts have been successful as to results. He reads widely, thinks deeply and possesses an excellent memory and while not an orator, he speaks clearly, concisely and forcefully upon any subject in which he is keenly interested. There is no doubt as to his standing and position concerning any question of vital importance to the welfare and progress of the community.

JOSEPH SCOTT BROOKS.

Admitted to the bar in 1878, Joseph Scott Brooks has engaged continuously in the practice of law since 1879 and on the 15th of April, 1880, became a representative of the legal profession in Kansas City. He was born at Paris, Kentucky, August 16, 1856. His father, Samuel Brooks, was also a native of Kentucky and was a son of Abijah Brooks, who was born in Massachusetts but removed to Kentucky in early life, becoming one of the pioneer residents of that state. Samuel Brooks devoted his life to the occupation of farming and always remained a resident of Kentucky. He was a consistent member of the Christian church and passed away in that faith August 4, 1875. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elvira Scott, departed this life in December, 1889. Their family numbered three children, of whom two are living, the sister being Mrs. Benjamin Woodford, who is a resident of Paris, Kentucky.

It was in private schools of his native city that Joseph S. Brooks began his education, which he later continued in the University of Kentucky at Lexington. At length he determined upon the practice of law as a life work and with that end in view he entered Washington and Lee University, where he prepared for the bar, being graduated in 1879 with the LL. B. degree. On the 14th of December, 1878, however, he was admitted to practice upon examination before the court of appeals. Opening an office in his native city, he followed his profession there for a year and then on the 15th of April, 1880, removed to Kansas City, where he has since practiced alone. While he has successfully tried some criminal cases, he has continued in the general practice of law and for the past twenty years his practice has been mostly in appellate courts and largely in connection with very important civil litigation, which he has handled most capably. He is an astute lawyer of wide reading, possessing comprehensive knowledge of legal principles, and the nature of the law cases entrusted to his care ranks him with the able members of the profession practicing at the Kansas City bar. In 1884 he served as assistant prosecuting attorney. Throughout the years of his connection with the Kansas City bar he has been accorded a large clientage that has connected him with much important litigation and the court records bear testimony to his ability and success in the many favorable verdicts which he has won for his clients. He belongs to the Kansas City, the Missouri and the American Bar Associations.

In 1911 Mr. Brooks was married to Mrs. Sarah Gerish, nee Sarah Stearns, of

Buffalo, New York. He has always been a lover of literature and a reader of the best books. He belongs to the City Club. He is widely recognized as a good lawyer, an accomplished gentleman and in every way trustworthy, the innate refinement of his nature being at all times manifest.

LON O. HOCKER.

Stimulated by his awakened interest in the law while serving as a stenographer in a law office, Lon O. Hocker entered upon preparation for the profession and since 1894, or for more than a quarter of a century, has been a well known representative of the bar, displaying special professional skill in the work of the courts. He was born in Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, November 21, 1873, and is a son of James E. Hocker, a native of Kentucky and a representative of an old Kentucky family of Dutch descent. The founder of this branch of the family came to America at the time of William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. During the greater part of his life James E. Hocker engaged in mercantile pursuits and through the Civil war he served in the Confederate army under General Morgan. He married Katherine S. Railey, a native of Louisiana and a representative of an old Kentucky family of English lineage, first founded on American soil in Virginia. The great-grandmother in that line was a Mayo, likewise connected with an old historic family of the south. It was during the Civil war period that Mrs. James E. Hocker, then a young girl, came to Missouri, becoming a resident of Cass county, where she was reared, educated and married. Five children were born of this union, of whom four died in infancy, leaving Lon O. as the only survivor. The parents are now residents of Sweet Springs, Saline county, Missouri.

It was there that Lon O. Hocker was reared and in the public schools received his education to the age of sixteen years, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and obtained a position as a stenographer. While thus employed he studied law in the office of R. O. Boggess, a well known and prominent attorney of Kansas City, who was his uncle. He remained there for a year, after which he returned to Harrisonville, Missouri, and entered the law office of the Hon. Robert T. Railey, now one of the supreme court commissioners of Missouri at Jefferson City. In 1894 Mr. Hocker was admitted to the bar at Harrisonville, being licensed to practice before the state supreme court, and on the 28th of November, 1910, he was licensed to practice before the United States supreme court. He entered upon the active work of the profession at Harrisonville as an assistant to his uncle and in the fall of 1895 came to St. Louis where he entered the office of Bogle, Priest & Lehmann, there remaining until the fall of 1902, when he formed a partnership with the late William C. Jones and James C. Jones under the firm style of Jones, Jones & Hocker. He is now associated with James C. Jones, with whom the partnership has been maintained since the death of the latter's father. In his law practice Mr. Hocker has always specialized in the work of the courts and he possesses a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work. Moreover, he brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rare gifts, "eloquence of language and a strong personality." An earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character and a thorough grasp of the law, with ability to apply its principles accurately are factors in his effectiveness as an advocate.

On the 15th of June, 1914, Mr. Hocker was married to Miss Mary Norris Berry, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Edward A. Berry. They have become the parents of three sons: Edward Berry, Lon and Marion Blackwell, the last mentioned bearing the name of the maternal grandmother. Mrs. Hocker is keenly interested in child welfare work in St. Louis and has done most effective service in this connection. When the city was awakened to the need of protecting and developing the child, John Schmol, director of public welfare in St. Louis, recognizing that eight baby clinics should be established at a cost of a thousand dollars each but recognizing also that the city did not have the funds to meet this, went to the welfare committee of the mayor's reconstruction committee and asked the chairman, Mrs. L. O. Hocker, if she could not find big and public-spirited men and women to donate the money for the purpose. Mrs. Hocker consented to make the effort, with the result that she soon returned with the needed eight thousand dollars,

LON O. HOCKER

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and when the clinics were established and the donors turned over the keys of the new clinics to the city council Mrs. Hocker said: "There is one strong conviction in me and I am sure that this same conviction is also in you. My conviction is that the meaning of our democracy is that every boy and every girl should have an equal chance for education, no matter whether they were born rich or poor. Every little girl and every little boy has a right to be physically perfect, and the child born in the slums has just as good a right to a healthy manhood or a healthy womanhood as the child born in luxurious surroundings. If, at the end of my life, I shall know that the city of St. Louis has taken steps to give every child a chance to play, to grow up and make an honest and good living, I shall be glad and satisfied." In other splendid charitable and civic work Mr. and Mrs. Hocker are keenly and helpfully interested.

Politically Mr. Hocker is a republican but has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association and that he is appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in his connection with the Noonday, Sunset Hill Country and Normandie Clubs. During the war period he served on the legal advisory board of the twenty-eighth ward. A review of his life indicates the fact that it has been personal effort, laudable ambition and indefatigable energy that have brought him to his present position in the front rank of the able lawyers of St. Louis, where for a quarter of a century he has successfully practiced.

THOMAS WILLIAM WHITE.

Thomas William White, of St. Louis, prominent member of the bar, who specializes in the practice of corporation and commercial law, was born August 2, 1883, in the city which is yet his home, and comes of English, Scotch and Welsh ancestry, tracing his lineage back to William White, who, emigrating from England about the time of the establishment of the American republic, took up his abode in Georgia. He afterward became a pioneer of Hernando, Mississippi, and his son, Colonel Thomas W. White, was commander of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment during the Civil war. A graduate of the University of Georgia, he afterward pursued a law course at Harvard with the class of 1846 under Simon Greenleaf and the years of his practice established him as one of the eminent members of the bar in the south. He was a personal friend of Jefferson Davis, J. Q. C. Lamar, Grover Cleveland, Sénator J. Z. George and others who have figured prominently in connection with national history. He married Miss Barbara Meriwether, a native of Georgia and a direct descendant of the Meriwether family of Virginia which is of Welsh extraction. The death of Colonel White occurred at Hernando, Mississippi, in 1889.

His son and namesake, Thomas W. White, father of Thomas W. White of St. Louis, was born in Hernando, Mississippi, and took up the business of brick manufacturing. He was graduated from the University of Georgia and became a man of prominence and influence in the community in which he resided. His last years were spent in Memphis, Tennessee. He passed away January 14, 1901, at Hernando, Mississippi, while visiting his old home. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Marion C. Carpenter, was born in St. Louis in 1859 and was a daughter of James M. and Caroline (Clarkson) Carpenter, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia, Mrs. Carpenter being the granddaughter of General Payne, who served on Washington's staff in the Revolutionary war. James M. Carpenter was a real estate operator of considerable prominence in St. Louis.

Well deserved fame and success have come to Thomas William White, of St. Louis, in the practice of law, for which he early qualified after completing his elementary studies in public and private schools of Memphis, Tennessee, his academic work in a collegiate preparatory school and his college course in the University of Mississippi, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same year he returned to St. Louis, his native city, and matriculated in the St. Louis Law School, a department of Washington University, where he completed his course in 1905, winning the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He has since pursued a special course in the Harvard law school, where he remained

for a year. In July, 1906, he entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession in the office of S. W. Fordyce, Jr., and on the 2d of January, 1908, the present firm of Fordyce, Holliday & White was organized. They engage in general civil law practice but specialize in commercial and corporation law and their clientage is of a most extensive and important character. Mr. White possesses a keen, analytical mind and prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care. One who has watched his professional career from the beginning speaks of him as "a stickler for facts, which restricts oratorical imagination to a great extent." His clear presentation of his cause and his correct application of the points at issue are strong factors in his growing success.

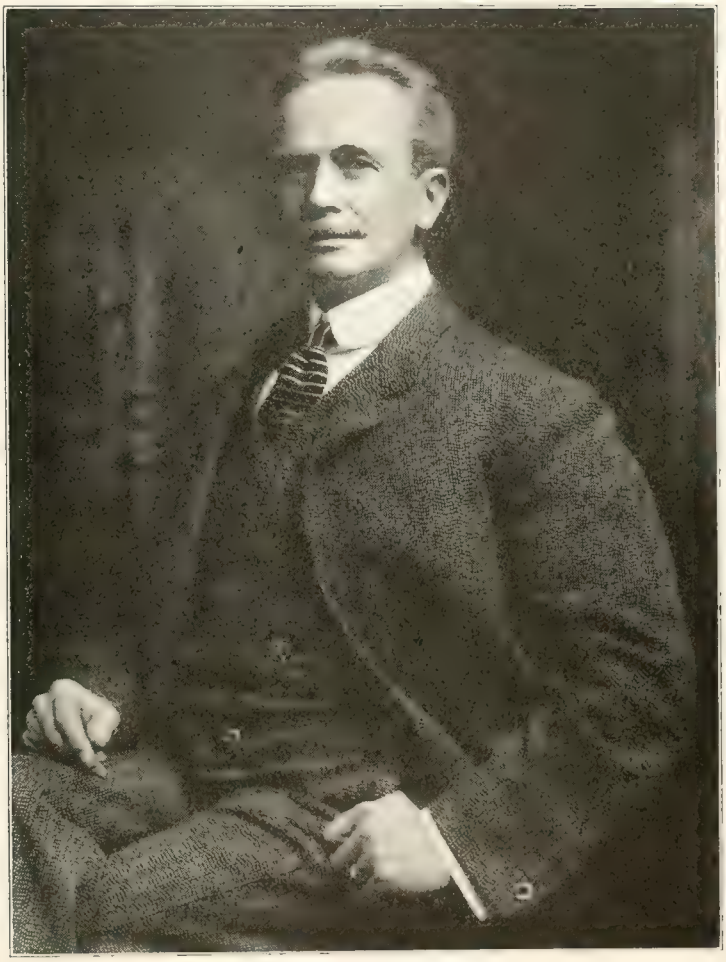
On the 2d of June, 1910, in St. Louis, Mr. White was married to Miss Mary Humphreys Weisiger, a grand-daughter of Judge Humphreys, of Clarksville, Tennessee, and they have one child, Thomas William White, Jr., born June 13, 1918.

Mr. White is of the Presbyterian faith and has been closely connected with various activities of the church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is identified with several of the leading social organizations of St. Louis, including the Noonday Club, the St. Louis Country Club and the Harvard Club. He is also connected with Sigma Chi, a college fraternity, and Phi Delta Phi, a college law fraternity. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, to the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Somewhat conservative, he is a man of indomitable will power, of ceaseless energy and strong convictions, with wide knowledge of affairs in general, giving his spare time to Biblical investigation and study of the sciences, history and the classics.

WILLIAM ALBERT STICKNEY.

A forceful figure in the business world was William Albert Stickney, who became one of the most widely known wholesale cigar dealers of the United States, developing in St. Louis a business of very substantial proportions. He came of New England ancestry and was a representative of the eighth generation of the Stickney family in the new world. The ancestral line is traced back to William Stickney, who came from England prior to 1650 and first settled in Boston, while subsequently he removed to Rowley, Massachusetts. Abraham Stickney, of the third generation in direct line of descent, served in the colonial wars as an ensign in the regiment commanded by Colonel Eleazer Tyng in 1757. His son Abraham was a lieutenant under three commands in the Revolutionary war, from 1776 until 1778, and it was by reason of this that William Albert Stickney held membership with the Society of Colonial Wars and with the Sons of the Revolution. His parents were Dr. Augustus G. and Louise (Wilson) Stickney.

William Albert Stickney was born at West Townsend, Massachusetts, August 5, 1844, and in that locality was reared and educated. In 1862, when eighteen years of age, he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment of Boston, where he was employed for two years. About that time the last call for troops for service in the Civil war was made and he enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, serving with that command until after the close of the war. Following his discharge he went to New York city, where he became identified with the line of business in which he was so signally successful. He familiarized himself with every detail of cigar manufacturing and in 1872 he came west to establish a wholesale cigar house in the Mississippi valley. St. Louis was chosen as a suitable location, and with somewhat limited capital but with thorough knowledge of the tobacco trade and especially that branch which includes the importation, manufacture and sale of cigars, he established business and as the years passed developed his interests until he was at the head of a most extensive enterprise, conducted under the name of the William A. Stickney Cigar Company. His trade radius was much broader than that covered by many other lines centering in St. Louis and at length he found himself at the head of the largest jobbing house in the cigar trade in the United States, while at the same time he enjoyed an unassailable reputation for the high character of his business methods and his thorough reliability in all transactions. A branch house was opened and maintained in Kansas City, also at Denver and Salt Lake City, the trade being controlled directly from the St. Louis house, while through the branch houses the business was extended



WILLIAM A. STICKNEY

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throughout all the southern and Gulf states, westward to the Pacific coast and northward to the Canadian line. Many of the brands of cigars, like the Chancellor, Security and Preferencia, have become known as standard throughout the entire country, while the house o'ertopped all others in the large importation of fine cigars in the United States.

Mr. Stickney was a man of unfeigned cordiality, social by nature and exceedingly popular wherever he was known. He was especially welcomed in the circles of the Mercantile, University and other clubs in which he held membership and he was also prominently known in the leading fraternal orders.

In 1873 Mr. Stickney was married to Miss Millicent M. Taylor, of Covington, Kentucky, and they became the parents of four children: Albert Taylor, now of the Stickney-Holscher Cigar Company of St. Louis; Stewart Grosvenor, who is with A. G. Edwards & Sons, bond brokers of St. Louis; William Arthur, also with A. G. Edwards & Sons; and Mildred, the wife of Orion J. Willis, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Stickney was one of the most active women in war work in St. Louis. She was chosen chairman of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League and for twenty-three months devoted her entire time to the work. She sold her handsome home on Westmoreland Place to be free from household responsibilities and took an apartment in the St. Regis Apartments that she might give undivided attention to the needs and comforts of the boys in the navy. The work was most thoroughly systematized under her direction and through the organization in twenty-three months were sent out almost twenty-eight thousand knitted garments, more than ten thousand three hundred comfort kits, nine thousand three hundred and fifty-two housewives and nine thousand four hundred and thirty-six miscellaneous articles. The total receipts of the organization in cash were forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and when the work closed there was a balance of four hundred and fifty dollars in the treasury. In the management of all this Mrs. Stickney displayed marked executive and administrative ability. In the days when the country is not facing such a crisis as it did in the World war, Mrs. Stickney is particularly a home woman, her devotion to her family being her first interest—a devotion which was thoroughly shared by Mr. Stickney, who found the keenest happiness in providing for the members of his own household. At the same time he was recognized as a leader in the leading clubs of the city and as a dynamic force in business circles—one in whose career there was not a single esoteric phase and whose example may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others. His demise occurred on the 4th of July, 1913.

LAWRENCE EUSTACE LEAVER.

Lawrence Eustace Leaver, who since May, 1918, has been superintendent of the schools of Laddonia, Missouri, was born on a farm five miles north of Cuba, this state, on the 4th of January, 1894, and is a son of Joseph O. and Clara C. Leaver. The Leaver family came to Missouri from New York at a very early period in the development of this state and was identified with the pioneer progress of Missouri.

Lawrence E. Leaver, after attending the high school at Steelville, Missouri, became a student in the State Teachers College at Springfield and still later matriculated in the University of Missouri, thus being qualified by liberal educational training for the profession which he has made his life work. He taught his first school at Jake Prairie, Missouri, this being a rural school which brought him a salary of thirty-seven dollars and a half per month. For four years he continued teaching in the rural schools and for five years has been superintendent of town schools, being called to his present position in May, 1918. According to public opinion he has done excellent work as superintendent of the schools of Laddonia, having introduced various progressive measures, while his own zeal and interest in the work is an inspiration to pupils and teachers.

On the 20th of June, 1914, at Steelville, Missouri, Mr. Leaver was married to Miss Florence B. England, daughter of W. U. England, whose ancestors were early settlers of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Leaver now have an interesting little daughter, Alma Florence.

Mr. Leaver's political belief is that of the republican party. He belongs to both the Congregational and Presbyterian churches and his wife is a member of the Congregational church. They are much interested in the moral progress of the community and Mr. Leaver is a supporter of all those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the advancement of the best interests of the district in which he resides.

JOHN LAWRENCE MAURAN.

The positions to which John Lawrence Mauran has been called in connection with his profession gave him classification with the eminent architects of America. Since 1893 he has made his home in St. Louis but through the intervening period has done much important professional work in other cities of the country. Born in Providence, Rhode Island, on the 19th of November, 1866, he is a son of Frank and Mary Louise (Nichols) Mauran. He supplemented his early education, acquired in the public schools, by study in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, having early given evidence of the trend of his tastes and talents. He was for four years a student in Boston and then went abroad for further study and travel in Europe, where he spent the years 1889 and 1890, gaining much valuable knowledge concerning the finest types of architecture in the old world.

Following his return to the United States, Mr. Mauran spent two years in the office of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston and was then sent by them to Chicago, where he worked on the plans of the Chicago Public Library and the Chicago Art Institute, two of the finest buildings in that city. He then became a representative of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge at St. Louis in 1893 and was afterward admitted to a partnership in their St. Louis business. In 1900, however, he withdrew from that connection and was joined by Ernest John Russell and Edward Garden in organizing the firm of Mauran, Russell & Garden, which in 1911, through a change in the personnel, became Mauran, Russell & Crowell. The high standing of the firm is indicated in the fact that they have been the architects of the St. Louis Union Trust Company building, the new Bank of Commerce, the Butler Brothers buildings at St. Louis and Dallas, the Railway Exchange, the St. Louis Country Club, the St. Louis Skin and Cancer and the Children's Hospitals of St. Louis and others of the finest structures of the city. They were also architects for the Galvez Hotel at Galveston, Texas, and the Rice Hotel at Houston, Texas. Mr. Mauran most carefully prepared for his profession, of which he has ever remained a discriminating student, and his close application and tireless energy have been the basic elements in his growing success—a success that has made his name known in professional connections throughout the country.

In 1899 Mr. Mauran was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Chapman, a daughter of J. G. Chapman, of St. Louis. While his profession has made constant demands upon his attention, he has found time for cooperation in those interests which tend to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and in those interests which have cultural value and constitute a strong uplift force in the lives of men. He was for nine years, beginning with 1909, a director of the Skin and Cancer Hospital of St. Louis, has been a member of the advisory board of the Home for the Friendless since 1912 and has been connected with many of the organizations which feature prominently in the civic life of St. Louis. He served from 1906 until 1918 as a member of the public library board, has been a director of the Mercantile Library since 1906 and was its president in 1908-9, was a member of the board of control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts from 1906 until 1910, was appointed chairman of the public buildings commission in 1904 and was president of the St. Louis Grand Opera Company from 1910 until 1912. Three years later he served as chairman of the "Made in St. Louis" Carnival. In 1908 he was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the Fine Arts Commission. In 1904 he had served as the United States delegate to the Sixth International Congress of Architects. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, was secretary of the St. Louis chapter from 1900 until 1902, and afterward its president. In 1913 he was elected treasurer of the American Institute of Architects and in 1916 he became president and was reelected to that office in 1917.

Mr. Mauran's political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1908

he was a presidential elector. His religious faith is that of the Unitarian Society and he has been president of the board of trustees of the Church of the Messiah since 1900. He is likewise a member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. The breadth of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the New England Society of St. Louis, of which he was elected president in 1913; is a member of the Academy of Science; the Missouri Historical Society; the American Civic Association; the American Forestry Association and of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he was vice president in 1916. In the same year he was made vice president of the American Unitarian Association and still serves. With the advent of America into the World war he took a most active and helpful part in promoting the interests of the government, and is a member of the executive committee of the St. Louis chapter of the American Red Cross and a member of the sub-committee on industrial safety of the war industries board. He is well known in club circles, belonging to the Round Table, of which he was chairman of the executive committee from 1906 until 1911 and again in 1916; to the St. Louis Club, of which he was vice president in 1917-18; the Racquet Club; the University Club, of which he was secretary in 1896 and vice president in 1912; the Noonday Club, of which he was president in 1904; the City Club; the Country Club, of which he was a director from 1908 until 1912; the Florissant Valley Club, of which he was president from 1907 until 1909; the Architectural Club; the Technology Club, of which he has been president since 1913; the Commercial Club of St. Louis; the Tavern Club of Boston; the St. Anthony and Technology Clubs of New York; and the Cosmos Club of Washington. While he has attained the height in his profession, he is one who has ever been vitally interested in life and in the great political, economic and sociological problems of the country, by reason of which he has allied himself with those forces which are constantly seeking the uplift and betterment of humanity and the advancement of the world's standards.

HENRY L. ARNOLD.

Henry L. Arnold, who has continued in the general practice of law as a successful attorney of Kansas City and who is now filling the office of United States commissioner, was born in Laconia, Harrison county, Indiana, May 11, 1858, his parents being John and Caroline (Herndon) Arnold, the former a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in Kentucky. The father went to Indiana when fourteen years of age. He became a wagon-maker with the firm of Huston Brothers at Rising Sun, Indiana, and subsequently removed to Harrison county, Indiana. There he built and operated the first steam sawmill in the county and he afterward owned and conducted a large wagon shop at Valley City, Indiana. He was very active in all affairs for the upbuilding and progress of his community and he gave his political support first to the whig party and after its dissolution to the republican party.

Henry L. Arnold attended the public schools and the township high school in Harrison county, Indiana, and displayed special aptitude in his studies, so that at an early age he began teaching in the village school of New Amsterdam. Later he attended the normal school at Ladoga, Indiana, and was afterward a student in the Central Normal College at Danville, from which he was graduated. In the winter he taught at Carmi, Illinois, and became a student in the Southern Illinois State Normal University, where he was a student teacher. He was graduated from that institution in 1880, with the Bachelor of Science degree, and later taught school at Vienna, Illinois, until 1887, when he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington for the study of law and won his LL. B. degree in 1888. He next entered the government service through appointment of President Harrison, and in November, 1890, after special examination, was sent to Minneapolis, Minnesota, representing the United States pension bureau, as special investigator of criminal acts.

In the following year Secretary of the Interior Cornelius M. Bliss made him a member of the commission of inspectors in charge of criminal operations of a pension attorney at Lime Springs, Iowa, the investigation resulting in the finding

of forgery and fraud on the part of the pension attorney. In 1895 Mr. Arnold was transferred to Kansas City, where he remained until November 1, 1911. After twenty-one years' connection with the department he resigned and opened a law office in Kansas City for private practice, becoming associated with the firm of Holmes, Holmes & Page. On the 3d of November, 1919, he was appointed United States commissioner by Federal Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, and is now filling that position. He continues in the general practice of law, with offices in the Rialto building. He has never specialized in any particular branch of the profession, but has displayed ability along various lines of law practice and enjoys the confidence and esteem of clients and contemporaries alike. He is recognized as a man of honor and strict integrity and to these qualities he adds an exceptionally pleasing personality. He inspires confidence, deserves and gets it. In his law practice he readily perceives the truth and recognizes the facts and the law applicable thereto and in his presentation of a cause is direct and to the point, being, moreover, a logical and convincing speaker.

Mr. Arnold is a republican in his political views and was twice nominated for judge of one of the divisions of the circuit court, always running ahead of his ticket—a fact which indicates his personal popularity—although he has failed of election because of the large normal democratic majority in this district. In 1920 he was a candidate for the Kansas City court of appeals, receiving the support of his party at the primary without soliciting a single vote in a district comprising forty-seven counties. Aside from his professional interests he is a stockholder in the Morris Plan Bank.

In 1891 Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Annette T. Richards, of Leavenworth, Kansas, a daughter of B. S. Richards, who is engaged in business as a manufacturer and wholesale dealer of harness and numbered as a very prominent citizen of Leavenworth. Mrs. Arnold passed away December 28, 1918. She was devoted to her home and was very active in the work of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Arnold is an interested and active member of St. Paul's Episcopal church and his philanthropic and benevolent projects are limited only by his financial ability. He is a lover of music and in early life was for eight years a member of St. Paul's choir. He is well versed in the works of Shakespeare and is the author of several productions in the line of fiction. He belongs to the University Club, the Kansas City Country Club and is an active member of the Shawnee Heights Golf & Country Club. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree and is a Knights Templar, and a Shriner. He was made a Mason when twenty-two years of age. He is not fond of society in the usually accepted sense of the term but has a warm place in his affections for his multitude of friends. Whole-souled, possessing a genial nature, he has in high degree that quality which for want of a better term has been called personal magnetism. A prominent resident of Kansas City said of him: "To know Henry L. Arnold is to know a real man."

ROY B. THOMSON.

Roy B. Thomson, a partner in one of the strongest law firms of Kansas City, that of Warner, Dean, Langworthy, Thomson & Williams, was born in Versailles, Kentucky, November 17, 1881, his parents being Albert W. and Inez (Wilson) Thomson, who were also natives of Kentucky, the former born in Clark county and the latter in Versailles. The father was a farmer and commission merchant, buying and handling tobacco on commission. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Christian church. The father died November 17, 1899, and the mother passed away February 12, 1915. Their family numbered four children, of whom one died in infancy, while a sister, Virginia, has also passed away. The brother of Mr. Thomson, Harrison Thomson, is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is at the head of a large breakfast food manufacturing company.

Roy B. Thomson pursued his course in a preparatory school at Versailles, Kentucky, and then entered Tulane University at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he won his Bachelor of Science degree as a member of the class of 1903. He afterward attended the University of Virginia and gained his LL. B. degree in 1905. The

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following year he was admitted to the bar in Kansas City, where he has since engaged in active practice. He was at first associated with the firm of Porterfield & Conrad, up to the time of Judge Porterfield's elevation to the bench. Subsequently he practiced with the firm of Sebree, Conrad & Wendorff until 1912, when he was admitted to a partnership in that firm, and later was a partner in the firm of Dethridge, Guthrie & Thomson, so continuing until July, 1917, when he entered into his present partnership relations with a firm that maintains a place in the foremost rank of the legal profession in Kansas City. He is a successful lawyer, well endowed with all those qualities which are requisite to advancement at the bar—a keen, rapid, logical mind plus the business sense and a capacity for earnest work and close application, combined with comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence.

On the 15th of November, 1913, Mr. Thomson was married to Miss Beulah Corbett, who was born in Rochester, New York, a dauhgter of W. M. Corbett, president of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company. They have two sons: Albert W., born May 26, 1915; and William C., born April 30, 1916.

Mr. Thomson is a member of the University Club and of two Greek letter fraternities, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the law fraternity, Phi Delta Phi. He is an interested member of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and he is now filling the office of United States commissioner for western Missouri. He also holds the chair of international law in the Kansas City School of Law. His broad humanitarianism is manifest in many tangible ways, including his active service as a director of the Kansas City Association for the Blind. He belongs to the Christian church and is constantly bringing its principles into active play in all of his relations with his fellowmen. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He is connected with the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations and is widely recognized as a successful lawyer and popular citizen.

HENRY MARTYN BLOSSOM.

Henry Martyn Blossom, of St. Louis, who passed away August 1, 1917, was a man whose contribution to the world's work was of very tangible and definite character. He became a prominent and influential figure in insurance circles and did much to systematize and develop the business as a whole. At the same time he was keenly interested in all those forces which make for the uplift and culture of the individual and of the community and there are many lives over whom his example and his words of wisdom have had marked effect.

A native of New York, Mr. Blossom was born in Madison in 1883, his parents being Rufus and Tirza (Farnsworth) Blossom, while his ancestral history was one of long connection with New England, the line being traced back to colonial days. Rufus Blossom was born in eastern Massachusetts and removed from New England to the Empire state, while in later life he established his home in the middle west, passing away in St. Louis at an advanced age. For several years the family resided in Indiana before coming to Missouri and it was in that state that Mrs. Blossom died.

The youthful days of Henry M. Blossom were largely devoted to the acquirement of a public school education in New York and before coming west he was offered the editorship of one of the leading papers in the college town of Hamilton, New York. However, he preferred to enter the river transportation business with his elder brother, Chalmers Dwight Blossom, who had preceded him to St. Louis. That was before the era of railroad building to any great extent throughout the middle west and the broad rivers constituted the highways of travel. Steamboats were so sumptuously equipped as to be termed "floating palaces" and it was with this kind of transportation that Mr. Blossom became connected. He accepted a position in 1852 and a few years later purchased his brother's interest in a boat, thus becoming part owner and first clerk of the Polar Star. Later he was similarly interested in the Morning Star and still later in the Hiawatha. Just prior to the Civil war he gave up steamboating to turn his attention to the insurance business, with which he was identified to the time of his death. He was first officially connected with the Globe Mutual Insurance Company, a local corporation, as its secretary, and so remained until the time of the Chicago fire. He afterward acted

as agent for other companies and began the development of his business, which by careful control and sound judgment grew into one of the great insurance agencies of the west, Mr. Blossom acting as representative of many foreign as well as domestic companies. He had formed a wide acquaintance during his connection with steamboat interests and his unfailing courtesy, his intelligence and geniality had made him very popular and gained him many friends, who extended their patronage to him after he entered the field of insurance. He was the well known author of many of the fundamental maxims and principles now incorporated into the governing laws of fire insurance associations throughout the country, some of which at their first proclamation were deemed fairly startling in their scope and effect. His trenchant pen has given to the literature of insurance some of its most salient features and he often appeared by request before various organized bodies of insurance men in the discussion of matters affecting their business.

Mr. Blossom returned to his old home in New York for his bride after having resided in the west for but a brief period. He wedded Miss Susan Howe Brigham, daughter of Salmon Brigham, a well known leather manufacturer and a man of prominence in the east. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters. The eldest, Edmund Dwight, is engaged in the insurance business in St. Louis. The second son, Russell, died six months after his mother's death, in August, 1896. The third son, Henry M. Blossom, Jr., became prominently known as an author, librettist and playwright. He sprang into fame as the author of the play Checkers, which was dramatized from his widely read story of that title. He was also the author of the Yankee Consul, in which Raymond Hitchcock starred; Mlle. Modiste and The Prima Donna, written for Fritzi Scheff; the Red Mill, written for Montgomery and Stone, comedians; and The Only Girl and many other operas. All of these productions met with phenomenal success, the author being recognized as a young man of exceptional ability and talent, with a clear perception of enlightened public taste and of the best dramatic and operatic forms. His death occurred March 23, 1919. The daughters are: May, who is the wife of Thomas Chandler Kimber, of St. Louis; and Susan Sumner, residing at No. 5617 Cabanne avenue, in St. Louis.

Mr. Blossom had been a resident of St. Louis for only a brief period before he had become recognized as a leading and representative business man and citizen. He cooperated most heartily, actively and helpfully in various phases of public improvement and progress and gave his allegiance to all those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He was a member of the St. Louis and Mercantile Clubs and one of the charter members of the Noonday Club. His greatest activity outside of business, however, was perhaps in support of the Presbyterian church. He manifested a most helpful interest in all branches of the church work and for more than a quarter of a century was one of the elders and for more than four decades a member of the board of trustees. His musical talent was manifest, too, in his direction of the choir. He was keenly interested in art, literature and all those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and for the benefit of mankind. He was a man who united the intensely practical with high ideality. The simplicity and beauty of his daily life, as seen in his home and family relations, constituted an even balance to his splendid business ability. The high ideals which he cherished found embodiment in practical effort for their adoption and because of the innate refinement of his nature he rejected everything opposed to good taste.

JOSEPH ARCHIBOLD SERENA.

Among those who have given high standing to the educational institutions of Missouri is Joseph Archibold Serena, president of the William Woods College at Fulton. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 18, 1874, a son of David B. and Amelia E. Serena. His early education, after completing the preliminary work of the public schools, was obtained in Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois, after which he entered Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Both institutions conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree.

In early manhood Professor Serena spent ten years in the banking business at

Covington, Kentucky, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, and then entering upon the work of the ministry, was for five years in the pulpit of the Central Church of Christ at Syracuse, New York. On the expiration of that period he entered the educational field as president of Keuka College at Keuka Park, New York, with which he remained for four and a half years. In September, 1915, he was elected to the presidency of the William Woods College at Fulton, Missouri, and has now for almost five years been at the head of this institution, greatly promoting its progress and advancing its standards while acting as its executive officer.

On the 30th of September, 1915, at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, Mr. Serena was married to Miss Virginia Kirtley Hearne, daughter of William C. Hearne, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Serena is a republican in his political views and is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His religious faith is that of the Disciples of Christ, commonly known as the Christian church, and he is now the chairman of the Callaway chapter of the Red Cross and through the war period did everything in his power to advance activities necessarily connected with the successful prosecution of the war. He is a man whom to know is to esteem and honor because of the high ideals of life which he has ever cherished and his intense and zealous efforts to secure the adoption of those principles which will make for honorable manhood and citizenship.

ROBERT BRECKENRIDGE CALDWELL.

Robert Breckenridge Caldwell, one of the most successful of the younger representatives of the Kansas City bar, practicing as a member of the firm of McCune, Caldwell & Downing, was born in Ralls county, Missouri, January 5, 1882. His father, Samuel K. Caldwell, is also a native of that county and is a son of Robert B. Caldwell, originally of Kentucky. The father, however, has spent the greater part of his life in Ralls county, devoting his attention to the occupation of farming. He is now living retired in Vandalia, Missouri. He has long been an active and faithful member of the Baptist church and a most highly respected man in his community. He wedded Mary Katharine Flowerree, who was born in Ralls county, and they have become the parents of five children, all of whom are living.

Robert B. Caldwell, the second in order of birth, was educated in the district schools of his native county and in the high school at Vandalia before entering the University of Missouri, which he attended for seven years. He was graduated in 1903 with the Bachelor of Arts degree and completed the law course with the class of 1907, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, which has the largest number of chapters of any college fraternal organization in the country. In the year of his graduation Mr. Caldwell was admitted to the bar in Kansas City, where he has since practiced his profession, being for a time associated with the firm of McCune, Harding, Brown & Murphy, which was later reorganized, becoming McCune, Caldwell & Downing. He is businesslike in his dealing and very efficient yet sympathetic and capable of seeing the viewpoint of others, thus securing their cooperation to a marked degree. Well versed in the principles of law, he is seldom if ever at fault in the application of a legal principle, and the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases is one of the strong elements of his success. He has won a most creditable position at the Kansas City bar, and is recognized as a leader among the younger representatives of the profession. He belongs to the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations. As attorney for the State University in Jackson and Buchanan counties for several years, he was found most attentive to all details, alert to perceive complications and yet transacting business so as to make friends for the institution.

In 1908 Mr. Caldwell was married to Miss Eula McCune, daughter of J. R. S. McCune, of Bowling Green, Missouri, one of the old-time residents of the state. They have two children: Robert B., born April 17, 1911; and Catherine, July 21, 1916.

Mr. Caldwell gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He belongs

to the Kansas City Athletic Club and has always manifested a keen interest in athletics from his college days. As a student and as an alumnus of the State University he stood for success in athletics, while insisting on true sportsmanship. He belongs to the University Club and to the Mission Hills Country Club and in his personal relations manifests the utmost loyalty to his friends. Moreover, he is public-spirited and his sound judgment can be relied upon to support the public good at all times.

JOSEPH KNOCHE.

Joseph Knoche, attorney at law, was born in Kansas City, where he still resides, April 4, 1880. His father, J. Philipp Knoche, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1837, making his way to Baltimore, Maryland, where he engaged in the distillery business, and in the year of his arrival he took out his first citizenship papers. In 1840 he came to Kansas City and settled on land in Jackson county, where he followed farming and stock raising. During the period in which he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and stock raising in the East Bottoms, near Kansas City, he acquired property which increased in value as the years passed and made him a man of wealth, so that at his death, which occurred August 28, 1888, he left a large estate. His life was actuated by deep religious principles and he was numbered among the honored and representative pioneer residents of Kansas City. His widow afterward became the wife of Louis Tippe, of Kansas City, where she still makes her home.

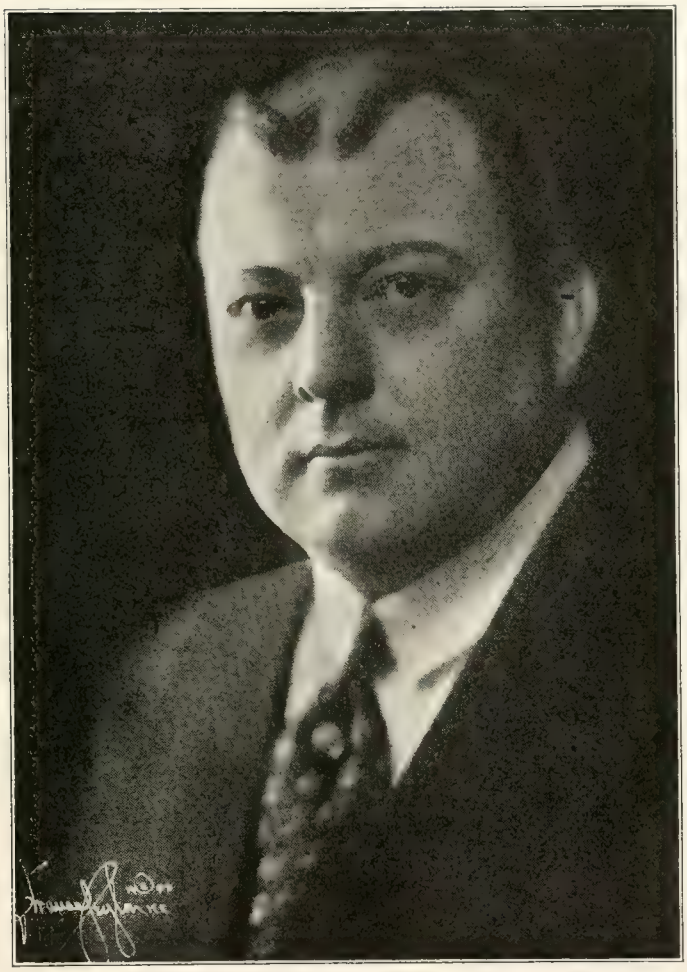
Joseph Knoche was educated in the district schools of Jackson county and in private schools, after which he attended the Central high school. He prepared for the bar in the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the LL. B. degree. In the fall of that year he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in practice in Kansas City, the qualities contributing to his success being industry, energy, honesty and affability and his ability to win the confidence and good will of all with whom he comes in contact.

On the 24th of August, 1910, Mr. Knoche was united in marriage to Miss Ella A. Baehr, of Kansas City, her father being Joseph Baehr, a well known pioneer there. They have become parents of a son, Joseph T., who is now five years of age.

Mr. Knoche belongs to the City Club, to Sicilian Lodge No. 39, K. P., to the Elks Lodge No. 26, to the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Board. Along professional lines he is connected with the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations and he is popular among his contemporaries and colleagues in the profession. He is recognized as a good conversationalist who presents his views in a clear, concise manner, while his ready wit makes his talks very enjoyable.

GEORGE EDWARD MUEHLEBACH.

George Edward Muehlebach, who in many ways has demonstrated public-spirited devotion to Kansas City and her welfare, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, August 10, 1881, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state. His father, George Muehlebach, now deceased, was one of a family of twelve sons and one daughter and four sons and the daughter came to America. The sons all established homes in Kansas City but the daughter remained at Lafayette, Indiana. All are now deceased. The family became associated with some of the pioneer business enterprises of Kansas City. George Muehlebach was born in Argau, Switzerland, April 24, 1833, representing an old family of the land of the Alps. He came to America in 1857, a young man of twenty-four years, and after two years spent in Lafayette, Indiana, removed to Kansas City, where he worked at the harness trade in what was then the town of Westport. He afterward engaged in the harness business on his own account at Quindaro and a little later he and his brother John, who had come with him to the new world, began freighting between Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Pueblo, Silver Bow, Helena and Butte with ox teams and continued in the business



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for several years prior to the building of the railroads. George Muehlebach afterward engaged in mining in Colorado until 1870, when he again came to Kansas City and with his brother John purchased the Helmreich brewery, with which he was connected until his death on the 22d of December, 1905. They erected a large modern plant and their business steadily increased as the years passed by. Mr. Muehlebach was a member of the Swiss American Society and was keenly interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of his native republic. He was equally loyal to his adopted country and in full sympathy with its free institutions. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church and in politics he maintained an independent course. In 1880 he married Margaret M. Bessenbacher, a daughter of John Bessenbacher, of Kansas City, who was of American birth but of Bavarian lineage. They became parents of two sons and a daughter, of whom George Edward is the eldest. Sophronia C. is the wife of William Buchholz, attorney at law of Kansas City, and Carl A. is associated in business with his brother.

George Edward Muehlebach was educated in the public schools and in a German Catholic school of Kansas City and also attended Spalding's Business College, in which he completed his course at the age of eighteen years. He then entered the employ of his father as solicitor and collector and after serving in that capacity for two years was made superintendent of the brewery and later became associated with the office work. In 1904 he was admitted to a partnership and was made secretary and treasurer of the company, while upon his father's death he succeeded to the presidency, having taken over the management the year before. The plant is now devoted to the manufacture of near beer and all kinds of soft drinks and its output is very extensive, the business proving a profitable one. Mr. Muehlebach, however, has not confined his attention to one line but has extended his efforts in other directions which have proven beneficial to the city's development. In December, 1913, realizing the need for a fine hotel that Kansas City might keep abreast with its steady progress and improvement along other lines, he began the erection of what is now the famous Muehlebach Hotel, which was completed on the 17th of May, 1915, and at that time represented an investment of over two million dollars, which today would mean more than double that amount.

In Kansas City, July 5, 1915, Mr. Muehlebach was married to Miss Bessie McDonald, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, of which state her parents, both now deceased, were natives. Mr. and Mrs. Muehlebach have a son, George Vincent.

In politics Mr. Muehlebach maintains a somewhat independent course, although usually voting with the democratic party. He is a member of the Catholic church and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, also to the Kansas City Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He has always been very fond of our national game of baseball and is president and treasurer of the Kansas City team known as the Blues in the American Association League. He turns to hunting and fishing for recreation and when leisure permits enjoys a trip for the purpose of indulging his taste in that direction. However, his time and efforts have largely been devoted to the development of his business interests and to the support of many of those activities which have featured most largely in the upbuilding and progress of Kansas City.

NATHANIEL SMITH BROWN.

Nathaniel Smith Brown, attorney and counselor at law, who is now vice president and general solicitor for the Wabash railroad, thus occupying a position of large responsibility and one of professional prominence, was born in Barry, Pike county, Illinois, August 28, 1872. His father, the late James C. Brown, was also a native of Illinois and his people were from the state of New York. He became a banker of Barry, where he resided until 1883, when he took up his abode in Audrain county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming to the time of his death. He passed away in 1886 at the age of forty-six years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served with an infantry regiment from Illinois. He wedded Mary Smith, a native of Pike county, Illinois, who passed away in Oklahoma in 1917 at the age of seventy-three years. Their family numbered four sons and a daughter, of whom one son is now deceased.

The second child was Nathaniel S. Brown of this review, who after attending the public schools of Audrain county matriculated in the State University of Missouri, in which he pursued his law course, winning his LL. B. degree in 1901. His early boyhood had been passed upon the home farm and he first took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in Grand Island, Nebraska, being one of the teachers in Grand Island College and also in Central College at Danville, Indiana, for a period of six years. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to other professional activity and following his admission to the bar upon examination before the supreme court in 1901, he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was made assistant counsel of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903 and served from that time until 1907, when he became a representative of the legal department of the Wabash railroad as assistant attorney. In 1912 he was advanced to the position of general attorney, while in 1915 he became assistant general solicitor, in 1918 was made general solicitor, and in 1919 was made vice president and general solicitor. He possesses a good knowledge of the principles of law, is a steady, persistent worker and thoroughly reliable, devoting his attention to his profession, with little outside activity. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 7th of October, 1905, in Kansas City, Mr. Brown was married to Mrs. Nora Bailey Gentry, a daughter of John and Martha Bailey. They reside at No. 6224 Washington. In his political views Mr. Brown is a republican. He belongs to the Ridgedale Country Club but he cannot be said to be a clubman in the usually accepted sense of the term, as his life is largely devoted to his professional duties and his home interests.

JOHN MICHAEL SURBECK.

A man of well balanced capacities and powers, John Michael Surbeck advanced from a humble position in the business world to a point of leadership in connection with the agricultural and financial activities of Macon county and, moreover, in all that pertained to progressive citizenship he stood for high ideals and steady advancement. While born across the water, the greater part of his life was spent on American soil. He was a native of Switzerland, the date of his birth being October 12, 1844. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Ochsnar) Surbeck, were also natives of Switzerland, where his ancesters had lived through many generations. Jacob Surbeck brought his family to the new world in 1852 and established his home in Toledo, Ohio. In the vicinity of that city he engaged in farming and as the years passed overcame the handicap of poverty and hardship and worked his way upward to prosperity. He passed away in 1875 and was survived for eight years by his widow, who died in 1883. She, too, was most highly respected, both enjoying the warm regard of all with whom they came in contact. They had a family of seven children: John C., Jacob, Elizabeth, John Michael, Barbara, George and Samuel.

Of this family John Michael Surbeck was but eight years of age when brought to the United States by his parents and the period of his minority was spent at Toledo, Ohio, where he became interested in farming, cultivating land in the vicinity of Toledo, his labors bringing to him substantial profits. In 1868 he came to Missouri, where the ravages of the Civil war were still visible, although enterprising men and women were attempting to bring the great commonwealth back to its former state of progressiveness and further development. Mr. Surbeck took up his abode in Macon county, buying land near Elmer, in Walnut Township. He then bent his energies to the further development and improvement of his farm and to the raising of stock. He made judicious investment in property, constantly improved the grade of stock raised and from time to time added to the improvements upon his farm until his agricultural and stock raising interests brought him substantial financial return. As the years passed he kept adding to his holdings until his possessions aggregated more than eighteen hundred acres of good land, the greater part of which was brought under a high state of cultivation. His activities produced results that were most gratifying and his labors were largely the standard of activity in his community. He was, moreover, keenly

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interested in everything that had to do with the progress and upbuilding of the community and his business affairs were always of a character that brought substantial returns to the district in which he lived as well as to himself. He became one of the founders of the Elmer Exchange Bank and served as its president from its inception until his demise. The policy which he inaugurated at the beginning has led to the steady development of the business, his course being such as awakened the unfaltering confidence of the people at large. He recognized the fact that the bank that is most worthy of support is the one which most carefully safeguards the interests of depositors, and such a course did he always follow. He also put forth every effort to aid in support of business projects which would be of real value to the community and aid in its growth, yet he never for a moment hazarded the stability of the financial institution of which he was the head.

In June, 1868, Mr. Surbeck was united in marriage to Miss Eva Dorothy Sorg, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of seven children: Elizabeth, Villa, Frank K., George M., H. Clay, Tress and John L. The children have been a credit to the family name, for they have followed the instructions of their parents and have become worthy and substantial citizens of the various communities in which they live.

The death of Mr. Surbeck occurred December 5, 1913. He had traveled life's journey for sixty-nine years and not only did he win success but also that honored name which is rather to be chosen than great riches. The simplicity and beauty of his daily life, as seen in his home and family relations, constituted an even balance to his splendid business ability. His personal characteristics and social qualities were pronounced and he was an acceptable companion in any society in which intelligence is a necessary attribute to agreeableness.

GEORGE W. SEDGWICK.

The record of the deeds of a noble ancestry constitutes a heritage that may be carried through succeeding generations to the end of time. George W. Sedgwick, long a prominent business man and distinguished resident of Kansas City, was a descendant in the seventh generation of Robert Sedgwick, who fifteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He (Robert) was born in England about the year 1590 and was therefore forty-five years of age when he came to the new world. In 1638 he assisted in organizing the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, having previously received training as a member of an artillery company of London. Two years later he became captain of this military organization, which is still in existence. He rose to the command of the province in 1652. Nine years before, in connection with John Winthrop, Jr., he had established the first iron works in the United States. Under command of Oliver Cromwell he captured several French ports in the Penobscot territory and in 1655 assisted in the capture of Jamaica. Cromwell promoted him to the rank of major-general and made him governor of Jamaica, where he passed away May 24, 1656. His widow, Mrs. Johanna Sedgwick, became the wife of the Rev. Thomas Allen, pastor of the Congregational church in Norwich, England. The children of General Robert Sedgwick were six in number, the fifth in order of birth being William Sedgwick, who was born in 1643 and died in 1674, probably at sea. He resided in Hartford, Connecticut, and married Elizabeth Stone (or Starr), daughter of the Rev. Samuel Starr (or Stone), an early minister of Hartford, Connecticut. He left his wife at Hartford and started upon a trading expedition for the West Indies and probably died at sea. His son, Samuel Sedgwick, born after the father sailed on his last voyage, grew to be a highly respected citizen of Hartford. From his mother he received some property and settled upon a farm. He wedded Mary Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1689. His death occurred at West Hartford, March 24, 1735, when he was sixty-eight years of age, his birth having occurred in 1667. His wife survived until September 4, 1743, and was seventy-three years of age at the time of her demise. They were the parents of a large family of twelve children.

The youngest of the children of Samuel and Mary (Hopkins) Sedgwick was Deacon Benjamin Sedgwick, who was born at West Hartford, November 7, 1716, and died of

apoplexy at Cornwall, Connecticut, February 7, 1757. On his tombstone was placed the following inscription:

"In an instant he was called to
Eternity to view;
No time to regulate his house
Or bid his friends adieu."

He had married Ann Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, of Wallingford, Connecticut, and resided in Hartford until about 1748, after which he lived in Cornwall Hollow. The children of Deacon Benjamin Sedgwick and his wife were six in number. The fourth of these was Theodore Sedgwick who was born in May, 1746, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 24, 1813.

It was through Benjamin Sedgwick, the third of the children of Deacon Benjamin Sedgwick, that the line of descent comes down to George W. Sedgwick, whose name introduces this review. Benjamin Sedgwick was born March 11, 1744, in Cornwall, Connecticut. He settled first in Goshen and afterward lived at Canaan, Connecticut, upon a farm inherited from his father. In Canaan he followed mercantile pursuits. There is still extant an interesting document concerning the transfer of property from one Lemuel Kingsbury of Canaan, in the county of Litchfield and colony of Connecticut in New England, to Benjamin Sedgwick: "For the Consideration of One hundred and nine pounds lawful money already Received to my full Satisfaction, of Benjamin Sedgwick of Goshen in the County aforesaid, Do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said Benjamin Sedgwick, his heirs and assigns forever, two Certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in said Town of Canaan." This interesting document bears date of June 3, 1769. Benjamin Sedgwick, owner of this property, was united in marriage to Mary Tuttle and they became the parents of seven children, the only son being Theodore Sedgwick, the eldest of the family, who was born in 1768 and died in 1843.

There is still in existence a document written by George Washington, as follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all who shall see these Presents Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities of Theodore Sedgwick I have nominated and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, do appoint him a Captain in the Second Sub Legion in the Service of the United States to take rank from the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand seven hundred ninety-three. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Captain by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereunto belonging. And I do hereby charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under his Command, to be obedient to his Orders as Captain. And he is to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or the General or other superior Officers set over him, according to the Rules and Discipline of War. This Commission to continue in force during the Pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

By Command of the President of the United States of America.
(Signed)
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of War.

Given under my Hand, at Philadelphia, this twenty-seventh day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and ninety-five and in the Twentieth Year of the Independence of the United States.
(Signed) G. WASHINGTON,
Registered.
(Signed) F. N. STAGG,
Chief Clerk.

Theodore Sedgwick married Abigail Couch, of Sandisfield, Massachusetts, March 9, 1806, and her death occurred March 12, 1872. Theodore and Abigail (Couch) Sedgwick had a family of eight children, the youngest of whom was George W. Sedgwick, who was born August 15, 1823, at Lee, Massachusetts, and who is the subject of this sketch. He died in Kansas City, Missouri, May 3, 1899, and his remains are interred in Forest Hills Cemetery.

Many distinguished names appear in connection with the records of the Sedgwick family. One line connects with the Edwards family, the descendants of Jonathan Edwards, one of the most eminent of the early educators of New England. This

branch claims Charles Sedgwick Minot, a prominent professor and scientist. Another eminent representative of the family was Judge Theodore Sedgwick, lawyer, lawmaker and jurist. He married the daughter of Brigadier General Dwight and settled in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he built in 1785 one of the beautiful old colonial homes for which New England is famous and which is still occupied by his descendants. Judge Sedgwick was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1785 to 1788 and a member of the state convention which ratified the United States constitution. He served in the Massachusetts state senate from 1796 to 1799 and was chosen president of that body. He was also elected representative to the sixth congress and was speaker of the national house. In 1802 he was made judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. The last letter which Alexander Hamilton ever wrote was to Judge Sedgwick and this interesting paper is still in possession of one of his descendants, Alexander Sedgwick, who owns and occupies the beautiful old colonial home at Stockbridge. Judge Sedgwick had several children, of whom Theodore, the eldest, became a distinguished lawyer of Albany and New York and was the original author of "Sedgwick on Damages." That various representatives of the family have won distinction at the bar is indicated in the fact that this work has been brought down to date by others of the name, the present editor of "Sedgwick on Damages" being Arthur G. Sedgwick. Most interesting and valuable documents which have to do not only with the history of the family but with the history of the country as well have recently been turned over by Lee M. Sedgwick of Kansas City, to the Lenox library of Lenox, Massachusetts.

The patriotic spirit of the family has been as marked a characteristic as the intellectual attainments of its members, for in all of the wars in which the country has engaged the Sedgwicks have been represented. The second child of Deacon Benjamin Sedgwick, the great-great-grandfather of Lee M. Sedgwick, was John Sedgwick, who served as a general in the Revolutionary war, while his son Benjamin was the father of Major-General John Sedgwick. Again the name of General John Sedgwick figures upon the pages of America's military history—this time in connection with the Civil war. On the occasion of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society, held at Montpelier, November 11, 1880, Martin T. McMahon, adjutant general of the Sixth Army Corps, delivered an address which was a most fitting memorial to the life and deeds of General John Sedgwick, who commanded the Sixth Corps in the Union army. From Cornwall Hollow in Connecticut he entered the military academy in 1833 and upon graduating was appointed second lieutenant in the Second Artillery. He served on the plains against the Indians until the Mexican war, in which he rendered valiant aid to his country. At Contreras and Cherebusco he commanded his company, was complimented in orders and breveted captain. At Molina del Rey he was again especially commended and was breveted major for Chepultepec. He was made full captain in 1849 and in 1855 was appointed major of the First Cavalry. This appointment, wholly unsolicited and unexpected by him, was made at the almost unanimous request and desire of the higher officers of the army. In March, 1861, he was made a lieutenant colonel of the Second Cavalry and in April of the same year colonel of the Fourth Cavalry. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier general of volunteers and the following year received full rank of major-general. When the Civil war began he was ordered from the plains of the west and as brigadier-general was in command of a brigade organized to retrieve the disaster of Bull Run. When there was a vacancy in the command of the division upon the upper Potomac he was sent to that command, then described as a corps of observation. But when the Army of the Potomac was organized, his division became a part of the Second Army Corps. From that time until his death he was on active duty and many illustrations could be given of his thorough knowledge of military tactics and his skill as a military commander. In the memorial address referred to General McMahon said: "At Fair Oaks, on the 30th of May, when the treacherous river rose and seemed to sweep all hope of succor from the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, on which the whole force of the rebellion was suddenly hurled, when bridge after bridge so carefully constructed had given way, and there remained but one, over which the water poured in a mighty torrent, and which was held in place by ropes attached to the trees on either bank, Sedgwick's great will and iron nerve rose to the occasion higher than the waves, stronger than the mad river, and over the trembling bridge, through the surging waters, he led his men, dragged his artillery, and accomplished a passage marvelous in its achievement, magnificent in its results. With his arrival on that field all danger to the army and the cause was removed. The enemy was repulsed and driven back at every point, and the following

day defeated on every portion of the field. This affair illustrated one peculiar trait in Sedgwick's character and life. He was always quietly but decidedly at the right spot at the right time, and he seemed to get there or be there with such quiet precision that there seemed nothing strange in it until you critically examined the obstacles overcome. This feature fitted him peculiarly for the command of the Sixth Corps, which he attained somewhat later, for throughout the history of that corps repeated instances on important occasions are to be found when its prompt and timely arrival accomplished decisive results."

At Antietam General Sedgwick was wounded, but he never left his forces until he could go no farther. Some time after he had recovered from this wound he laughingly said: "If I am ever hit again, I hope it will settle me at once. I want no more wounds." After the first battle of Fredericksburg he was transferred to the command of the Sixth Corps. At Fredericksburg he won fame for himself and his men. He knew the situation, handled his troops to the best possible advantage and never lost a flag or a gun, yet held his position at heavy odds and with terrible losses. Later came the battle of Gettysburg. The Sixth Corps on many previous occasions had often stood the brunt of battle and were in the foremost position of danger. On one occasion when the "Vermont brigade, returning after heavy losses from their march to the assistance of the Second Corps, saw General Sedgwick ride along the lines as they were coming into bivouac, they burst forth in a hearty, spontaneous cheer that touched him to the very heart; and when the cheers subsided one of them stepped to the front and called out with a comic and yet touching emphasis, 'Three more for old Uncle John!' The General's bronzed face flushed like a girl's, and as the staff laughed at his embarrassment, it spread along the lines and the whole brigade laughed and cheered as if they were just returning from a summer's picnic and not from a bloody field, weary, worn, and with decimated ranks." The Sixth Corps bore its part with characteristic bravery in the Gettysburg campaign and then came a winter of comparative rest, of which General McMahon said: "Through all this winter those who had occasion to live near and around John Sedgwick saw the sweeter and more touching traits of his character. Modest as a girl, unassuming, gentle, just, pure in heart and in word, he endeared himself to the men who followed him and was loved by all with a love surpassing the love of woman. No picture that I can draw can give to you who knew him not an adequate conception of how lovable that man was." Time drew on and the battle of Spottsylvania sounded its opening gun. Of this General McMahon said: "On our line of battle at Spottsylvania where on the day previous we had made an unsuccessful attack and suffered heavily, near a section of artillery at a fatal angle in our works, General Sedgwick stood with General Whittier, General Tomkins and myself, directing the movement of our men then occupying the rifle pits. It was in the early morning and a certain feeling of gloom pervaded the army. Sedgwick had slept the previous night unsheltered by a tent or blanket. He seemed in excellent spirits although a little discouraged by the slow progress of the campaign, which seemed to be desperate fighting day after day with indecisive results. A few minutes before he had spoken of some of the young officers of his staff in tender and kindly terms of affection. He said a few jesting words to some of the men who passed before him as they moved into the rifle pits. His manner, attitude and gesture as he stood indicated to the enemy that he was an officer of rank and authority. He wore no uniform, not even a sword. From across the little valley which separated us from the enemy's line, from one of their sharp-shooters concealed in the woods in front of us, came the swift messenger of death. Slowly, without a word, with a sad smile upon his lips, John Sedgwick fell and his great heart ceased to beat. His life blood pouring in a strong, steady stream from the wound spurted over me. I made an effort to sustain him as he fell and in doing so fell with him. He uttered no word and made no sign. It seemed to me if I could but make him hear me and call his attention to the terrible effect his fall was having on our men he would by force of his great will rise up in spite of death. I called vainly in his ear—he made no answer. His favorite aid, General Charles A. Whittier, bent over him with streaming eyes. General Tomkins, the chief of artillery, and his surgeon, Dr. Ohlenschlager, raised him partly from the ground and the pale and anxious faces of the men in the long line of rifle pits were bent eagerly forward toward the group, but such was the force of discipline that although these men's hearts were filled with a great sorrow, although they knew that a terrible blow had fallen upon them, none

left the ranks, and the silence which follows a great tragedy fell upon the summer woods of Spottsylvania on that morning of saddest memories." On the 12th of June, 1913, there was dedicated at Gettysburg a fine equestrian statue of General Sedgwick, erected by the state of Connecticut at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. It stands on Sedgwick avenue, on the ground occupied by General Sedgwick and his staff as headquarters of the Sixth Corps during the battle of Gettysburg from the 1st to the 4th of July, 1863. To General Sedgwick had been proffered the office of commander-in-chief of all the armies in the field by President Lincoln previous to its acceptance by General Grant.

The name of Sedgwick is not unknown in literary circles. There have been various ones who have won fame through their writing, but perhaps the best known is Catharine M. Sedgwick, the daughter of Judge Theodore Sedgwick, who was the author of "A New England Tale," "Red Wood," "Hope Leslie," and many other novels which were widely read in England as well as in America. Some of these she wrote at the Sedgwick School for Girls, which was established by Mrs. Charles Sedgwick, her sister-in-law, in Lenox, Massachusetts, while others were written at the old family home in Stockbridge.

In returning to the direct line of the ancestors of George W. Sedgwick, the biographer must again refer to the military record of the family, for his father was Captain Theodore Sedgwick, who, as previously stated, was the only son of Benjamin and Mary (Tuttle) Sedgwick and was born in 1768, while his death occurred in 1843. His life history again calls to mind the close connection of the family with the military records of the country. He was reared in Canaan, Connecticut, whence he removed to Lee, Massachusetts, there residing during the early part of the nineteenth century. Following America's entrance into a second war with England in 1812, he joined the army, becoming an artillery captain with which rank he served throughout the period of hostilities, his discharge papers being now in possession of the Lenox Library of Lenox, Massachusetts. When the war was over he again became a resident of Canaan, Connecticut, and there he and his wife spent their remaining days.

George W. Sedgwick, whose record indicates that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously, was for many years a leading business man of Kansas City, where he took up his abode in 1867. As the years passed he became an active factor in the tie business, furnishing ties under contract to the railroad companies, and he was also identified with other business interests which contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Sedgwick was born in Lee, August 15, 1823. He was quite young when left an orphan by the death of his parents and went to live with an uncle in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools and acquired a good English education. In 1844 he went to work for the Indiana Iron Works at Indiana Gap, Pennsylvania, as clerk and bookkeeper, while later he was made manager of the furnaces, remaining with that company until 1854 in which year he went to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remaining in their employ for fourteen years, as train master, train dispatcher, station agent and in other positions. In 1856 he was made station agent at Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he resided until he became a resident of Kansas City in February, 1867. He became agent for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, now a part of the Union Pacific System, and he also discharged to some extent the duties of the superintendent, who at that time was not a resident of Kansas City. The Kansas Pacific was just being builded across the plains, the track having been laid to a point just beyond Lawrence, Kansas, and the workmen were guarded from Indian attacks while they laid the rails. When the track was laid through the "buffalo country" it happened many times that trains would have to wait until a herd of buffaloes crossed from one side of the track to the other. Mr. Sedgwick continued to act as agent and superintendent until 1880. Soon after his arrival in Kansas City he saw the imperativeness of the large demands for railroad ties, as the railroads were then building east and west, and while in the employ of the Kansas Pacific, he engaged in the railroad tie business, furnishing ties to the Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Burlington & Missouri River, Kansas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and others. In 1880 he left the Kansas Pacific Railroad service and entered into partnership with Edward Phillips, under the firm style of Sedgwick & Phillips, for the purpose of dealing in railroad ties. They secured large contracts from the railroad companies and to meet these contracts purchased

ties throughout the country. The business was developed to extensive proportions and became one of the profitable enterprises of the city. Mr. Sedgwick also successfully extended his efforts into the real estate field. Upon his removal to Kansas City he purchased twenty acres of land, then on the outskirts of the town but now included within one of the finest residence districts. Later he subdivided this and sold most of it in town lots, the natural rise in property returning to him a splendid income upon his investment. He was a man of sound business judgment, of unfaltering industry, of marked enterprise and keen discernment.

While a resident of the east Mr. Sedgwick was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Bell, who died in Indiana, Pennsylvania. Five children were born to them, Catherine, and Mackay who died in infancy in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Frank who died in Kansas City, and Lee M. who is the sole survivor and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Following the death of his first wife, Mr. Sedgwick was married in 1869 to Miss Nannie J. Fyock.

In politics Mr. Sedgwick was a stanch republican, giving unfaltering support to the party and its principles and at all times keeping thoroughly informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day. He was an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and an equally faithful member of the Second Presbyterian Church. While he attained wealth the most envious could not grudge him his success, so honorably was it won and so worthily used, and, moreover, his activities contributed in substantial measure to the development and progress of his adopted city.

HON. NATHAN FRANK.

Hon. Nathan Frank, lawyer and law maker, was a member of a committee which called the first mass meeting in St. Louis to obtain public approval of the declaration of war with Germany, a meeting that largely set the pace for the great activities of St. Louis during the war period. In this he was associated with Mayor Kiel, Hon. Selden P. Spencer, and Dwight Davis, and throughout the entire period of hostilities with Germany he was most earnest in promoting the interests of his native land, notwithstanding the fact that his parents, Abraham and Branette Frank, were natives of Germany. Reared and married in that country, they crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1849 to become residents and citizens of America, their interest centering on this side of the Atlantic, where they reared their family, earned their living and made their home. After residing for two years in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, they removed to Peoria, Illinois, where Nathan Frank was born on the 23d of February, 1852.

After reaching school age Nathan Frank became a pupil in the public schools of Peoria, which he attended until 1867, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to St. Louis, where he became a high school student, being graduated with the class of 1869. He next entered Washington University, in which he pursued a classical course, and subsequently became a law student at Harvard, winning his professional degree in 1871. Wishing, however, to enter upon the practice of law thoroughly equipped in every respect for the work of the profession, he continued his studies at Harvard for still another year and upon his return to Missouri in 1872 was admitted to the bar of this state. In the early years of his practice he concentrated his attention upon commercial and bankruptcy law, becoming a recognized authority upon those branches of jurisprudence. He compiled and edited Frank's Bankruptcy Law, which was published in 1874 and came at once into wide use. Four editions were placed upon the market and were followed in 1898 by a compilation of the bankrupt act of that year. For three years Mr. Frank was associated with John M. Krum, at one time mayor of St. Louis and a judge of the court on common pleas. He afterward became junior partner in the firm of Patrick & Frank, following the retirement of Mr. Patrick from the office of United States district attorney, and later he became senior partner in the firm of Frank, Dawson & Garvin, which was succeeded by the firm of Frank & Thompson. A contemporary biographer has written of Mr. Frank: "That Mr. Frank attained distinction and won success in his profession is indicated by the fact that political honors were conferred upon him. Had he remained in obscurity professionally, he would never

NATHAN FRANK

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have won professional distinction. Becoming a worker in the ranks of the republican party, he was honored by election to the fiftieth congress from the central district of St. Louis and received endorsement of his first term in reelection to the fifty-first congress. In both of those he served on several important committees and was active in securing the passage of some notable legislation. He gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement and stood fearlessly by the course which he believed to be right and for the best interests of the people at large. In this way he took his stand in opposition to his party in seeking to enact a national election law, and to pass what was known as the anti-gerrymander bill, restricting or limiting the state legislature in apportioning congressional districts in the several states. He could easily have won further congressional honors had he so desired, but since his retirement at the close of his second term he has refused a nomination and has also declined to become a candidate for any other public office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his professional interests and the supervision of the affairs of the St. Louis Star, which he founded and of which he is the owner."

Mr. Frank has always maintained a deep interest in public affairs and in 1896 he was chairman of the republican state executive committee during the McKinley campaign, and later was vice president and member of the executive committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. He had previously served as a member of the congressional committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, to which he gave much attention while cooperating with the leading citizens of St. Louis in an attempt to locate the fair near the city. In recognition of the fact that he was one of the earliest movers in that project, Governor Francis appointed him a member of the exposition commission. He took a very active part in the preliminary work for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, serving on its board of directors from the beginning, and was one of the most regular attendants at committee meetings. He served as a member of its most important committee—the executive—and also of the press and publicity committee, doing most effective work in the latter connection in bringing to the country at large a knowledge of the attractions offered at the St. Louis Exposition. He acted as chairman of the entertainment committee of the Business Men's League, which entertained many distinguished visitors, and as such presided at many banquets which were held. His ready tact, his geniality and his adaptability well qualified him for social duties of this nature. He is a prominent and popular figure in the University, Columbian, Missouri Athletic, Westwood Country and Harvard Clubs. He is a broad-minded man who keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress along all those lines which are of interest or of vital significance to mankind. One meeting Nathan Frank comes to know a man whose depth of character cannot be sounded in short acquaintance and whose many-sided abilities can be learned only through long association. His acquaintances are continually surprised by his intimate and accurate knowledge of many questions which in no way affect his professional activity but which show him to be a man of wide reading and earnest thought, with whom association means constant enlightenment.

WESLEY WINANS HORNER.

Wesley Winans Horner, Chief Engineer of Sewers and Paving of the Board of Public Service, St. Louis, was born in Columbia, Missouri, September 22, 1883. His father, William A. Horner, is also a native of Missouri, the grandfather having come to this state from Virginia. William A. Horner was in mercantile business in Columbia, Missouri, for many years and is now an accountant connected with the Missouri School of the Blind. He married Minnie Du Bose Winans, whose grandfather was one of the early circuit riders of the Methodist ministry. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Horner were born three daughters, while Wesley W. the only son, is the oldest of the family, his sisters being Mary Lee, Nell C. and Alice.

Wesley Winans Horner obtained a grammar school education at Columbia, St. Joe, and also obtained a high school education at St. Louis, spending two and a half years as a student in the Central high. In 1901 he entered the Washington University and was graduated in 1905 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He also obtained an advance degree in civil engineering and immediately entered into

the city's service as surveyor in the water department. In 1906 he was given charge of construction work in the water department, and in the following year, 1907, was made assistant in the designing of the reinforced concrete construction for the sewer department. He had charge of this department as designer from 1909 until 1912 and the ensuing two years had charge of sewer construction as principal assistant engineer of the sewer department. From 1914 until 1917 he had charge of the designing of sewers and paving and in the latter year was made Chief Engineer of Sewers and Paving of the Board of Public Service and so continued to the present time.

To his technical training and thorough study of early years he has added broad and practical experience until he has developed expert skill and power in this connection. He is the author of some thirty technical articles on special subjects, and is recognized as an authority on drainage, sanitation and pavements.

He is identified with various societies and organizations having to do with the promotion of engineering interests. He is an officer in the Engineers' Club of St. Louis, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the American Association of Engineers of which he is chairman of the committee on Municipal Problems. He is the vice-president and chairman of the committee on Sewerage in the American Society for Municipal Improvement. He is also a member and chairman of the committee on Sewerage of the American Concrete Institute. He likewise belongs to the Sigma Chi, a Greek fraternity and to the Honorary Scientific Society of Sigma Xi. He is recognized as a man of high professional attainment and his constantly developing powers have placed him in a position of leadership among the engineers of St. Louis.

On June 16, 1908, Mr. Horner was married to Miss Elinor Alice Hall, a daughter of Frederic A. Hall, Chancellor of Washington University. They have three sons: Frederic Winans; John Linscott; and Richard William.

Mr. Horner belongs to the City Club, also to the University Club and is a member of the board of governors of the Washington University Union. He is secretary of the Alumni Association of Washington University. He was an active supporter of all war interests. He is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church.

MURAT BOYLE.

Murat Boyle, junior partner in the law firm of Hogsett & Boyle of Kansas City, is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred at Agency, Independence county, May 26, 1883. He was one of the two children of Harvey A. and Alice (Myers) Boyle, his brother being R. Virgil Boyle, who is a representative of the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company of Indianapolis, located at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His father is a native of West Virginia and his mother of Indiana. The former came to Missouri just after the Civil war, settling at Agency, where he is now in the office of the county assessor. At the time of hostilities between the north and the south he joined the Union army although but fourteen years of age and rendered active and valued service to his country in defense of the Stars and Stripes. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and throughout his entire life has manifested the same loyalty to his country that he displayed when he followed the nation's starry banner on southern battlefields. The mother passed away in 1919.

Murat Boyle was educated in the public schools of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and prepared for the bar as a student in the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the LL. B. degree. He was then admitted to practice upon examination here and from 1905 until 1907 received his initial professional experience with the firm of Harkless, Crysler & Histed. In the latter year he entered into his present partnership relation, becoming junior member of the firm of Hogsett & Boyle, which has maintained a continuous existence covering thirteen years. They have a very large practice, specializing in insurance law, upon which Mr. Boyle is a recognized authority. He is a man of strong character, loyal, energetic and forceful, and his capability enables him to accomplish much in little time.

In 1910 was celebrated the marriage of Murat Boyle and Miss Claudine Han-

MURAT BOYLE

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cock, a daughter of James Hancock, of Lynchburg, Virginia. They have two children, James Hancock and Murat Jr., aged respectively eight and one and one-half years. Mr. Boyle is a great lover of outdoor life and finds much enjoyment in fishing and hunting. He belongs to the Hillcrest Country Club, a golf organization, also to the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Kansas City Club. In politics he is a democrat and is a speaker of ability whether upon political or other questions and his public utterances always display a careful analysis of the subjects handled as well as a clear, entertaining and convincing presentation of his cause. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations and his success as a lawyer is due to his ability to work, to learn by experience and to make the most of his opportunities. He does with all of his might whatever his hand finds to do and while he continues in the general practice of law, he has handled much litigation for insurance companies and he ranks particularly high as a trial lawyer.

WILLIAM LUCIEN GIST, M. D.

Dr. William Lucien Gist, superintendent of the Kansas City General Hospital and officer of the World war, was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, August 9, 1881, his parents being Charles and Lucy (Snell) Gist. The father was born near Leavenworth while the mother's birth occurred in Smithville, Missouri. The paternal grandfather, John C. Gist, platted the town of Leavenworth, Kansas, and took a prominent part in laying out the town. In fact he was a very prominent and influential pioneer settler whose enterprising and progressive spirit left an impression upon the community in which he lived. His son, Charles Gist, followed his occupation of farming near Leavenworth.

While spending his youthful days on his father's farm, William Lucien Gist attended the country schools and through vacation periods worked in the fields. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work he entered the University Medical School of Kansas City, having in the meantime studied in the schools of Leavenworth. His professional course was completed in 1906 and through the intervening period he has continued actively and successfully in the practice of medicine, save when engaged in military service. He enlisted as a private in the medical corps and served in the Spanish-American war. After the close of hostilities he went to Kansas City and continued his medical education, subsequent to which time he entered upon general practice. His military experience was continued as a member of the Missouri National Guard. In 1911 he became a lieutenant of the medical department. In 1912 he was given command of the First Missouri Ambulance Company. He was on the border with the artillery forces from the 16th of June, 1916, until January, 1917. In June of the latter year he was called into the federal service and went to Fort Riley, entering the training school for medical officers. He assisted in organizing the medical units of the thirty-fifth division, was promoted to the rank of major and commanded the ambulance section of the One Hundred and Tenth Sanitary Train of the Thirty-fifth division and participated in all engagements in which the division took part when overseas. He is now senior surgeon of the Missouri Medical Corps and is serving on the staff of the commanding general as major of the medical department. On the 10th of July, 1920, he was appointed superintendent of the Kansas City General Hospital. He is recognized as an able member of the profession and is constantly promoting his knowledge through wide study and investigation, as well as through experience. He is serving on the staff of the St. Joseph Hospital and he belongs to the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations.

Dr. Gist was married to Miss Gertrude C. Aaron, who was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, a daughter of George Aaron, who homesteaded there and became a prominent farmer of that locality. Dr. and Mrs. Gist have one son, William Wilmot.

Dr. Gist belongs to the Military Surgeons Association of the United States. He helped organize and became commander of the Joe Dillon Post of the American Legion and is a member of its city executive committee. He also has membership

with the Veterans of Foreign Wars. His entire life has been characterized by patriotic duty and the splendid record which he made in the World war, as well as the capability which he displays in the practice of medicine, marks him well worthy of the high respect and esteem which are uniformly accorded him.

J. S. SCANLON.

J. S. Scanlon is one of the most prominent business men of St. Joseph and a representative of one of its oldest families. He is a nephew of the Rev. Thomas Scanlon, who was the first Catholic priest to hold services in St. Joseph. At the organization of the church there were about twenty families, two of which were Irish and the others Canadian French. His first service was held in a frame building belonging to Joseph Robidoux, on Jule street, beyond the Blacksnake. Throughout all the intervening years the Scanlon family has been connected with the development and progress of St. Joseph along the lines of its material and moral development.

J. S. Scanlon of this review is a member of the firm of Scanlon & Rudolph, proprietors of the Robidoux Pharmacy, the largest retail drug store in the city. Mr. Scanlon has been connected with this business for more than six years and by his untiring efforts and good judgment he has contributed largely to the success of the enterprise. He finds ready solution for all intricate and complex business problems and his energy enables him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path.

Mr. Scanlon is a member of St. Joseph's Council of the Knights of Columbus and also has membership in the Elks Lodge, No. 40, being a loyal supporter of both organizations.

ALBERT RANDOLPH STROTHER.

Albert Randolph Strother, practicing at the Kansas City bar since the 25th of October, 1886, as a partner in the firm of Smart & Strother, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, October 25, 1862, and is one of a family of eight sons and two daughters whose parents were John Pryor and Mildred Elizabeth (Lewis) Strother. The former was a son of John Fletcher Strother, a native of Kentucky, as was John Pryor Strother. The latter became a member of the bar and in 1858 removed to Saline county, Missouri, where he resided until 1894, when he became a resident of California, there spending his remaining days. He ranked as a very prominent attorney of Marshall, Missouri, and was judge of the sixth judicial circuit from 1881 until 1887, while in 1873 he represented his district in the state senate. He was always a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, his father and his grandfather having both been ministers of that faith. John Pryor Strother was also a member of the Masonic fraternity and his life was ever guided by the highest and most honorable principles. He passed away in California, May 22, 1907, and his widow is living in Fresno, California. She was born in Miami, Saline county, Missouri, and she is most highly esteemed by reason of her many splendid qualities of heart and mind.

Albert R. Strother attended the public schools of Marshall, Missouri, and afterward studied under Professor Newton. He later pursued a four year college course in Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree as an alumnus of 1883. When his college days were over he began reading law under the direction of his father and was admitted to the bar at Marshall, October 23, 1884. There he continued in practice until January, 1885, when he removed to Lexington, Missouri, where he was associated with John S. Blackwell until October of 1886. On the 25th of October, 1886, he arrived in Kansas City and has since been an active representative of the legal profession here. He was first associated in partnership with his father and afterward with Henry M. Withers, who was prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, the firm of Withers & Strother existing from 1888 until 1890. In December, 1891, Mr. Strother entered the employ of the firm of Warner, Dean & Hagerman, with whom he was connected until January 1, 1894. In January, 1894, he became a partner in the firm of Yeager & Strother, an association that was maintained until 1902, when he

joined John L. Peak under the firm style of Peak & Strother, his partner having been formerly minister to Switzerland during the administration of President Cleveland. On the 1st of August, 1911, he joined James G. Smart in organizing the present firm of Smart & Strother and through the intervening years they have enjoyed a large and important practice. An excellent memory and close application have been salient features in the successful career of Mr. Strother, who at all times is scrupulously honest and displays unusual power of quick discernment, grasping with readiness a vital point in a case. He has been engaged in the general practice of the law and the secret of his success might be termed his close application, reinforced by a strong intellectual grasp of a given legal problem.

On the 10th of October, 1889, Mr. Strother was married to Miss Ida D. Spencer, a daughter of the Rev. Berry Hill Spencer, a resident of Palmyra, Missouri. They have two children: Mildred Frances, who is at home with her parents; and Albert Lester, who is with the Union Electric Company of St. Louis, Missouri. He served in the Marine Corps during the World war, enlisting May 31, 1918. He was on active duty in Cuba in 1919, being sergeant of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Company of the First Regiment of the Marine Corps, while later he was transferred to the Seventh Regiment.

Mr. Strother and his wife are members of the Melrose Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is teacher of a class in its Sunday school. He belongs to the City Club and to the Knife & Fork Club and also to the American Bar Association. He has always been a wide reader and thorough student not only of the principles of law but of all current questions and issues. While a lawyer of very high standing in his profession, he is equally well known through other connections and has a host of warm friends.

CARL M. DUBINSKY.

Carl M. Dubinsky, successfully engaged in the general practice of law in St. Louis, was born December 6, 1890, in the city which is yet his home, a son of Isaac Dubinsky, a native of Russia, who came to America in 1879 and made his way direct to St. Louis, where he has since resided. He has now retired from business. He is a very devout Hebrew of the orthodox faith and active in promoting the interests of his church. He married Rose Goldwasser, who was born in Russia, their marriage being celebrated in that country. She came to America in 1884, joining her husband in the new world. They had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters, of whom all of the sons and four of the daughters are yet living.

Carl M. Dubinsky was the eighth in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Benton Law School, attending its night sessions. He was graduated therefrom in 1916 with the LL. B. degree. When but seventeen years of age he started out to earn his own livelihood and was first employed in the real estate office of the St. Louis Title Company, there spending eighteen months. He afterward entered the real estate business on his own account and followed it successfully to the time of his graduation, his earnings being used in paying his way through college. He was admitted to practice in October, 1916, and entered at once upon the active work of the profession, in which he has since continued. He does not specialize in any particular line but is prepared to try any kind of a law suit and tries it well. He is one of the most forceful and incisive orators among the younger members of the bar and is an energetic, vigorous and well educated gentleman.

On the 6th of January, 1914, Mr. Dubinsky was married to Miss Kate Weisstein, a native of London, England, and a daughter of Daniel and Tillie Weisstein, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Dubinsky have one son, Edward L., who was born May 27, 1917, in St. Louis.

Mr. Dubinsky gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to practically all of the Jewish organizations in his community. During the war he served as a member of the eighteenth ward legal advisory board, was also on the speakers' bureau, was a solicitor in connection with the Liberty Bond drives and the Red Cross. In fact he was continuously engaged

in some patriotic service for the welfare of his country and the promotion of the interests of the soldiers in camp and field. He is deserving of great credit for what he has accomplished, for he started out in the business world empty-handed at the age of seventeen years and provided the means for his legal education. His forcefulness, resourcefulness, his determination and strong character have been the salient features in his progress and success.

HENRY HUSTON CRITTENDEN.

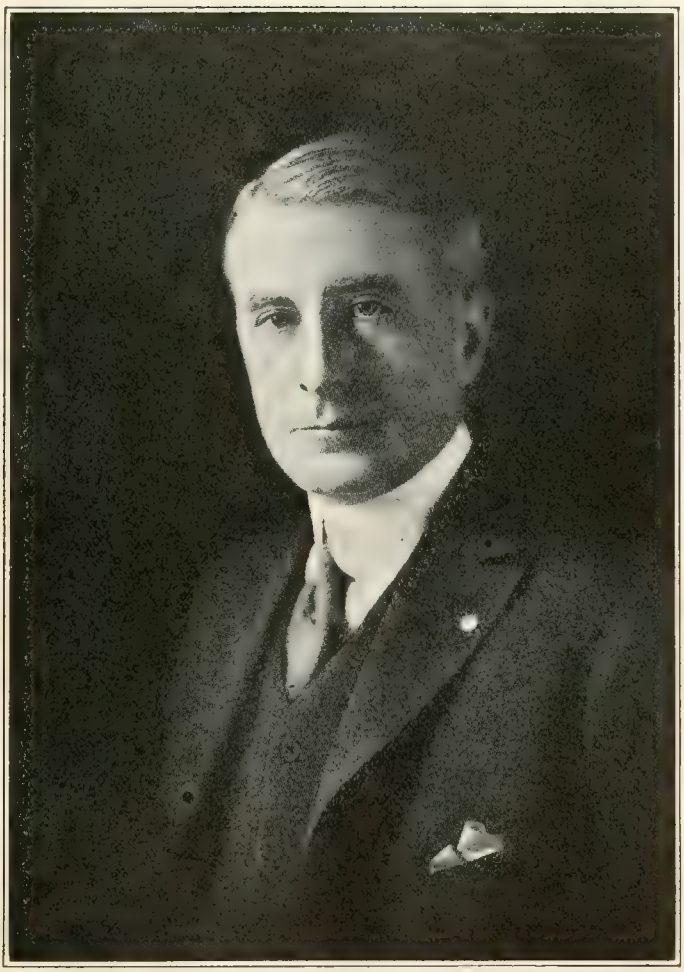
Henry Huston Crittenden, engaged in the real estate and investment business in Kansas City, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, November 27, 1859, and is the eldest son of Governor Thomas Crittenden, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work. He attended the public schools and also the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. He afterward became a student in the Missouri State University at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1881 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In the summer of that year he removed to St. Louis, where he was freight solicitor for the Wabash railroad and continued in connection with the freight department there for about three years. In 1884 he was appointed deputy clerk of the court of appeals in Kansas City, Missouri, upon the establishment of the court here, and occupied that position for about three years. He was also interested in the real estate and investment business during that period. In 1892 he returned to St. Louis and was connected with the National Biscuit Company until 1900, at which time he again came to Kansas City, and through the intervening period has devoted his attention to real estate and investments, in which business he is now engaged under the name of the Crittenden Investment Company, of which he is the vice president.

In October, 1888, Mr. Crittenden was married to Miss Daisy Dozier, of St. Louis, Missouri, a niece of Lewis D. Dozier, who was one of the prominent business men of St. Louis, engaged in cracker manufacturing. Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden have one son, John Dozier, born October 17, 1889. He enlisted in New York in the old Fighting Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, which became the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment of the Forty-second or Rainbow Division. He went to France in October, 1917, and was on duty overseas for two years. He joined the army as a private and returned with the rank of second lieutenant. While in France he was selected from his company because of his superior knowledge of military matters and was sent to the training camp at Fougeres, France.

Mr. Crittenden is a member of the Kansas City Country Club and of the Knife and Fork Club. He is very fond of a game of golf and goes to the links for his recreation. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. In politics he has always been a stalwart democrat and by appointment of Governor Gardner he is now serving as chairman of the board of election commissioners of Kansas City and is also serving as colonel on the Governor's staff. His own record has added lustre to an honored family name. He is a forceful man, aggressive, enterprising, determined, is a good mixer and has those qualities which make for personal popularity wherever he is known.

J. HUGH POWERS.

Individual merit and business ability have brought J. Hugh Powers to an enviable position in financial circles as the vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis. He was born September 15, 1880, in the city which is now his home, his parents being John E. and Theresa (Long) Powers, who were likewise natives of St. Louis. His grandparents in the paternal line were John and Ann Powers, natives of Ireland, whence they came to the new world, establishing their home in Missouri's metropolis. Their son, John E. Powers, became an accountant and died in 1904 at the age of forty-six years. His wife, also of Irish lineage, is a daughter of Edward and Anna (Sweeney) Long and now resides in St. Louis, where her entire life has been passed. By her marriage she became



J. HUGH POWERS

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the mother of a son and a daughter, the latter being Georgia, the wife of F. Roessler, of St. Louis.

J. Hugh Powers was educated in the public and Catholic schools of St. Louis and in the Bryant & Stratton Business College and from the early age of twelve years has been dependent upon his own resources. His first employment was that of messenger for the Wabash Railroad, with which corporation he continued for seven years, and from messenger worked his way steadily upward to the position of rate clerk. In 1900 he became connected with the Mercantile Trust Company in the capacity of bookkeeper and has steadily been promoted through various positions and departments of the bank to his present place as a leading official. He is now serving as vice president, occupying the position for the past four years, and during this time he has contributed much toward shaping the policy and directing the destiny of the bank. He is also a director of the Industrial Loan Company of St. Louis and of the Foreign Bond & Share Company of New York.

On the 2d of June, 1906, Mr. Powers was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Blong, a native of this city and a daughter of Andrew and Bridget (Quinn) Blong. They have become the parents of four children: Mary, who was born in St. Louis; Frances; J. Hugh, Jr.; and Virginia, all natives of this city.

Politically Mr. Powers is a stalwart democrat. During the war he was a member of the Liberty Loan organization, in charge of the work in the schools of the eighth district, and he was also one of the Four Minute speakers. During 1915 and 1916 Mr. Powers lectured in the St. Louis University on bonds and investment securities. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Noonday, Normandy Golf and Bankers Clubs and his social nature and genial disposition have made for popularity in these organizations. He finds his recreation in music and golf and has attained considerable skill on the violin. His reading is largely confined to history and questions of finance and the thoroughness with which he has mastered the latter subject has brought him to a place of prominence in the financial circles of St. Louis.

ABRAHAM L. LEVI.

Abraham L. Levi, of the firm of Greensfelder & Levi, attorneys at law of St. Louis, was admitted to the bar in 1913 and through the intervening period has steadily engaged in practice. He was born in this city September 15, 1892, a son of Benjamin Levi, a native of St. Louis and a grandson of Aaron Levi, who was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1842, establishing his home in St. Louis, where he resided until his death. He was successfully engaged in merchandising for many years and passed away in 1910 at the advanced age of ninety-two years. The mother of Abraham L. Levi bore the maiden name of Esther Harris and was born in Chicago, Illinois, a daughter of Louis and Rosa Harris, who were of Swedish descent. Mrs. Levi is still living in St. Louis and by her marriage she has become the mother of five children, four sons and a daughter, all of whom survive.

Abraham L. Levi, the eldest of the family, obtained a high school education and afterward attended the Washington and St. Louis Universities and also the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the LL. B. degree. He continued his studies through the following year in the St. Louis University and won the Master of Arts degree in 1913. Prior to his graduation he had been associated with his father in mercantile pursuits and after completing his law course he entered upon active practice, in which he has since continuously and successfully engaged, becoming a member of the law firm of Greensfelder & Levi in August, 1917. The firm has been retained as counsel for the defense or prosecution in connection with much important litigation and their work has been of constantly increasing importance. Mr. Levi is a member of the St. Louis and Missouri Bar Associations.

Connected with the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Levi belongs to St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, also to the Chapter and the Mystic Shrine, to the Grotto, the Council and

the Eastern Star, and in the Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. He has membership in the Columbian Club and the City Club and is a director of the United Hebrew church. In politics he is a democrat, but with him political activity is made subservient to his professional interests. He worked his way through college and his own earnings enabled him to meet the expenses of his course. The determination which he displayed in securing an education is an indication of his character and argues well for a successful future.

WILLIAM EUGENE HAMMES.

William Eugene Hammes was well known as a leading business man, a lover of clean sports, a supporter of all those interests and activities which make for upright manhood and patriotic citizenship and thus his many sterling qualities endeared him to his fellowmen, who felt keen regret at his passing, when on the 21st of April, 1918, he was called to the Home Beyond. He was born July 24, 1882, at St. Louis, his parents being William F. and Ida (Bernardin) Hammes, who came to this city from Fort Scott, Kansas. He pursued his education in the public schools and afterward attended the Marion Simms Medical College but did not pursue a professional career. After completing his studies he entered commercial circles as a traveling salesman, representing the John M. Hayes Mercantile Company. He afterward traveled for Harrington & Goodman, of Philadelphia, with branch offices in St. Louis and Minneapolis. In 1904 he joined his father, who was engaged in the importation of tailors' woolens, and became an equal partner in the firm of W. F. Hammes & Company, with offices in the Central National Bank building. With this business he was identified until his death and his close application, his unremitting energy and sound business judgment constituted factors in the continued growth of the enterprise.

On the 12th of August, 1907, Mr. Hammes was married to Miss Agnes Blessing, daughter of John H. Blessing, one of the well known stock and bond brokers of St. Louis, and of Louise (Hawkins) Blessing, who was a granddaughter in the maternal line of Luther M. Kennett, who was three times mayor of St. Louis and one of the most prominent attorneys of the city. The Hawkins family trace their ancestry back in direct line to Sir John Hawkins of England, who first brought the slave to America. To Mr. and Mrs. Hammes was born a daughter, Francine Blessing, who is at home with her mother.

Mr. Hammes was an enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports, was an ardent golfer and equally interested in fishing and hunting. He belonged to the Midland Valley Country Club, also to the Missouri Athletic Association and to the Chamber of Commerce, cooperating heartily in the plans of the latter organization for the upbuilding of the city, the advancement and extension of its trade relations and the development of civic pride. He held membership in the Episcopal church, with which Mrs. Hammes is also identified, and she is likewise a most active worker in the Young Women's Christian Association, serving as a member of its board of directors. The salient characteristics of Mr. Hammes were such as gained for him a constantly increasing circle of friends. He never allowed personal interests or ambitions to dwarf his public spirit or activities and he rejected everything opposed to good taste as the result of the innate refinement of his nature.

HUGH ROBERT ENNIS.

Hugh Robert Ennis, an active factor in the real estate development of Kansas City, was recently elected president of the real estate board, one of the city's most effective organizations. Gifted by nature with a keen intellect, alert, energetic and determined, he never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose, recognizing the fact that when one avenue of opportunity seems closed he can carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal.

Mr. Ennis is a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Down,

November 1, 1870, his parents being Thomas and Annie (Menown) Ennis. Educated in the national schools of Ireland, he was seventeen years old when in 1887 he crossed the Atlantic to America. Through much of his life he has been actively identified with the real estate business, in which he now figures as the president of the H. R. Ennis Real Estate & Investment Company. He is well informed on real estate values and has a wide acquaintance—qualities and conditions which have contributed in marked measure to his success. One who has known him for several decades characterizes him as "gilt-edged in every way." He has ever recognized the value of courtesy as well as of industry and his genial manner as well as his untiring effort and progressiveness have featured in his success. He has gained a wide and well deserved reputation in real estate circles, was formerly secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, while recently he was elected president of the real estate board of Kansas City and is at present counselor of the National Association of Real Estate Boards to the United States Chamber of Commerce. In politics Mr. Ennis is a recognized leader, his opinions carrying weight in the councils of the republican party. He was presidential elector from the fifth congressional district of Missouri in 1912; was aide-de-camp and member of the staff of Governor Hadley in 1912, with the rank of colonel. He manifests at all times a most active and helpful interest in those matters of a political and civic character which are advanced for the welfare and upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Ennis is well known in club circles, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a director and vice president in 1913-14. He also has membership with the Kansas City, Midday and Knife & Fork Clubs, serving as president of the latter organization in 1912-13. He likewise belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club and the City Club. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and is actively interested in all matters pertaining to the religious and moral development of his community. He has taken a most helpful part in charitable and welfare work, was a member of the board of directors of the Kansas City Provident Association and in 1910-11 served as its president. He also was a member of the Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City, 1916-1918, and served as its president. He has been for many years a member of the board of directors of the Research Hospital. He has never allowed success to dwarf his sensibilities concerning his obligations to his fellowmen. On the contrary, as he has prospered in his undertakings he has more and more largely assisted those less fortunate than himself on the journey of life and his support and leadership of any measure have drawn to it a strong following because of his influence and the recognized soundness of his judgment.

LEX McDANIEL.

Lex McDaniel, vice president of the Kansas City Title & Trust Company, was born in Saline county, Missouri, April 25, 1875, and is the fourth in order of birth in a family of six children whose parents are Giles R. and Laura (Garnett) McDaniel. The father was born in Boonville, Missouri, while his father was a native of Virginia and came to this state in 1842, settling in Saline county. Giles R. McDaniel has devoted his life to farming, stock raising and mercantile pursuits but is now living retired in Kansas City. He is a member of the Baptist church and his upright, honorable life has won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. His wife was born in Virginia and was but seven years of age when brought to Missouri. Their marriage was celebrated in Saline county and they became the parents of six children, all of whom are yet living, so that the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

Lex McDaniel was educated in the public schools of Miami, Missouri, and after completing his high school work there entered the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. Before completing his college course he became actively connected with the abstract business. In 1890 he removed to Kansas City and was identified with the Kansas City Abstract Company and afterward with the firm of Schueler & Company, abstractors. For some time he was president and general manager of the Commerce Title Company, which was later merged with a number of other companies to form the Kansas City Title

& Trust Company, of which Mr. McDaniel has since been the vice president, entering upon the duties of this position in 1915. He is the manager of the abstract department of the company, having entire supervision over this branch of the business.

In 1902 Mr. McDaniel was married to Miss Maude Wheeler, daughter of W. H. Wheeler, president of the Miami Savings Bank of Miami, Missouri, and one of the early settlers there. The children of this marriage are: Kirk, sixteen years of age, now attending the Westport high school; and Elizabeth, ten years of age. Mrs. McDaniel is a graduate of Stephens College and is a musician of superior attainments. She is also active in church work and in social circles.

Mr. McDaniel belongs to the Cooperative Club and is a charter member of the Meadow Lake Country Club, in which he has served on the board of governors and as secretary. He is likewise connected with the Knife & Fork Club and during his college days he became a member of Phi Gamma Delta. His religious faith is manifest in his connection with the Westport Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon and trustee and in the work of which he takes a most active and helpful interest. He has been superintendent of its Sunday school, chairman of the finance committee, a member of the city mission board and a member and treasurer of the state board. He is most generous in his support of the church and allied benevolent and philanthropic enterprises and never withholds his aid from any movement which he believes will make for the uplift of the individual or the betterment of the community. Good commonsense and close application have constituted the salient forces in his successful business career, while a cordial and friendly disposition and a spirit of fairness and frankness have brought him warm friendship throughout the period of his residence in Kansas City.

WILLIAM F. EVANS.

William F. Evans, who possesses rare business judgment, intimate familiarity with business conditions, extensive knowledge of local and general economic matters, strict honesty and integrity, all resulting in and responsible for his successful business career, is general solicitor for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, with which he has thus been connected since 1904. He was born in Monroe county, Iowa, November 17, 1859, a son of William and Margarett J. (Vestal) Evans. The father was a merchant and banker of Centerville, Iowa, and for more than ten years filled the office of county treasurer of Appanoose county and was otherwise very active in public affairs for the general improvement of the community and the best interests of the people. Both he and his wife were born in Putnam county, Indiana, and came of Kentucky ancestry.

William F. Evans was educated in the public schools of Centerville, Iowa, and when his textbooks were put aside began working in banks belonging to William Bradley, who was the owner of several banking institutions in Iowa and Missouri. While thus employed he took up the study of law and about 1885 entered the law office of Vermilion & Vermilion of Centerville, Iowa, with whom he continued his reading for two years and added thereto the practical experience of actual training in law work. He was then admitted to the bar and entered upon the general practice of his profession in Centerville, where he remained for about a year. On the 1st of September, 1888, he became attorney for the Rock Island Railroad Company at Atchison, Kansas, in which connection a contemporary biographer wrote of him: "In those early days, which meant the early life and the picturesque days of the middle west, both as to men and events, who figured in, and which went to make up, the wild days of that period and section of our western country, he played an active and a useful part, and in the constant and varied litigation with which he was associated, and over which he had control, he grew into and became a strong man in the competition of life." In 1892 he was advanced to the position of assistant general attorney of the Rock Island railway, having removed to Topeka, Kansas, to become identified with the general offices of the road in that city. With growing and conspicuous ability he handled the varied interests committed to his care until 1902, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, to take charge of the legal department of the Rock Island railway system in Missouri; and when that road in 1904 became identified with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, he entered the serv-

WILLIAM F. EVANS

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ice of the latter corporation as its general attorney and has since remained at the head of its legal department in the west. In May, 1913, when the railroad with all of its vast and complicated affairs, crumbled and went into the hands of a receiver, it fell to the lot of Mr. Evans to attend to the legal affairs of the receivership.

During all the years since 1884, now more than a third of a century, Mr. Evans has grown, and never ceased to grow, in strength, power and influence, until today he is one of the strong men of the country. He has a calm, powerful mind and a rare, clear and correct judgment of men and events, united to an executive ability which is seldom found and which few men possess. In all the many years of his crowded experience, with a multitude of accumulating interests of vast importance constantly demanding his care and guidance, he has been a faithful, sure and wise counselor, and most splendidly has he shielded and cared for every trust or matter which has been committed to him, proving a tower of strength to those who have looked to him for safe guidance.

Mr. Evans belongs to the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday and Bellerive Country Clubs. He is a quiet, unassuming man, but of strong personality. He is well versed in current literature, particularly relating to social, economic, financial and political matters, and he is also a reader of history and fiction. In speech he is forceful and direct rather than oratorical. A prominent citizen of St. Louis, writing of Mr. Evans, said: "He has a singularly handsome presence, great industry, and possesses an accurate and thoroughly trained mind, and is a fine and capable lawyer. Amongst a wide circle of friends, drawn from all classes of society, he is beloved, and many hearts are grateful for the material help which he has lavishly bestowed upon them. He is a man of large wealth, all of which he has accumulated by his industry and wise thrift. He has never married and finds his simple pleasures in his work, and amongst a wide circle of friends, who love and admire him. Few men have done more for good than he has and none command more of confidence than he does. His life has been one of constant activity and of great good and usefulness. His work has been constructive and good and will continue to live after he shall have ended his laborious and brilliant career."

HARRY E. KEMP.

Harry E. Kemp, who since January, 1920, has been income tax auditor and who is also a well known attorney of St. Louis, was born September 5, 1881, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, a son of John and Katherine (Sherer) Kemp, who are also natives of the same county. The latter is a daughter of Jacob Sherer, who was born in Germany and came to America in young manhood. Her brother was a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war. The Kemp family is of Scotch descent and was founded in America by the grandfather of Harry E. Kemp, who settled on a farm in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. John Kemp, reared to the occupation of farming, engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his active life, retiring at the age of eighty years.

Harry E. Kemp attended the public schools of his native county until about twenty-one years of age, and later became a student in the Georgetown University at Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Fremont College of Nebraska, with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1906; from the Benton College of Law, of St. Louis, with the LL. B. degree in 1914 and Georgetown University conferred upon him the Master of Law degree in 1919. His student days were not continuous, for at different periods he engaged in teaching. After leaving Fremont College he taught in various high schools in several different states, the last position of this character being in the Yeatman high school in St. Louis. He proved a capable educator, and gave the knowledge he had acquired clearly and readily to others. He afterward worked as auditor in the Income Tax Bureau at Washington, D. C., for two years, and returned to St. Louis as an attorney and income tax auditor in January, 1920. He specializes in income tax matters and has many large and well satisfied clients throughout the city and state.

On the 4th of May, 1913, in Chicago, Mr. Kemp was married to Miss Florence R. Lane, a daughter of Louis Lane, who was a retired farmer of Warrensburg, Missouri. While living in Tennessee during the Civil war he and his brother were captured by the Confederates, but on their way to the southern prison the boys escaped.

Mr. Kemp is a republican in his political views, but has never been an office

seeker. He and his wife are members of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Louis, and while teaching at Decatur, Illinois, he became a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M.; Decatur Chapter, R. A. M.; and Beaumanoir Commandery, K. T. He belongs to both the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations. He is yet a young man whose continuous progress argues well for a successful future, and already during the brief period of his residence in St. Louis he has built up a clientage that makes his business an important and gratifying one.

CHARLES HENRY BROWN.

Charles Henry Brown, who at the time of his death was vice president of the Moon Brothers Carriage Company of St. Louis, was of English descent and was born January 29, 1855, in Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, made famous as the opening scene of Longfellow's beautiful poem "Evangeline." He was a first cousin and an intimate associate of Sir Frederick Borden of the English army, who was present by royal command at the coronation of King Edward and was the first officer to be knighted by the king following his ascension to the throne. He was also a first cousin of Sir Robert Borden, who was for many years premier of Canada and who occupied a place at the peace table after the armistice was signed in the World war. The parents of Mr. Brown were Charles H. and Lila (Piers) Brown, also of Grand Pre, the father being a prominent man of affairs there.

Charles Henry Brown was an infant of but three days when his parents passed away, both dying within an hour. Two days later his uncle, Dr. Edward Brown, drove with him to his home—a distance of eleven miles—in the dead of winter. Later he was taken by this uncle to Kentville, Canada, where he was reared and educated. Believing that he would have greater opportunities across the border, he left his uncle's home when sixteen years of age and finally settled at Boston, Massachusetts, where he took up the carpenter's and joiner's trade. He displayed such marked skill and ability along mechanical lines and wielded such an influence over the men with whom he worked that after an apprenticeship of but six weeks he was made superintendent of construction by his employers. For four years he remained in Boston and in 1875 went to Wolfville, Canada, where he accepted a clerkship with his uncle, Fred Brown, who was engaged in the hardware business. Through the following three years, by frugality and close application to business, he had acquired sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account and in 1878 he established a hardware store in Wolfville, which he conducted until 1881. At that time he sold his stock and removed to the west, settling in St. Louis in 1882. In this city he secured a position as bookkeeper for the Moon Brothers Carriage Company, in which capacity he continued for about a year. He was then advanced to the position of commercial salesman by the house and it was in this capacity that he demonstrated his business ability in winning new business and in opening up larger fields. In fact he became a dominant factor in the development and expansion of the trade, and in recognition of his knowledge of the business and the excellent results attending his efforts he was taken into the firm and elected vice president of the company. In subsequent years he was an active factor in the control of the business and the leading element in the remarkable success built up by the firm.

On the 29th of December, 1886, Mr. Brown was married at Perryville, Missouri, to Miss Mattie A. Burgee, daughter of James and Emily C. (Brown) Burgee. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown was born a daughter, Emily A., who is a graduate of Bishop Robertson's Hall and who married Major Bernard A. Purcell, a major of the Eighty-second Regiment, which acquitted itself so valiantly in the World war. They have two children, Bernice and Bernard A., Jr.

In politics Mr. Brown was always active in furthering the principles of good government and after coming to the United States affiliated himself with the republican party. In religion he was an Episcopalian and when but twenty-one years of age was made a warden in the church, in the work of which he always took an active and helpful part. He was a member of the Legion of Honor but was never a club man and found his greatest pleasure and enjoyment in his home life. He was a big man mentally as well as physically. He loved mankind and just to be permitted to live in this big, active world was a delight to him. He

CHARLES H. BROWN

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looked on all mankind as brothers and no one in distress ever appealed to him in vain for aid. He was equally mindful of the needs and protection of animals. He died August 25, 1899, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years. His had been a nature that shed around him much of the sunshine of life. "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," and judged by this standard Mr. Brown was a most successful man, his sterling worth of character and his many good deeds winning him the respect, confidence and goodwill of all who knew him.

JESSE F. ANDERSON.

Jesse F. Anderson, of Kansas City, who excels as an attorney in an advisory capacity rather than as a trial lawyer, was born in Maryville, Missouri, April 25, 1885, his parents being Frank and Jennie (Summers) Anderson. The father's birth occurred in Harrisonville, Ohio, while the mother was born in Holt county, Missouri. The former came to the west in young manhood and entered into active connection with the Missouri bar, practicing law in Maryville. He also engaged in mercantile pursuits and was very active in the upbuilding and development of the town in which he established his home. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and was very active in lodge work.

Jesse F. Anderson, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, attended the Maryville high school and afterward matriculated in the University of Nebraska, at which time General J. J. Pershing was commandant of the military organization of the state university there. Mr. Anderson was active in connection with track work. He afterward pursued his law course at Yale, where the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him in 1909. He then entered upon active practice in Kansas City and in 1911 and 1912 filled the office of assistant city counselor. Since then he has concentrated his efforts upon general law practice but takes no criminal cases. He is a modest, dignified gentleman of splendid qualities who has won success at the bar because of his diligence, integrity and insight and his consistent work. He excels as a counselor and student of law, his work being characterized by clear thinking and logical reasoning. He has membership with the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

In 1915 Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Mary Taylor Keith, a daughter of Richard H. Keith, former president of the Central Coal & Coke Company and who was one of the prominent residents of Kansas City. Mr. Anderson belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta, also to the Book and Gavel Society (Yale), to the Phi Alpha Delta and to the Theta Nu Epsilon. He is also connected with the Kansas City Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the City Club, and during America's connection with the World war took a very active and helpful part in all war work.

OTTO W. HAMMER.

Otto W. Hammer, who has spent his entire life in St. Louis, has advanced to an enviable position in the ranks of the legal profession and at the same time has become well known throughout the state by reason of his activity as a supporter of the democratic party. He was born in St. Louis, October 16, 1880, and is a son of Ludwig F. and Julia M. (Fath) Hammer. The father is a widely known and prominent business man, being president of the Hammer Dry Plate Company of St. Louis, controlling extensive interests of that character.

Otto W. Hammer, pursuing a public school education, passed through consecutive grades to the high school and following his graduation therefrom attended the Washington University, which he entered in 1899, therein completing a law course in 1901, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. He enjoys the high regard, confidence and goodwill of his professional brethren, with whom he is closely associated through his membership in the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He conducts a general practice, specializing to some extent in civil and corporation law, and he practices

in all of the state and federal courts. His clientage from the beginning has been of an important character and he has been connected with much litigation that has attracted wide attention. His comprehensive knowledge of the law, his thorough study of his cases and his correct application of legal principles make for success in all of his professional work.

Mr. Hammer occupies pleasant apartments at No. 3252 South Grand avenue, in one of the most attractive residential districts of St. Louis. He was married in 1910 and has one child, a daughter. He finds recreation in golf and belongs to the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Century Boat Club and also to the Royal Arcanum. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. In politics he has always been a democrat and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the party in Missouri, doing active work in its support in both state and national affairs. He was appointed by Governor Major in 1913 as secretary of the Missouri School for the Blind. He took a most helpful interest in war activities, promoting the sale of Liberty bonds and the various drives which contributed to the success of the American army and its allies.

WALTER B. RICHARDS.

Walter B. Richards, the vice president of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company of Kansas City, was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, April 16, 1860, and is a son of John Francisco Richards, who was the founder of the great hardware business of which his son is now the vice president. The father was born at Warm Springs, Bath county, Virginia, October 23, 1834, his parents being Walter and Nancy (Mayse) Richards, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion, and the latter was a daughter of Joseph Mayse, who served in the Indian wars in Virginia and was a lieutenant of a company in the War of the Revolution.

John F. Richards obtained his education in the public schools of St. Louis and in the academy at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, having come to this state with his parents in 1836. His father passed away the following year, while the mother's death occurred in St. Louis in 1848, John F. Richards being at that time a lad of but fourteen years. Thus thrown upon his own resources, he found it difficult to obtain an education and meet his expenses, but nevertheless he persevered and early recognized the value of industry and determination as active forces in the attainment of success. For three years he engaged in clerking at Sibley, Missouri, and in 1853 became clerk to an Indian agent at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. His eighteen months' clerkship there was followed by a brief period as clerk on a Missouri river steamer and he then became identified with the hardware trade in St. Louis but in 1857 removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he established a hardware business on his own account. For thirty years he successfully conducted his store there and in 1887 came to Kansas City, where twelve years before he had established a branch house. Through the intervening period he has remained a resident of the western metropolis of Missouri and his name has figured prominently in connection with its commercial development. Six years after the establishment of the hardware house the firm name of J. F. Richards & Company was adopted and the business conducted along both wholesale and retail lines. In 1882 it was incorporated as the Richards & Conover Hardware Company and it remains one of the largest enterprises of this character in the west. In the meantime Mr. Richards disposed of his interests in Leavenworth and bent all of his energies to the development of the Kansas City house, his broad experience, tireless energy and keen business sagacity resulting in the upbuilding of an establishment which is now classed with the leading commercial interests of the city. He also became the vice president of the First National Bank of Kansas City and long served as one of its directors. He has now reached the age of eighty-six years and remains an honored and venerated resident of Kansas City, who has reached the evening of his days with an untarnished name, knowing that his life work has constituted a valuable contribution to the community in which he lives. During the Civil war he was a member of Company C, Nineteenth Kansas Militia, and participated in the battle of Westport, October 23, 1864. He has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and he led the fight that secured city ownership of the water works and has been equally stalwart in his championship of other valuable progressive public measures. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree.

On the 16th of June, 1857, Mr. Richards was married to Miss Martha A. Harrelson, daughter of Joseph A. Harrelson, of Sibley, Missouri. She passed away in 1874, leaving seven children, of whom four are yet living. On the 1st of December, 1877, Mr. Richards was married to Mrs. L. M. Durfee, of Fairport, New York, who died in Kansas City, December 19, 1906.

Walter B. Richards, after attending the public schools, entered Washington University of St. Louis and later went to Ithaca, New York, to become a Cornell student and was there graduated in 1883. With his return home he became identified with the Richards & Conover Hardware Company, with which he has since been closely associated. As he mastered the various phases and principles of the business he was gradually promoted and for a number of years has occupied the vice presidency, his father still retaining the presidency, while George B. Richards is also a vice president, and J. A. Conover is secretary. From the beginning the house has maintained an unassailable reputation for integrity and an enviable reputation for enterprise and progressiveness. Walter B. Richards also figures in financial circles, having been a director of the Fidelity National Bank & Trust Company since its incorporation.

In 1884 Mr. Richards was married to Miss Gertrude Mersereau of Owego, Tioga county, New York, and they have two children: Adelina, who is the wife of S. W. Sawyer, a prominent Kansas City attorney, and the mother of one daughter, Martha Ann; and Martha, the wife of Frank J. Fletcher, a United States navy officer now located in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Richards has long been keenly interested in agricultural pursuits and owns a valuable farm property near Kansas City, finding great pleasure in its supervision and further development. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and cooperates heartily in all of the plans of that organization for the city's upbuilding and improvement. He belongs as well to the University Club, is a member of the Kansas City Club and his religious faith is manifest in his connection with St. Paul's Episcopal church.

OTHO F. MATTHEWS.

For twenty-three years Otho F. Matthews has been a representative of the Macon bar. He entered upon the practice of law with a realization of the fact that industry and close application are just as essential in a professional career as in industrial or commercial pursuits. He has therefore ever displayed great thoroughness and earnestness in the preparation as well as in the presentation of his cases and has made gradual advancement in a calling where progress depends entirely upon individual merit and ability until he stands today as a foremost representative of the legal profession in his section of the state. Macon is proud to number him among her native sons. He was born May 21, 1875, his father being Judge R. S. Matthews, now deceased. He began his education at the usual age and passed through consecutive grades in the public schools of Macon until graduated from the high school with the class of 1890. He then had the opportunity of attending the University of Missouri for two years, after which he matriculated in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1896. He thus laid broad and deep the foundation upon which to build professional training. Having determined to enter upon the practice of law as a life work, he became a student in the office of his father, who was a distinguished attorney, and in September, 1897, he passed the required examination for admission to the bar, Judge Andrew Ellison conducting the test. Mr. Matthews at once entered into partnership with his father under the firm style of Matthews & Son and throughout the intervening period has been continuously engaged in law practice. His comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, with ability to apply accurately such principles, has been a dominant factor in his progress and for a long period public opinion has accorded him a distinguished place in the ranks of the legal fraternity of Macon county. His clientage has long been extensive and of an important character and he is now serving as counsel for the Macon County Bank and also for the Still-Hildreth Sanitarium, of which he has also been a member of the executive board since the institution was established.

On the 25th of December, 1901, Mr. Matthews was married to Miss Mary Alby Anderson, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Anderson, who for many years represented the first Missouri district in congress and was widely known as a distinguished lawyer and orator. Her father, William R. Anderson, was also one of the prominent members of the bar of Palmyra and a brother of the late Rufus Anderson of Hannibal, Missouri. Mrs. Matthews seems to have inherited the keen intellect and literary talent of her forebears. She has long been known as a contributor to literature and is the author of a novel, "Love vs. Law," which was very extensively sold throughout the country and received many favorable notices in the newspapers and literary reviews. She is also a member of the bar and prior to her marriage served with ability as city attorney of Palmyra, Missouri. She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution and in social circles in Macon has long occupied a leading position. Her broad intelligence and kindliness make her a most gracious and charming hostess and the hospitality of the Matthews home is greatly enjoyed by a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthews hold membership in the Presbyterian church and he has been one of the trustees and the treasurer of the board of the McGee Presbytery. He is also prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he takes a most keen and helpful interest in everything that pertains to the welfare and progress of his native city. His political allegiance has been unfalteringly given to the democratic party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and even before that period he had become an earnest and effective worker for the success of his political organization. In 1904 he was the democratic candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney but was defeated at the primary election. This by no means decreased his loyalty to his party, however, and he has been unfaltering in his support of every legitimate plan and measure for its advancement. Municipal welfare has ever been a matter of deep concern to him and his labors in behalf of the city's upbuilding and his knowledge of its needs gave him great hold on the confidence and regard of his fellow townsmen and secured for him a very substantial support when he became candidate for mayor of Macon in 1910. He was elected to the office by a majority of two hundred and fifty votes over his republican opponent, although the city was normally republican by a majority of from eighty to one hundred. His fellow townsmen knew him as a man of thorough reliability, of progressive spirit and sound judgment, whose interest in the welfare of the city was above partisanship and whose capacity for wise administration was pronounced. His course in office showed that public approval and confidence had not been misplaced, as he discharged his duties with strict adherence to the best interests of the city at large and introduced many needed reforms and improvements. His life might be termed uneventful if judged by the absence of spectacular phases, but throughout his career there has been displayed a marked devotion to duty and a high sense of personal and professional honor that has made him one of the most valued citizens of Macon.

CHARLES W. DISBROW.

Charles W. Disbrow, president of the American Automobile Insurance Company, with offices in the Pierce building of St. Louis, was born in New York city, July 4, 1874, and comes of English ancestry, although the family was founded in Connecticut in 1664, and thus from early colonial days was represented in New England. Members of the family participated in the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812 and in the Civil war.

The eldest in a family of three children, Charles W. Disbrow was educated in the common schools of New York city and in the New York Law School, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in the class of 1896. He then entered upon the practice of law in the American metropolis, there remaining until 1899, when he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he practiced his profession until 1904. He then turned his attention to the general casualty insurance business and operated successfully along that line until 1908, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and became interested in the insurance business in this city. In 1911 he organized the American Automobile Insurance Company, which is the largest concern of the kind

CHARLES W. DISBROW

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in the United States, its many clients making its patronage today one of mammoth proportions.

On the 15th of April, 1897, Mr. Disbrow was married in Hoboken, New Jersey, to Miss Anna M. Oesterreich. Mr. and Mrs. Disbrow have five children: Ruth, **Marie, Charles, Frances** and John. They reside at No. 533 East Argonne Drive in Kirkwood and Mr. Disbrow is a director of the Kirkwood Trust Company. He is the author of "Disbrow's Digest of the New York Code of Civil Procedure" and also "Periodic Financial Panics." His membership connections are broad, showing a variety of interests and activities. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, the Noonday Club, the Racquet Club and the University Club, all of St. Louis, the Kirkwood Country Club, and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. His religious belief is manifest in his connection with Grace Episcopal church of Kirkwood. Politically he is a republican and takes an active interest in the success of his party, while his aid and support are ever given to those plans and projects which seek to promote public welfare and advance civic ideals. Personally he possesses initiative and enterprise, which have gained him prominence in insurance circles, while his geniality is the basis of a wide friendship.

MARSHALL HALL.

Marshall Hall, president of the Marshall Hall Grain Company, with offices in the Merchants Exchange building in St. Louis, was born in North Fork, Macon county, Kentucky, January 13, 1875. He comes of English ancestry, the progenitor of the family having settled in New England during the colonial epoch of our country's history. Representatives of the name participated in the Revolutionary war and one was a lieutenant. Carey J. Hall, father of Marshall Hall, was a native of Virginia, where members of the family early took up their abode, removing from New England to the south. After the close of the Civil war Carey Hall removed to Kentucky, where he resided until his death in 1901, when he was sixty-five years of age. He had served as a captain in the Confederate army throughout the entire period of hostilities and was wounded in the face at the battle of Chancellorsville, carrying the scar thereof to his grave. For many years he was a successful educator and superintendent of schools at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, up to the time of his demise. In politics he was a stanch democrat and was a devout Christian, holding membership in the Baptist church. He married Eudora E. Sydnor, who was born in Virginia, her father being Judge Sydnor, a prominent lawyer and jurist of Richmond county, Virginia, and a representative of one of the old families of that state of English lineage. Mrs. Hall passed away in 1906 at the age of sixty-eight years. There were five sons and three daughters in the family, of whom six are yet living.

Marshall Hall, the seventh child, pursued his education in private schools of Kentucky and when he started out in the business world secured employment with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company. In 1894 he turned his attention to the grain trade, being first employed by the W. L. Green Commission Company, an old and prominent grain company of St. Louis. In 1903, having won various promotions through intermediate positions, he was called to the presidency of this company and in 1915 the former firm was succeeded, through the reorganization of the business, by the Marshall Hall Grain Company, of which Mr. Hall remains the president. He is likewise the president of the Burlington Grain & Elevator Company and the vice president of the Graham Lumber Company of St. Louis. His business connections, therefore, are extensive and important, placing him in a position of leadership in connection with commercial control.

On the 27th of April, 1897, Mr. Hall was married in St. Louis to Miss Inez Bethune, a daughter of James H. and Julia P. (Bridges) Bethune, the former a native of southeastern Missouri and the latter of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have become the parents of four children, Sydnor, Bethune, Marshall, Jr., and Inez.

In politics Mr. Hall maintains the position of an independent democrat, usually voting for the principles of the party yet not considering himself bound by party ties. He is a member of the Noonday Club, the Bellerive and Sunset Hill Country Clubs and also of the Missouri Athletic Association, his chief diversion being golf,

but he makes his activity on the links subservient to the more important interests of life. During the war he was active in support of all measures to finance the country and promote the welfare of the soldiers and therefore took active part in the sale of Liberty Bonds and in furthering the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other drives.

JOHN H. POLLOCK.

John H. Pollock, who since 1917 has engaged in the general practice of law in Kansas City, was born at Decatur, Iowa, February 3, 1884, a son of James Henderson and Mary E. (Pollock) Pollock. The father, a native of Ireland and a veteran of the Civil war, was a farmer by occupation. He died when his son, John H., was seven years of age and the mother passed away when he was but two years old. He was thus left an orphan when very young and was adopted and reared by his grandmother in the maternal line. He obtained a public school education at Casselton, North Dakota, and afterward attended the University of Minnesota, in which he pursued a law course, later taking additional instruction and a degree of LL. B. from the Kansas City School of Law. He was admitted to the bar in Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri. Following his graduation, however, he did not at once take up professional work, but turned his attention to newspaper activity and was special writer for the New York American, the Chicago Tribune, the Kansas City Post, the Minneapolis Tribune and the Des Moines Register and Leader, continuing his journalistic activities until 1914. In the latter year he was elected a justice of the Kansas City district court for a four-year term and reelected in 1918 for a term expiring in 1922.

In Des Moines, Iowa, in 1908, Mr. Pollock was united in marriage to Miss Vesta Burbank, whose parents are natives of Iowa, her father following farming in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock have become parents of one daughter, Evelyn. Mr. Pollock belongs to the Kansas City Club and is a member of the law fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta, and has been prominently identified in national and state councils of the democratic party.

S. GRAHAM WILSON.

S. Graham Wilson is the vice president of the Carleton Dry Goods Company, at St. Louis. Business enterprise and executive ability have ever been dominant qualities in his life, and by reason thereof he has steadily progressed to a point where he is active in control of a leading commercial interest of St. Louis. He was born at Petersburg, Virginia, June 14, 1852. The ancestry of the family dates back to the time of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at which time representatives of the name came to the new world and settled in Virginia. The family was one of close connection with the Washington family, and the wife of George Washington was a member of the Macon family, to which Mr. Wilson traces his ancestry. His parents were the Rev. William Venable and Grace A. Wilson. The former, who won the degree of Doctor of Divinity, was a Presbyterian minister, and was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, January 18, 1819. He was a son of Dr. Goodridge Wilson, one of the trustees of the Hampden Sidney College, of Virginia. The life record of Rev. William V. Wilson covered eighty-nine years, his death occurring January 22, 1908, in Lynchburg, Virginia. His wife was also a Wilson prior to her marriage. She was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, was a daughter of Judge Daniel Wilson, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and passed away in 1906. In the family of Rev. and Mrs. W. V. Wilson there were six children: Rev. Goodridge A. Wilson, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, of Lexington, Virginia; S. Graham; William Venable, an attorney of Lynchburg, Virginia; R. C., who is now living retired in Belton, Missouri; Grace M., also of Lynchburg; and Mrs. Bettie G. Sale, of Lynchburg, who is now deceased.

In his youthful days S. Graham Wilson attended private schools in Lynchburg, Virginia, until 1871, when at the age of nineteen years he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of J. Weil & Brothers, wholesale dry goods merchants, whom he represented upon the road as a traveling salesman, his territory covering northern

Missouri and Iowa. He continued with that firm for four years and later began traveling in the same territory for the Chase & Cabot Dry Goods Company, with whom he continued for about four years. He then became a representative of the Crow-Hargadine Dry Goods Company and traveled through the same territory for this firm. That he was capable and efficient is indicated in the fact that he remained with the house for twelve years, and at length left their employ to travel for the Wear-Boogher Company, which was reorganized in 1894, becoming the Carleton Dry Goods Company. At that date Mr. Wilson was made the treasurer and continued to serve in that official connection until 1916 when he was elected to the vice presidency. He left the road upon the reorganization of the business and has since bent his efforts to administrative direction and executive control. In the management of the business he has always employed constructive methods and has ever been a close student of the trade and of business conditions in general. He has thus been able to direct his efforts along progressive lines, meeting the demands of the time, and his labors have been a substantial contributing element to the success of the house.

On the 6th of January, 1876, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage in Greensboro, Georgia, to Miss Sarah N. Poullain, who passed away in 1882, and on the 19th of June, 1883, he wedded her sister, Felixina Poullain, of Greensboro, Georgia. Mrs. Wilson is a daughter of Felix and Evaline (Foster) Poullain, who resided in Greensboro, but have now passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born the following: S. Graham, Jr., who is department manager for the Carleton Dry Goods Company; Mrs. Grace Evalina Nickell, the wife of Henry A. Nickell of St. Louis; Mrs. Thomas C. Hennings, whose husband is vice president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis; William Venable, who is engaged in the silk business in St. Louis; Mrs. Reed M. Brown, of Germantown, Ohio, whose husband is in charge of the Miami Military Academy there; and Eula who is at home with her parents and is the youngest of the family. There are also seven grandchildren. S. Graham Wilson, Jr., has two children, Frances S. and Marie Peckham Wilson; Mrs. Hennings has two children, Thomas C., Jr., and Ruth Hennings; William Venable Wilson has one child, Miriam; and Mrs. Brown has two children, Reed M., Jr., and Celeste Foster Brown.

Mr. Wilson is a man of fine physique, large and well proportioned, and enjoys excellent health for he has always been a lover of the out-of-doors, and has spent much time in the open. He belongs to the Bellerive Country Club. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His interests and activities have always been in those channels through which flow the greatest good to the greatest number and his activities have ever been so directed that not only his private business has prospered, but the public has also been a direct beneficiary of his efforts.

JAMES GLOVER SMART.

James Glover Smart, who since his admission to the bar in 1885 has engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City, has ever manifested those sterling qualities which are requisite to success and advancement at the bar—thoroughness, close application plus the business sense and wide familiarity with principle and precedent. Missouri numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Independence, February 5, 1863. His father, Elisha A. Smart, was a native of Kentucky who followed the occupation of farming and later became a merchant of Independence, Missouri. He removed to this state with his father, James Smart, also a native of Kentucky, who at an early day brought his family to Missouri, settling at Independence. Elisha A. Smart married Sallie E. Rogers, a native of Virginia, and they became the parents of eight children, three of whom are yet living. The wife and mother passed away in 1880, while the father survived until 1893.

James G. Smart attended the public schools of Lee Summit, Missouri, and then continued his education in Woodland College of Independence, from which he was graduated on the completion of a classical course in 1883. For a year he engaged in teaching school but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional activity, for it was his firm purpose to become a member of the bar. He then entered the law office of Judge James Slover, of Independence, Missouri, with whom he

continued his reading for a brief period. He afterward removed to Kansas City and was associated with the law firm of Tichenor, Warren & Dean for two and a half years as a law student. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar and has since actively engaged in practice in Kansas City, serving as assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county in 1890 and 1891 and throughout the remainder of the period giving his attention to the private practice of law. His clientage has constantly grown in volume and importance and his name figures in connection with some of the most important litigation tried in the courts of Missouri. In 1911 he became partner of the firm of Smart & Strother, which has since existed and which has ever maintained a foremost position at the Kansas City bar.

In 1890 Mr. Smart was married to Miss Mary B. Royster, of Kansas City, and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles here, the number of their friends being almost coextensive with the number of their acquaintances. Mr. Smart is serving as a trustee of the Bar Library of Kansas City and he belongs to the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations. He keeps in touch at all times with the trend of modern professional thought and progress and is one of the most thorough exponents of the highest professional ethics and standards.

FRANCIS M. McCALLUM, M. D., F. A. C. S.

Kansas City certainly has reason to be proud of the representatives of the medical profession who have located within her borders. On the whole, they are men of high professional standing and of splendid ability, a reputation which has been won by a class of whom Dr. Francis M. McCallum is a worthy representative. He was born in Decatur, Illinois, June 10, 1867, his parents being George L. and Mary E. (McMikel) McCallum, the former a native of Iowa, while the latter was born in Indiana. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1868 removed to Missouri, settling near Trenton until 1872. He then removed to Junction City, and was actively interested in promoting the public welfare and progress of that district, and for some time served as a member of the school board.

Dr. McCallum began his education at the usual age as a public school pupil and afterward attended the high school at Junction City, Missouri. He came to Kansas City in 1887, and accepted a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Wheel Brothers, with whom he remained for about six months. He next became connected with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and was made fireman on an engine, devoting his attention to railroading for about two and a half years. He determined, however, to take up professional work, and with this end in view he entered the A. Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, which he attended for three years, being graduated in 1892, with the M. D. degree. He then went to Chicago, and pursued a three months' post-graduate course in Rush Medical College of that city. His preliminary preparation for the profession was made while he was still in the railroad service during which period he studied in St. Joseph. In 1893 he came to Kansas City and entered upon active practice. For four years he was connected with St. Margaret's Hospital as assistant surgeon and he has done much valuable hospital work. In 1898, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted for service in the Spanish American war as a member of the Fifth Regiment of the Missouri Volunteers, going out as assistant surgeon. He was stationed at Chickamauga, until November, 1898, when the country no longer needing his aid, he returned to Kansas City. On the 7th of December, 1898, he joined the regular army as assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant and was in the service for twelve years, during which time he was stationed in the Philippines for four years, and for five years at various forts in the United States and in Honolulu for three years.

He then resigned in 1910, and returned to Kansas City, where he took up active practice and has since specialized in genito-urinary surgery. He has continued to give his attention to this branch of the profession and has won a notable success in this department of practice. He was the promoter of genito-urinary service in the City Hospital, of which he is now the chief. During the World war period Dr. McCallum became a member of the State Council of Defense and had charge of all exami-

DR. FRANCIS M. McCALLUM

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nations and was chairman of the medical advisory board of Kansas City. He now has a large private practice and in addition is genito-urinary surgeon for the Christian Church Hospital.

Dr. McCallum was married in Kansas City, to Miss Juanita Johnson, on the 18th of April, 1891. Her people were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Missouri many years ago. Dr. McCallum is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. His political faith is that of the republican party, and his religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church. He has various membership relations along professional lines, belonging to the American, Missouri State, and Jackson County Medical Associations, the American College of Surgeons, The American Urological Society and the American Social Hygiene Association. He is a man of many sterling qualities, fearless and progressive, and to his marked scientific knowledge and skill he adds a most kindly and sympathetic nature, and above all has absolute control of himself, so that in his surgical work he has been particularly capable.

REV. TIMOTHY FRANCIS O'SULLIVAN.

Rev. Timothy Francis O'Sullivan, pastor of St. Brendan's church at Mexico, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, May 26, 1880, and is a son of John and Margaret (Maher) O'Sullivan. The father still makes his home in Ireland but the mother has passed away. Rev. Timothy F. O'Sullivan attended the parochial schools of his native country and afterward became a student at Rockwell College in Tipperary, Ireland, where he pursued his classical course. He later entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary at All Hallows College of Dublin, where he studied philosophy and theology. In August, 1904, he came to the United States and spent a year at Kenrick Seminary of St. Louis, Missouri, after which he was ordained to the priesthood on the 10th of June, 1905, Archbishop John J. Glennon officiating.

Having taken holy orders, Father O'Sullivan was appointed assistant to Father Timothy Dempsey of St. Patrick's church at St. Louis and subsequently served as assistant to Father McGlynn of the St. Rose parish in St. Louis. He was next appointed pastor of St. Eustace church at Portageville, Missouri, where he remained in charge from February, 1909, until July, 1918, when he was assigned to St. Brendan's church at Mexico. Here he is now laboring earnestly for the development and growth of the parish and his work is being attended with excellent results. While presiding over St. Eustace church at Portageville he was instrumental in building a new parochial school and since coming to Mexico he has purchased a residence property directly across the street from the church and will establish a school there in the fall of 1920. St. Brendan's church and St. Brendan's rectory over which he now presides, were built in 1878 by Rev. C. F. O'Leary, late pastor of the church at Wellston, Missouri, and the first resident pastor of the church at Mexico. The parish now numbers one hundred and five families, about one-half of whom reside in the city and the other half in the surrounding country.

PIERRE RITTENHOUSE PORTER.

Pierre Rittenhouse Porter was born December 24, 1874, in Kansas City. He was the only child of Dr. David Rittenhouse and Olive (Smith) Porter, more extended mention of whom is made on another page of this work. After attending the public schools Pierre R. Porter prepared for college in Hanover, Germany, where he studied for two years. He then returned to his native country and entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He next entered Yale University and won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1898. He thus laid broad and deep the foundation upon which he builded the superstructure of his professional learning. He prepared for the bar in the Kansas City School of Law and won his LL. B. degree in 1899. In June of that year he was admitted to practice but afterward entered the Harvard Law School, in which he studied for two years. Taking up the active work of his profession, he was associated for a time with the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore and in 1899 became connected with the firm of Scarritt, Griffith & Jones,

both distinguished firms at the Kansas City bar. He is now associated in his practice with Washington Adams. He devotes his attention to general practice but specializes in corporation law and is regarded as both a good trial and office lawyer, industrious and attentive to business, reliable and trustworthy at all times and ever a close student of his profession. He was a member of Governor Hadley's commission on Workmen's Compensation in 1910 and has been active in legislation on that subject.

In 1916 Mr. Porter was married to Miss Dorothy Lee, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, a daughter of Francis Corydon Lee, and they now have one daughter, Suzanne, who is in her first year.

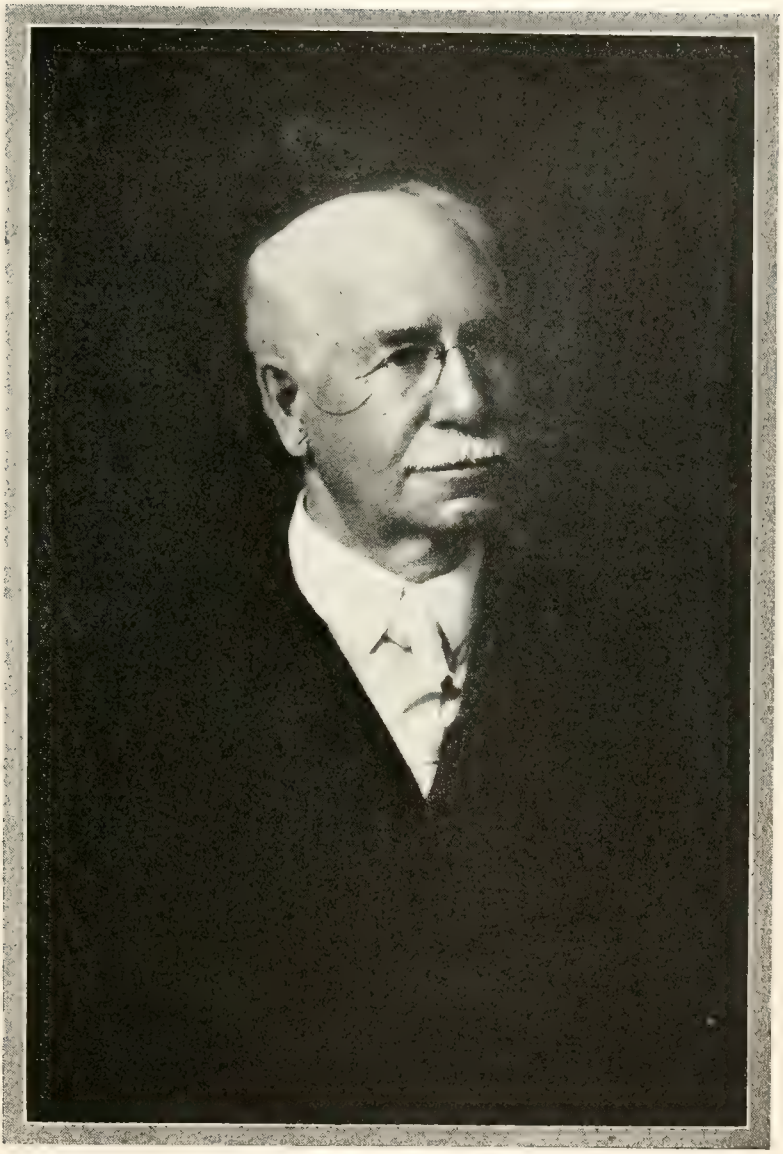
Mr. Porter is actively interested in amateur theatricals and is a member of the Comedy Club. He belongs also to the University Club, the Kansas City Country Club and to the Chamber of Commerce, and his professional relations are with the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations. He is chairman of the legislative committee of the Kansas City Bar Association. In the Chamber of Commerce he is now and for the past ten years has been an active member of the legislative committee, having several times acted as chairman of that committee. Since his college days he has been keenly interested in tennis, was at one time president of the Kansas City Tennis Association and is now vice president of the Western Tennis Association. He attends Grace Episcopal church. His political support is given to the republican party, but while a firm believer in its principles, he never allows partisanship to transcend patriotism and during the period of the World war was most earnest in his support of all war activities. He served as a member of Draft Board No. 1 during the entire war and as a member of the military training camp committee, while from 1914 until 1916 he was the secretary of the National Security League.

JUDGE WILLIAM THOMSON.

Judge William Thomson, of Kansas City, who has devoted his life to the practice of law, was born in Linlithgow, Scotland, February 24, 1845, being a son of Thomas and Marion (Somerville) Thomson, both of whom were natives of Scotland and descendants of old and respected families of that land. When five years of age he came with his parents from Scotland to the new world, the family home being established in Chicago, where for years his father was a manufacturer, continuing in business there to the time of his death in 1863.

Judge Thomson attended the Dearborn school of Chicago to the age of fourteen years, when he became a high school pupil, attending the first high school of that city. He afterward entered the preparatory department of the old Chicago University in 1862 and the following year became a freshman in the college, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1867, as salutatorian of his class. During his college days the nation was at war and Judge Thomson responded to the call and with others from the university enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in May, 1864, but upon his discharge resumed his studies in November of that year. Subsequent to his graduation he was called to the position of superintendent of schools at Toulon, Illinois, and during the following year occupied a similar position in Astoria, Illinois. He had always entertained a great desire to become a lawyer and during the years of his school teaching Blackstone and Kent were his companions.

Upon his return to Chicago in May, 1869, Judge Thomson entered the law offices of Judge S. M. Moore and Barney Caufield, who afterward represented his district in congress. He also became a student in the law school of Chicago University and was admitted to the bar in October, 1869. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago with Robert W. Moore, but soon the advice of Horace Greeley and the attractions of the growing west influenced him to leave the city by the lake and in April, 1870, he went to Burlingame, Kansas. Before the autumn of the same year he was appointed by Governor Harvey to the office of probate judge of Osage county and after serving his appointed term he was elected to the office of county attorney, which position he filled with vigor and energy. His law practice had so increased while he was filling that position that he declined to be a candidate



JUDGE WILLIAM THOMSON

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for reelection, but his friends presented his name to the republican convention as a candidate for the office of state senator. However, he was defeated by one vote.

In 1878 he was elected secretary of the republican state committee of Kansas and served in that capacity for two years. He was secretary of the state delegation to the republican national convention of 1880, which became memorable as the battle ground between the old guard, the three hundred and six of Grant, and the enthusiastic forces of Blaine and resulted in the nomination and the subsequent election of the revered but unfortunate Garfield. During the same year Mr. Thomson was given a handsome vote at the Kansas republican state convention for the nomination for attorney general of that commonwealth. During the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888 he was an active republican and campaigned the state for the nominee of his party. In 1889 the legislature created the thirty-fifth judicial district, composed of Osage, Wabaunsee and Pottawattamie counties, and Governor Humphrey appointed Mr. Thomson to be its first judge and in the fall of that year he was unanimously elected to the office, even the democrats in their convention endorsing the nomination he had received from the republican party. In the next judicial election in 1893 so great was his popularity that although the populist majority in the district was overwhelming and every other republican candidate went down to defeat, he was elected by a large majority. In 1897 he again received the nomination and was reelected without serious opposition and served to the end of his term in 1902, when he retired from the bench to resume the practice of law. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in January, 1898. He stood in the front rank of the judges of his state and his opinions were so well considered that they rarely met reversal. He is active in mind and while upon the bench was most industrious and painstaking in the preparation of his decrees. He is a student by habit, a scholar in address and possesses great broadness in his processes of reasoning.

Judge Thomson was president of the Kansas State Bar Association during the years 1897 and 1898 and chose civil service as the topic of his annual address, which was entitled, Not to the Victor, and was largely quoted by the press throughout the nation. The Chicago Times-Herald editorially declared that it was by far the strongest and ablest presentation of the cause of civil service reform that any of its friends had thus far made. He is a pleasing and eloquent speaker of graceful delivery and his prepared addresses are models of English composition. In 1898 he was strongly urged by the bar of the state of Kansas upon the attention of President McKinley for appointment as federal judge, but the United States senator of Kansas, whose will by custom was supreme, secured the appointment for a former law partner of the senator.

Judge Thomson's entire life has been devoted to his profession and he has accepted only such public positions as have been in line with it. He has never been defeated at the polls for any office to which he aspired and though repeatedly requested by many of his party to become a candidate for congressional honors, he has often refused so to do because such a course would have interfered with his professional career. In 1904 he was one of the forty republicans of Kansas who met at Topeka and inaugurated the Boss Buster movement, which culminated in the overthrow of the old regime in republican politics and led to the subsequent success of the Hon. Walter Roscoe Stubbs and Governor E. W. Hoch. It is said that at that meeting of the immortals, when it seemed that success could not be won and the members of the body were becoming discouraged, Judge Thomson, filled with enthusiasm and determination, in an impassioned speech of twenty minutes so aroused the body that they determined to proceed on the lines contemplated, which led to ultimate victory.

Desiring a wider field of activity and to specialize his work, Judge Thomson removed to Kansas City in 1904, having previously had important interests here. He established the law firm of Thomson, Stanley & Price and has assiduously devoted his time to the practice of corporation law, attaining an enviable success. The present firm is Thomson, Dew & Brasher, with offices in the Scarritt building.

At Burlingame, Kansas, on the 26th of March, 1874, Judge Thomson was married to Miss Sarah E. Hudnall, of Astoria, Illinois, who had been one of his pupils when he was teaching at that place. They have one daughter, Maud Somerville, a graduate of St. Cecilia Seminary at Holden, Missouri, of the class of 1898, and in June, 1906, she was married in Kansas City to William LeRoy Holtz, a Latin professor of the Kansas State Normal at Emporia, where he now resides.

Judge Thomson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic fraternity, also of the college association of Phi Delta Theta. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. In his social character the Judge is winning and companionable and is genial and hospitable in his home. He is vigorous, active and energetic and carries his years lightly.

JAMES R. BISSELL.

James R. Bissell is the president of the J. R. Bissell Dry Goods Company, of St. Louis. The family home on the Bellefontaine road was built a hundred and twelve years ago by his grandfather, James R. Bissell, and three generations of the family have occupied it. The grandfather removed to Missouri from the state of Connecticut at an early period in the development of the middle west. He was born in Connecticut, and his parents were natives of England, settling in Connecticut upon coming to the new world. The parents of James R. Bissell are living, and occupy the old home.

A native son of St. Louis county, James R. Bissell, was born November 11, 1877, and after attending the public schools continued his education in the Smith Academy. In 1897 he made his initial step in the business world by entering the employ of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, for whom he traveled throughout southeastern Missouri. He gained broad experience of the trade in this connection, and prompted by a laudable ambition put forth every effort that would enable him eventually to engage in business on his own account. He carefully saved his earnings until he felt that his capital and experience justified the organization of the J. R. Bissell Dry Goods Company, which came into existence in 1910. They are direct shippers of dry goods, and when the business was first organized they were represented on the road by four traveling salesmen, while their force of traveling men now numbers twenty, covering all the western states. The business has developed along the most satisfactory and substantial lines and the house is now well known to the trade throughout the west.

In Kansas City, on the 5th of June, 1906, Mr. Bissell was united in marriage to Miss Maude Stokely, a daughter of S. B. and Sarah Stokely. Her father was the president of the Eagle Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of farm machinery in Kansas City. He passed away in June, 1912, at the age of seventy-one years, and is survived by his widow, who now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Bissell in St. Louis. Mr. Bissell's parents, D. R. and Evelyn R. Bissell, are also living. The father was for many years engaged in farming but is now retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former labor. There is also a brother, D. R. Bissell, who is engaged in the oil business in St. Louis, and a sister, Mrs. H. P. Hilliard, whose husband is a banker at Santa Rosa, California, where they are now living, and who formerly was president of the Central National Bank of St. Louis.

To Mr. and Mrs. James R. Bissell has been born a son, James R., Jr., who is now twelve years of age, and is with his parents in their new attractive home at No. 6939 Waterman avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell hold membership in the Methodist church, and his political support is given to the democratic party. He also has membership in the Missouri Athletic Association, in the City Club and in the Riverview Club. He occupies an enviable social position as well as a most creditable place in business circles, and the sterling worth of his character and the high ideals of manhood to which he holds are evidenced in the fact that his circle of friends includes many of St. Louis' best citizens.

C. W. GOSNEY, M. D.

Dr. C. W. Gosney, oculist and aurist of Kansas City, was born in Hardin, Missouri, October 13, 1873, his parents being John R. and Belle (Dougherty) Gosney, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father came to Missouri fifty-one years ago, and engaged in farming and live-stock raising. He was very active in the public life of the community particularly in behalf of the school system, the

cause of education ever finding in him a stalwart champion. For several terms he filled the office of mayor of Hardin, and gave to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. For four years he served in the Civil war as a member of the Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry, of the Confederate army, under Breckenridge, and throughout his entire life he was absolutely fearless in defense of his honest convictions.

Dr. Gosney obtained a public school education, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school of Hardin, with the class of 1893. He later spent three years upon a ranch in Arizona, and then went to St. Louis, and there he entered the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the M. D. degree. At once he began practice in that city, where he remained for a year, and afterward returned to Hardin, where he spent two years. On the expiration of that period he went east to New York city, where he resided for a year, devoting his time to special work on diseases of the eye, ear and nose. He then returned to Hardin where he remained until 1905 when he came to Kansas City, and here opened an office, since which time he has continued in practice along the line of his specialty, gaining a well deserved reputation, as an oculist, aurist and rhinologist.

In 1909, in Kansas City, Dr. Gosney was married to Miss Jennie Sanford, whose people were natives of Iowa, and her father is now engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City. Dr. and Mrs. Gosney are members of the Christian church, and take an active and helpful interest in various projects for moral progress and improvement. They make their home in Mission Hill, where their attractive residence is surrounded by beautiful flowers. Dr. Gosney is particularly fond of his garden, and in fact is a lover of all phases of nature and the out-of-doors. He greatly enjoys a game of golf, and he belongs to the Automobile Club, the Rotary Club, the City Club and the Elks Club, and in Masonry he has attained high rank, being a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, but aside from exercising his right of franchise, he is never active in politics. His profession demands his time and energy, and he keeps in touch with modern thought and progress, through his connection with the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, and the American Society of Oto-Laryngology. He is a man of most progressive spirit, of fine address and a pleasing personality. He easily wins the confidence of his patients, and his frankness and honesty make strong appeal to them. They know that his word can be depended upon, and that he is at all times conscientious in the performance of his professional duties.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER, M. D.

Dr. David Rittenhouse Porter was at the time of his demise, which occurred on the 14th day of December, 1916, the oldest representative of the medical profession in Kansas City, where he had practiced continuously for a half century. A native of Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, he was born November 23, 1838, being a descendant of the Rittenhouse family of Germantown and Philadelphia. His father, Thomas A. Porter, born in eastern Pennsylvania, was of Scotch Irish parentage, while the mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Fry) Porter, of Maryland, was of Holland lineage, being descended from David Rittenhouse.

In the public schools of his native county, Dr. Porter acquired his preliminary education and, with the desire to become a practitioner of medicine, he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, while later he studied in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city. The year 1859 witnessed his arrival in the middle west, and early in 1861 he enlisted for service as a private in the Fifth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth under Colonel Powell Clayton, since United States ambassador to Mexico. He was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon of his regiment, with which he was honorably discharged on the 10th of January, 1865, having never lost a single day through furlough, leave of absence or otherwise. On the contrary he was ever found at his post of duty whether as a soldier in the ranks or in his professional capacity in ministering to the needs of the sick and suffering.

Dr. Porter located for the active practice of his profession in Kansas City on the 6th of June, 1865, and there resided continuously throughout the remainder of his life. In 1865 there were only about ten physicians practicing in the city. The rapid development of the municipality gave him ample opportunity to prove his ability and worth in the line of his chosen labor. In 1869 he became one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical College and he long filled chairs in that institution, having at different times been professor of materia medica, genito urinary surgery and principles and practice of medicine, also emeritus professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in that institution. He also lectured at the University of Kansas and became examining physician for a dozen or more insurance companies, in addition to which he had a large general practice. At the time of his death he was dean of the Kansas City Medical College and a member of the faculty of the University of Kansas. He had been secretary and vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association and representative of the same at the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia in 1876 and in Berlin in 1890. He was a member of the Jackson County Medical Society and at one time served as its president. He had been city physician and was president of the Kansas City board of health in 1878-9. His labors as an active practitioner and as an educator were of far-reaching effect and of great benefit to his fellowmen. He continually advanced in his profession, not only keeping abreast with its leaders, but also contributing to the sum total of knowledge which has promoted the efficiency of the physician and surgeon.

In 1870 Dr. Porter was married to Miss Olive J. Smith, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. She is a native of New York and yet makes her home in Kansas City. A sketch of their son, Pierre Rittenhouse Porter, may be found elsewhere in this work. Dr. Porter was identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Loyal Legion, but the constantly increasing demands of his profession left him little leisure for social interests. However, he possessed a very jovial nature and attractive personality, winning the warm friendship and regard of young and old, rich and poor to such an extent that the public was unwilling to allow him to put aside his professional duties in any degree and enjoy the retirement which he so well merited. In all of his practice he manifested a humanitarian spirit that was one of the strong elements in his success. For a half century connected with the medical fraternity in Kansas City, his ability not only gained for him a large private practice but won him the attention of the profession throughout the state and in other sections of the country. He was remarkably successful in early days in the treatment of malarial and contagious diseases and active in advancing modern sanitary conditions. When he passed away Kansas City mourned the loss of one of her distinguished medical practitioners and educators and his memory will long be cherished in the hearts of many who knew him.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

An eminent educator, lecturer and sociologist has said: "Why feel proud of the ancestry behind you; rather glory in the opportunities that are before you"—and such did James Campbell. He began earning his living when a boy of eleven years. Poverty and lack of educational training seemed no handicap to him. With industry he gained wealth, with experience he gained knowledge and in the course of years he became one of the most forceful factors in the business and financial circles of St. Louis, while as an investor and as a promoter of important interests he was known in the business circles of many states.

James Campbell was born on a little twelve-acre farm in Ireland in 1848 and it is said that "His inheritance was two fine blue eyes, a saving sense of humor and an extraordinary capacity for work." He was but two years of age when his parents crossed the Atlantic, settling in Wheeling, Virginia, in 1850, and to support his family of wife and six children the father began working as a drayman, but his spirit of enterprise soon made him the owner of a trucking outfit. The mother's interests and efforts largely centered in the education of her children and the parents gave to them all possible school advantages. Business ambition, however, was stirring within the boy and when but eleven years of age James Campbell secured a situation in a grocery store at a wage of eight dollars per month, his duties beginning at daybreak, when he swept out the store, and continuing as deliv-

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ery boy through the day. While thus working he went to deliver groceries at a military camp at Wheeling, Virginia, of which General John C. Fremont was in charge. He noted the industry, alertness and adaptability of the young lad and offered him a position as messenger boy at double the pay he had been receiving in the store. He displayed such tact and judgment in admitting one caller and turning away another that General Fremont took him as a messenger to New York when duties called him to the latter field, and with the general he came to St. Louis to build railroads in Missouri.

Several years before he attained his majority James Campbell began carrying the chain with surveying parties and studied engineering by practice, remaining in the field until twenty-five years of age, by which time he had become chief of an engineering corps. He aided in the preliminary survey work of considerable sections of the Frisco and of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads, and while thus engaged he picked up much valuable information concerning the natural resources of the state and its possibilities of development. His earnings were therefore wisely invested in Missouri land in advance of immigration, and with the settlement of the state his property was sold at a profitable figure and he was the possessor of a fortune of nearly one hundred thousand dollars when he took up his abode in St. Louis in 1876, his last railroad position having been that of chief engineer of what was known as the Kansas City & Mobile Railway.

In St. Louis Mr. Campbell turned his attention to the bond and stock brokerage business, making investment in bonds, which through the financial depression of 1873 had become almost seemingly worthless, seventy-four counties of the state defaulting in interest on county and township bonds during that period of widespread financial depression. Mr. Campbell, however, believed that these bonds would reach par value with better times and bought some of these securities as low as ten cents on the dollar and made it a rule not to go beyond a quarter of a dollar. He became known as an expert on such bonds and when he had invested all of his ready capital in that way he persuaded bankers that such bonds would ultimately be redeemed, borrowed money on those he held as collateral and bought still more. The policy which he pursued proved the wisdom of his judgment and sagacity, as he lived to realize in substantial measure upon these commercial papers which he held. All this time Mr. Campbell was studying conditions in St. Louis with a view to making investment. He was appointed receiver of a little street railroad, the motive power of which was mules and which had been built into North St. Louis before the population needed such transit facilities. After a time Mr. Campbell acquired the ownership of the little road and from time to time he increased his street railway holdings and in connection with John Scullin adopted a transfer system whereby one might ride on the carline for two or three hours for a single nickel. With the improvement of street railway systems he was associated with Mr. Scullin in the electrification of the St. Louis line. Throughout his life it was his custom to study into every business situation and problem and his work in the electrification of the railroad led him to learn much of the power and value of electricity for lighting purposes. A contemporary writer said of him in this connection: "He forecast the future, when electric utilities in St. Louis were in their infancy. He invested in plant after plant—lighting and power—until his holdings enabled him to bring about developments and economies to the point of profitable operation. 'It pays to hold the hand of an infant venture until it can stand alone,' he once said. His comprehensiveness in business is notable and following his engineering investigations he became much interested in the use of natural water power for supplying heat, power and light, especially in the western mining regions, where coal had been used before. Large investments have followed faith in this direction until Mr. Campbell became one of the principal promoters of this use of water power for the creation of high tension electric currents and the application of them to reduce the cost of mining. In the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Mr. Campbell as a director and member of the executive committee was a forceful factor. He gave his time and his thought unsparingly and with a measure of public spirit not generally known. When Festus Wade laid the foundation of the Mercantile Trust Company, James Campbell was one of the men who backed and encouraged the enterprise until it has reached its present great proportions. Never losing his first love for the railroads, Mr. Campbell has steadily increased his investments in stock and bonds of systems which have grown with the great southwest. Sitting in many boards of directors, he was known as the silent member, waiting for

sentiment to crystallize and usually forming one of the great majority. He was not stubborn in his individual opinions. He used to say: 'No man can go contrary to the direction in which his fellow beings are moving and be a success. Pull in the same direction with the other fellow, but pull longer and stronger.' "

On the 5th of November, 1887, Mr. Campbell was married to Florence A. Van Platner, a daughter of Hon. George W. Van Platner, who for years was one of the foremost lawyers of New York city. He was a graduate of Harvard and of Heidelburg University and was a noted scholar and linguist, speaking ten languages. He married Lois Schelloud, who became a notable figure in literary circles, writing under her maiden name, and she, too, was a linguist of renown. Mrs. Campbell has inherited not a little of her parents' intellectual ability, speaks four languages, is a broad reader and a woman of inherent refinement and culture. She owns a country estate, known as Mullrick, at Meads Point, Greenwich, Connecticut, and one of the finest residences in St. Louis, located at No. 2 Westmoreland Place, also a magnificent residence in Pasadena, California. She spends about three months each year in New York city, at her country home at Meads Point, in St. Louis and in Pasadena. She owns a private railway car, a new steel car, which was given to her by her husband shortly before his death, which occurred June 12, 1914. They have only one surviving child, Lois, now the wife of E. G. Burkham, of St. Louis. A daughter, Lois, died at the age of four and one half years and a son, James Campbell, Jr., passed away at the age of two. The companionship between Mr. and Mrs. Campbell was of the closest nature. He remained a lover from his marriage until his death and found his greatest happiness at his own fireside. He would never go anywhere without being accompanied by his wife, their interests being one in everything, each one's happiness being augmented only when the other shared it. Mr. and Mrs. Burkham have two children.

Mr. Campbell belonged to the St. Louis, Noonday and Country Clubs and was one of the earliest promoters of the University Club. He prized true friendship highly and genuine worth could always win his regard. Unlike many men who attain wealth, he never forgot the friends of his youth. At the time of his demise his holdings were estimated at from forty to sixty millions, his interests including holdings in banks, railroads, trust companies, public utility corporations, mines and real estate, and he was a director of thirty-five different corporations. The estate was left in trust for a period of twenty-one years after the death of the wife and daughter and then bequeathed in its entirety to the St. Louis University for the advancement of the sciences of medicine and surgery and for the building of a hospital for sick and injured persons, said to be the largest donation ever given for a single purpose by any one man.

JUDGE GEORGE COLLIER HITCHCOCK

Judge George Collier Hitchcock, lawyer of St. Louis, whose activities have also extended to other fields outside the strict path of his profession, for he has done important work in public office and in connection with the charitable institutions of the city, was born in St. Louis, December 28, 1867, his parents being Henry and Mary (Collier) Hitchcock. His father was a distinguished representative of the legal profession, his name being on the roll of the leading jurists of Missouri. His example has always been an inspiring force in the life of his son, stimulating him in his efforts to reach the highest professional ideals.

In 1880 George C. Hitchcock became a pupil in Smith Academy of St. Louis, where he pursued his studies until 1882, when he entered St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, remaining a student there until 1886, in which year he matriculated in Yale. He completed his classical course by graduation in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in preparation for a professional career he entered the St. Louis Law School, while from 1891 until 1893 he was a student in the Harvard Law School.

Following his admission to the bar in February, 1894, Mr. Hitchcock entered at once upon the practice of law in his native city and so continued until the 4th of August, 1908, when he was one of three lawyers nominated on the republican ticket for the office of circuit judge for the city of St. Louis. On the 3d of November he was elected for a term of six years and took his place upon the bench on the 1st of January, 1909.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. JAMES CAMPBELL

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His course as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty. With his retirement from the bench he resumed the private practice of law and has since given his attention to the demands of a constantly increasing practice.

Throughout the period of his manhood Judge Hitchcock has remained a stalwart supporter of the republican party and aside from serving as circuit judge he has filled various other offices. He was assistant United States attorney from 1899 until April 1, 1902, and in 1905 he was elected a member of the city council of St. Louis for a two years' term, during which time he was chairman of the ways and means committee.

On the 12th of February, 1901, Mr. Hitchcock was married to Miss Elizabeth L. Fiske and their children are as follows: Anne W., born in St. Louis in 1902; Mary, born in St. Louis in 1904; Henry, born in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1906; Ethan Allen, born in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1909; and Elizabeth F., born in St. Louis in 1917.

Judge Hitchcock has figured largely in connection with public interests of St. Louis and has been identified with many movements of direct benefit to city and state. He is a director of the board of trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, has served as a member of the board of commissioners on charitable institutions in St. Louis, filling that position from 1896 until 1900, and during the period of the World war took an active part in promoting the interests of the government in all those branches of service which furthered the cause of the American troops and the allies in camp and field. He was chairman of the legal advisory board of Division No. 24 in St. Louis and labored most earnestly and effectively in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives. He is the president of the Mercantile Library Association and a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science. An Episcopalian in religious faith, he is a communicant of Christ Church cathedral and was appointed by Bishop Daniel B. Tuttle as chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Missouri and confirmed by the general convention in May, 1918. He belongs to the leading clubs of St. Louis, including the University, Country, Florissant Valley and City Clubs, also to the University Club of New York and the Yale Club of New York.

ALBERT I. BEACH.

Albert I. Beach, who since 1907 has engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City, was born in Olathe, Kansas, July 30, 1883, and is a son of George H. and Eva (Hull) Beach, the former a native of Connecticut, while the latter was born in Ohio. The father was long engaged in the hardware and implement business at Olathe and is now deceased. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, being for many years a faithful follower of its teachings and a liberal supporter of the cause.

Albert I. Beach was the second in order of birth in a family of three children. After attending the graded and high schools at Olathe, Kansas, he continued his education in the State University of Kansas, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905. While a student there he also became a member of Beta Theta Phi. His interest in the profession determined him to qualify for active practice at the bar and he matriculated in Washington University at St. Louis as a law student, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1907. During his college days there he was taken into Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity. Since the time of his graduation he has engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City and has been quite successful. He began practice in the office of the firm of Ward, Hadley & Neal and is now following his profession independently. He is a valued representative of the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations. In all of his professional career he has held to high standards, and while his devotion to his clients' interest is proverbial, he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. In addition to his professional activities Mr. Beach is a director of the Westport Avenue Bank, of the Southwest Boulevard State Bank of Kansas City, and the Business Men's Assurance Company of America.

In 1908 Mr. Beach was united in marriage to Miss Marjorie Marshall, of Lawrence, Kansas, daughter of Samuel R. Marshall of that state. They have two children, Eleanor and Marshall. Mr. Beach is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Kansas City, in which he has served as trustee. He was reared in this faith, his grandfather, the Rev. Isaac Beach, having been a pioneer Presbyterian minister of this state who

came to the west in the '50s. Politically Mr. Beach is a republican and gives unfaltering support to the party, for he believes that its platform contains the best elements of government. He was for several years a member of the upper house of the common council, of which he served as president from 1916 to 1918. He stands for all those things which pertain to civic progress and are matters of civic virtue and civic pride. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and along more strictly social lines his connection is with the Mission Hills Country Club, of which he is now secretary, and the Kansas City Club. Mr. Beach is an excellent speaker, possessing superior oratorical powers, and he was the chairman of the speakers' division of all the war drives in Kansas City, including the Red Cross, Liberty Bond and all charity drives, handling the speaking for these campaigns not only in Kansas City but throughout the adjoining states in a most commendable way. His American training and belief have found their expression in a one hundred per cent patriotism, which was indicated by deeds as well as by words.

ARTHUR A. BLUMEYER.

Arthur A. Blumeyer, as president of the Industrial Loan Company, has organized and developed a business that is meeting conditions in the business world at large and thus contributing to the general progress along the lines of trade and commerce. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred December 27, 1886. His father, the late Conrad Blumeyer, was a native of Germany and came to America with his parents in 1844, the family home being established in St. Louis, where his parents spent their remaining days. Conrad Blumeyer was reared and educated in this city and during his active life was engaged in the real estate business and in the grocery trade, conducting a store at Tenth and Madison streets. Ten years prior to his death he also became the vice president and one of the directors of the Northwestern Bank of St. Louis. He was a very energetic and successful business man and in politics was a stanch republican. He passed away in 1902 at the age of sixty-three years, his birth having occurred in Hamburg, Germany, in 1839. In early manhood he married Elizabeth Spillman, who was born in St. Louis, a daughter of Henry Spillman and a representative of one of the old families of the city. Mrs. Blumeyer is still living and yet makes her home in St. Louis. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children, eight of whom survive, the family originally numbering seven sons and three daughters.

The youngest of this household was Arthur A. Blumeyer, who was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and when twenty years of age started out to earn his own livelihood. He was trained for commercial activity by a course in the Perkins & Herpel Business College, from which he was graduated. He was first employed in mercantile lines and afterward spent six years in the real estate and brokerage business on his own account. On the 1st of January, 1913, he became connected with the Industrial Loan Company as its secretary and on the 1st of January, 1918, he succeeded William J. Kinsella as president. In this undertaking he is associated with a board of directors, including some of the prominent business men of the city, deeply interested in affairs affecting the betterment of St. Louis. The members of the board are Paul Brown, Arthur A. Blumeyer, W. Frank Carter, Henry L. Cornet, F. B. Eiseman, J. Hugh Powers, Edgar B. McDonald, Charles Rebstock, Frank C. Rand, A. L. Shapleigh, S. L. Swarts, Frank A. Thompson and M. L. Wilkinson. In addition to his connection with the Industrial Loan Company, Mr. Blumeyer is a director of the A. Geisel Manufacturing Company, a tinware manufacturing organization which has long been an established business of St. Louis. The greater part of his time and attention, however, is concentrated upon the interests of the Industrial Loan Company and he has accomplished splendid results along that line. He is likewise a vice president and a member of the executive committee of the Morris Plan Bankers Association.

On the 9th of October, 1908, in St. Louis, Mr. Blumeyer was married to Miss Ada V. Geisel, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of Adelbert and Matilda (Bokern) Geisel, both representatives of prominent old families of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Blumeyer have become parents of three children: Ada Jane, Mary Ann and Frank Carter.

During the war period Mr. Blumeyer was very active in the sale of Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps and otherwise was most helpful in promoting the work necessary

for the support of the government during that critical period. In politics he has always been a republican. He is well known in club circles, belonging to the Century Boat, Sunset Hill Country, City and Advertising Men's Clubs. He is also a member of the St. Louis Credit Men's Association and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He takes a most active and helpful interest in all that has to do with the upbuilding and progress of St. Louis and his aid and cooperation can be counted upon to further any plan or movement for the general good. His labors along these lines have been far-reaching and effective and St. Louis classes him with her substantial citizens.

WILSON B. PLANCK.

Arriving in Kansas City in February, 1913, Wilson B. Planck became identified with banking interests here and is now the president of the Gate City National Bank. He brought to the initial point of his connection with the business interests of Kansas City excellent training, which he had received in connection with a bank of Bethany, Missouri, and in public service as an employe in the office of the secretary of state. Adaptable and enterprising, prompted at all times by a laudable ambition, he has steadily advanced and his orderly progression has brought him to a point of administrative direction and executive control in association with one of the strong and prominent financial institutions of western Missouri.

Mr. Planck is one of the native sons of the state, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Harrison county, December 15, 1873. His father, Joseph E. Planck, was born in Kentucky, but came to this state in his boyhood days with his parents, who established their home in Harrison county. There he took up agricultural pursuits, which he always followed as a source of maintaining his family and winning that substantial success which is the laudable goal of all business endeavor. During the Civil war he served in the Union army as a member of the First Missouri State Cavalry and was wounded in battle near Kansas City. He was long a devoted member of the Christian church and passed away in that faith in 1892. In early manhood he wedded Amanda J. Thompson, a native of Indiana, and she, too, was a devoted follower of the teachings of the Christian church. She passed away in 1918, leaving six children, of whom Wilson B. is the youngest.

In the district schools near his father's farm and in the high school at Bethany, Missouri, Wilson B. Planck obtained his early education and afterward attended the Normal College at Stanberry, Missouri. He then took up the profession of teaching. He had worked his way through college and thus early displayed the elemental strength of his character, which has carried him steadily forward and brought him into prominence in this connection. In 1895 he obtained a position in the Bethany Savings Bank at Bethany, Missouri, with which institution he was associated until 1909, save for a period of two years, which he spent in Jefferson City in the office of the secretary of state, the Hon. John E. Swanger being at that time the incumbent in the position. The latter soon discovered his exceptional ability and made him clerk of the banking department. In 1909 he appointed Mr. Planck deputy bank commissioner and again he made a most commendable record through the period of his public service. He is not only endowed with rare banking ability but is a student always and keeps abreast of the times in connection with every feature of his business. In February, 1913, he came to Kansas City and after a brief period, or in the month of April, was made vice president of the Gate City National Bank, thus serving until July, 1916, when he was elected to the presidency and now remains at the head of the bank. Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in the business and financial circles of western Missouri, not alone by reason of the success which he has accomplished, but also owing to the straightforward business principles which he has ever followed.

In 1897 Mr. Planck was married to Miss Olive M. Devers, a daughter of John Devers, of Bethany, Missouri, and they have one son, Russell S., twenty-one years of age, who is now a student in the Missouri State University and who for two years, during the World war, was a member of the navy, serving on the George Washington when President Wilson made his trip to Europe to attend the peace conference.

Mr. Planck belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Meadow Lake Country Club and to the Bankers Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican

party and he has been very active as a worker in its ranks. When twenty-one years of age he was made secretary of the republican committee of Harrison county and later was its chairman. He is a loyal member of the Christian church, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. Actuated by a broad, humanitarian spirit, he gives liberally to philanthropic and charitable interests, yet without ostentation. He is a most public-spirited man, an entertaining talker whose conversational powers add much to the pleasure of social occasions, and an able banker whose success is due to close application and industry.

SARPY JOSEPH PRATTE NOONAN.

Sarpy Joseph Pratte Noonan, a St. Louis lawyer successfully practicing in his native city, was born June 27, 1888, a son of Thomas S. and Josephine (Bogy) Noonan. The father was a native of Boston and a representative of one of the old families of Massachusetts of Irish lineage. He was reared and educated in Boston and about 1850 came to St. Louis, where he entered into business associations with the D. A. January Company, dealers in woodenware. Later in life he turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he successfully engaged to the time of his death, which occurred February 1, 1890, when he was forty-four years of age. His wife was born in St. Louis and was a daughter of Senator Lewis Vital Bogy, who served as a member of the United States Senate in 1877 and represented a prominent old French family of this city. Her maternal grandmother was Pelagie Pratte, whose parents were Count and Countess Pratte. Mrs. Noonan is still living, making her home in her native city. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom seven are yet living.

S. J. P. Noonan, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis until he left the Central high school, after which he entered the St. Louis University, while his law course was pursued in Washington University, where he won his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1910. He then entered upon active practice, in which he has since been continuously and successfully engaged. He remains a general practitioner of law, devoting his attention to both criminal and civil cases. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association and enjoys the respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

On the 24th of November, 1910, Mr. Noonan was married to Miss Frances Cook, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Charles F. and Margaret (Call) Cook, representing a well known and prominent St. Louis family. They have one son, Sarpy Joseph Pratte Noonan, Jr., who was born in St. Louis, April 8, 1912.

During the World war Mr. Noonan was a member of the legal advisory board of the eighth ward. His military service covers three years' experience as a member of the Missouri National Guard. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

ROBERT CHILTON ATKINSON, M. D.

Dr. Robert Chilton Atkinson, physician and scholar, whose most pronounced characteristic perhaps was his broad humanitarianism, for he was constantly reaching out a helping hand to the unfortunate, speaking a word of encouragement and serving as a stimulus to the best and highest in others, passed away in St. Louis, December 31, 1917, mourned by all who had known him. He was at that time about seventy-six years of age, his birth having occurred at Smithfield, in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, October 3, 1841. His father, the Hon. Archibald Atkinson, was a distinguished citizen of Tidewater, Virginia, who for twenty years represented his district in the house of representatives and in the senate of the Virginia legislature. He was also at one time mayor of Smithfield, Virginia, was a prominent member of the bar and was called upon to represent his district in congress. He married Elizabeth Ann Chilton, of Leesburg, Virginia, and thus Dr. Atkinson of this review was connected through paternal and maternal lines with

SARPY J. P. NOONAN

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the Powells, Peytons, Harrisons, Chiltons, Atkinsons and other of the most prominent families of the Old Dominion—families that furnished their representatives to the early Indian wars, to the Revolutionary war and again to the Confederacy. General Robert H. Chilton, in the maternal line, was chief of staff to General Robert E. Lee and was an uncle of Dr. Atkinson of this review. Dr. Archibald Atkinson, the only brother of Robert C. Atkinson, was brigade surgeon under General Jubal Early. Colonel George D. Wise, brother-in-law of Dr. Atkinson, was killed at the battle of Petersburg and our subject's aged father, Archibald Atkinson, gave most of a comfortable fortune to the Confederate government.

It was not strange therefore that Dr. Robert C. Atkinson should also become a stalwart champion of the cause of his loved southland. He was educated in the Lynchburg Military Institute and in William and Mary College. In fact he was a student in the latter institution at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war and, offering his services to the Confederacy, was commissioned a lieutenant of Virginian troops and assigned to General Roger A. Pryor as drillmaster. This occasioned him to be left behind to await assignment when the Virginian troops were taken over by the Confederate government, as he was not actually in command of any specific body of troops. He did not relish this inactivity and, riding off, enlisted as a private in the first command he came across, which happened to be the Prince George County troop of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry. He remained with the army throughout the period of the war, was once disabled in action and afterward reenlisted in the famous Chew's Battery. He was at Gettysburg with the Tenth Virginia Cavalry and participated also in the battles of Malvern Hill, Williamsburg and many other engagements, his entire course being marked by an efficiency and bravery that proved him the possessor of the most soldierly qualities.

Following his return from the war Dr. Atkinson prepared for the practice of medicine as a student in the University of Virginia and in Tulane University at New Orleans. For a brief period he maintained an office in the Crescent City and in 1868 removed to St. Louis, where he came almost at once into prominence as a member of the medical profession, being regarded for many years as one of the best diagnosticians of the city. Throughout his professional career he kept in the closest touch with the advancing thought, research and investigation of the profession and he was regarded not only as a most successful and able practitioner but also as an eminent educator in his chosen field. He became one of the founders of the Marion Simms Medical College of St. Louis, in which he occupied the chair of practice of medicine and of hygiene. He was afterward assigned to the chair of pediatrics, or diseases of children, and for eighteen years remained a member of the faculty in that connection. He continued with the college after it was incorporated into the St. Louis University and he was a most popular lecturer, there never being any lack of attendance at his classes. He imparted clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired and never failed to hold the keen interest of his pupils. It is said that he succeeded in reducing the death rate in St. Ann's Orphan Asylum to a remarkable degree when serving as medical director there. He had the keenest interest in little children and displayed a wonderful mastery over them. For eight years during the last decade in his life he was medical and hygiene officer of the St. Louis public schools, in daily care of many thousands of children, so serving under a republican board although he was a stalwart advocate of democratic principles. He likewise did other important public work. He was sanitary officer of St. Louis, assistant superintendent of the city hospital, a member of the board of health, United States pension examiner, coroner of St. Louis and secretary and active officer of the state board of health. He likewise served on the school board and manifested the keenest interest in the cause of public education.

Dr. Atkinson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tandy Bull, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of John Cardwell and Eliza Sprigg (Payne) Bull. They became the parents of four children, of whom two are living, Chilton and May, with whom the mother lives in St. Louis. The son is now a prominent attorney of the city. Dr. Atkinson was commander of the St. Louis Camp of Confederate Veterans. He had no time for active club life for his attention was given to his professional interests and a large part of his practice was among those from whom he received no remuneration. He was generous to a fault, if such a thing can be, and like the preacher in Oliver Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," "e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side." His friends declared that he must have taken the "vow of poverty,"

so strongly did he hesitate in asking patients for what was his just due. He was constantly reaching out a helping hand, and no matter how much personal discomfort or sacrifice was involved, he never hesitated to respond to the call of the sick and suffering. A modern philosopher has said: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," and judged by this standard Dr. Atkinson was a most successful man.

CHILTON ATKINSON.

Admitted to the bar before he had attained his majority, Chilton Atkinson has since engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis and through the intervening period of a quarter of a century has been accorded a large and important clientage. He was born in St. Louis, December 10, 1875, a son of Dr. Robert C. Atkinson, who came to this city in 1868 from New Orleans, but was originally from Virginia. He practiced medicine for many years and was coroner of St. Louis for some time. He made a specialty of children's diseases and was instructor in that branch of medicine in various colleges. He was also secretary of the state board of health and a member of the city board of health under Mayor Francis. He likewise served on the United States pension examining board and was a member of the school board of St. Louis and thus contributed in many ways to the welfare of his adopted city, in which he passed away December 31, 1917. In early manhood he had wedded Mary T. Bull, a daughter of John Cardwell and Eliza (Payne) Bull. Mrs. Atkinson survives and resides with her son Chilton, in St. Louis. In the family were four children, of whom only two are living, Chilton and May.

The former was graduated from Smith Academy and also from Washington University, in which he completed a course in law as a member of the class of 1895, winning the LL. B. degree. On the 5th of September, 1895, he was admitted to the bar although he had not yet attained his majority. He has since engaged in practice and from 1896 until 1898 was associated with Colonel Given Campbell. Since that time he has practiced alone and has been connected with much important litigation heard in the courts of the district. In 1918 he was nominated for the office of probate judge but was defeated, although he had the support of the attorneys of the city. He belongs to the Missouri Bar Association and his contemporaries in practice recognize his close conformity to the most advanced standards of the profession.

Mr. Atkinson is a man of wide and varied interests, as indicated in his connection with the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a fraternity of Washington University, and the Episcopal church. For twenty years he was a vestryman in Mount Calvary church. During the period of the World war he was United States government attorney, in charge of the selective draft in the first ward of St. Louis. For recreation he turns to tennis and horseback riding. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party, but while keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, he has on the whole given his attention not to politics but to his professional duties and his devotion to the interests of his clients is proverbial. His friends speak of him as an exceptionally broadly read man upon history, religion and the law, excelling in office practice or business law, especially in regard to trusts and real estate.

ROBERT MORGAN WHITE.

Robert Morgan White, who has made the Mexico Ledger both the mirror and the molder of public opinion and who has gained for himself an enviable position as one of the leading journalists of northeastern Missouri, was born in New York and comes of an ancestry which in its lineal and collateral lines has been distinctively American through ten generations. The progenitor of the family in the new world was Thomas White, who was born in 1599 and on coming to America settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, while his son, John White, became the founder of the Southampton, Long Island, branch of the family. John White and his wife, Ann, were the parents of James White, who on the 24th of November, 1675, wedded Ruth Shetton. Their

son Ephraim, whose military service won him the rank of captain, married Sarah Herrick and they were parents of John White. To the latter and his wife, Jerusha White, was born a son to whom they gave the name of John and the line of direct descent was carried down through his son, Ephraim White, who wedded Mary Reeves. A son of this marriage was Nathan, who wedded Mary Bishop and they became parents of Albert White, to whom and his wife, Catherine Jane (Morgan) White, was born a son, Robert Morgan White, the well known editor and owner of the Mexico Ledger.

In both the paternal and maternal lines he comes of an ancestry long prominent in connection with the Colonial and Revolutionary war history of the country. The Morgan family was represented in Pennsylvania, but the White family for many generations continued to occupy the old home at Southampton, Long Island, where they were widely known as farmers and soldiers of unpretentious but reliable and morally superior stock, holding to the faith of the Presbyterian church.

It was at Southampton, Long Island, that Robert Morgan White was born, May 3, 1855, and following the removal of his parents to the west with their family about 1866, he acquired the greater part of his education in the schools of his adopted state. He studied at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, being there graduated with the class of 1876, and almost immediately afterward he entered upon his career as a journalist. Practically his entire life has been given to editorial labor and he has become one of the most prominent representatives of the newspaper fraternity in Missouri. His business career has been marked by steady growth and progress. He has familiarized himself with every phase of newspaper publication and composition, has acted as reporter, bookkeeper, solicitor for the weekly and daily editions of his paper, and as editorial writer he has wielded a wide influence over public thought and action. The Ledger has been termed "the optimistic city's optimistic daily." It discusses every question of local and national interest with a fairness and impartiality that gives the opinions expressed due weight among the readers. Associated with him in his newspaper publication is his only son, L. Mitchell White, who succeeded his father in the management and publishing of the paper.

The History of Northeast Missouri said of Mr. White in his professional connection: "Distinguished in his editorship and fortunate as well as admirable in family relations, 'Bob' White, as he is affectionately called, is most of all highly esteemed for his own, strongly limned, somewhat unique personality. No newspaper, no matter how clever or 'newsy,' elicits great respect unless the personality behind it counts for the things that are substantially worthy. In this regard it is well to let one of those who best know Editor White be quoted in an estimate of the man. We append here an excerpt from an article by ex-Governor Lon V. Stephens, in the Boonville (Missouri) Advertiser: 'If I were asked to name the editor of forty-six years of age who has been longest prominently before the people of Missouri, I would name Robert M. White of the Mexico Ledger. There are other editors as well known now perhaps, but none who, like Bob White, has been continuously in the public eye since the days of his boyhood. Nor is Bob White a politician. He has never cared for political life. He has attended strictly to his newspaper, and consequently has built up a great newspaper property. Though he is well provided for, financially, through his own exertions, he works as hard as anybody in his employ. So hard does he work, indeed, that his physicians were compelled to send him abroad to prevent a nervous collapse. He went abroad, traveled twenty-six thousand miles in four months, going to Europe with a single negligee shirt as baggage, doing Paris in four days. He is now hard at work again and his ill health is a thing of the past. * * * In addition to these varied and exacting duties, he fills the following positions in public matters: deacon in the Presbyterian church, superintendent of the Sunday school, member of the building committee, eminent commander of his commandery, secretary of the Missouri Press Association, and member of its executive committee; recording secretary of the National Editorial Association, vice president of the Western Federation of Editors, and a member of its executive committee; member from the state of the national committee of the anti-Mormon movement; member of the board of directors of the Fulton insane asylum; member of the board of directors of Westminster College; member of the board of directors of the Mexico Waterworks Company; member of the board of directors of a fire insurance company; member of the board of directors of two banks; member of the directors of a proposed old ladies' home which is in course of erection; member of the board of a business men's association; member of the board of directors of a bond and trust company; member of the board of directors of a building and loan association;

member of the board of directors of the Eugene Field Monument Association; member of the publicity board of the National Traveling Men's anti-Trust League; member of the board of trustees also of the finance committee of the State Historical Society; and, in addition to these, he is a member of several other committees of more or less importance. And he does all these things well, too. Bob White is noted for generosity and unselfishness. Nobody will do more for a friend than he. He hunts opportunities to help people, and is never afraid of hurting himself. Nor is he at all politic. He has a blunt, straightforward way of saying and doing things that wins people. He hits enemies with a sledge-hammer and helps friends in the same vigorous fashion. He is easily, personally, the most popular country editor in the state. Bob White is well appreciated in all sections of Missouri. In Mexico, where he resides, he has one of the handsomest homes to be found anywhere. His wife is a most charming woman, and his only son, Mitchell, is a chip off the old block, fine looking and sturdy.'"

The above indicates the great breadth of the interests and activities of Mr. White. He is at the present time president of the Savings Bank of Mexico, and a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Slater, Slater, Missouri; the Mexico Savings Bank and the North Missouri Trust Company, also of Mexico. It is no exaggeration to say that he has been a most potent factor in shaping the development of Missouri for many years.

Mr. White is most happily situated in his home relations. More than four decades ago he wedded Isabella Dinsmore Mitchell, of Alton, Illinois, whose ancestral line is traced back to the early colonial days, she being a descendant of Captain John Hall, of Cranberry Hall, Maryland, who was one of the members of the provincial congress, also of John Tuthill (1640) and of Major Platt Bayless. Her education was largely acquired in St. Mary's School at Knoxville, Illinois, while she was spending her girlhood days in the home of her parents, Leander and Sophia (Bayless) Mitchell. On the 22d of July, 1879, she became the wife of Robert Morgan White and to them were born two children, but only one reached adult age, this being Leander Mitchell, whose birth occurred May 21, 1883, and who was educated in the public schools of Mexico and also in Westminster College, which is the alma mater of his father. Trained to the newspaper business, he became editorial partner of his father and the two have since been associated in the ownership and conduct of the Ledger. The son married Maud See and they are parents of one child, Jane Isabelle.

In Masonry Robert M. White has attained the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. As indicated in the foregoing quotation, he has been a most earnest worker in the church and a recognized leader in democratic circles, while his post-graduate studies in the school of experience have made him a most forceful and potent factor not only in journalistic circles but also in connection with those public activities which have constituted the foundation upon which has been built the prosperity and greatness of the commonwealth.

JUDGE JOHN A. HARRISON.

Since his admission to the bar in early manhood Judge John A. Harrison has remained an active representative of the profession and one who throughout his entire career has held to the highest professional ethics and standards. This is due to the great moral principles which constitute the basic elements of his well spent life, guiding him in every relation with his fellowmen. Judge Harrison is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Lexington, November 9, 1850, his parents being the Rev. John A. and Emma (Mauro) Harrison. The ancestral line is traced back to Virginia and in the year 1635 representatives of the name landed at Jamestown. The Rev. John A. Harrison was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, and his wife was born in Washington, D. C. Her father, Philip Mauro, resided in St. Louis in 1837 and continued to make his home in this city until his death many years later.

John A. Harrison was but a young lad when his parents removed from Missouri to Tennessee. His youthful days were therefore passed in Jackson and in 1869 he was graduated from the West Tennessee College of that place, receiving the Master of Arts degree. Soon afterwards he returned to Missouri and entered upon the study of law in St. Louis under the direction of his uncle, Charles G. Mauro, then a distinguished member of the bar of this city. After being admitted to prac-

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tice Judge Harrison at once took up the active work of the profession and in 1892-3 he served an ad interim term upon the circuit bench by appointment of Hon. D. R. Francis, then governor of Missouri. Prior to his appointment as judge he had in 1882 entered into partnership relations with Mason G. Smith under the firm style of Smith & Harrison and with the exception of the period of Judge Harrison's term upon the bench this relation was continued uninterruptedly until the death of the senior partner. A contemporary biographer has said in this connection: "For fifteen years they were not only closely associated in the practice of law but in the stronger ties of warm and enduring friendship that in its close and sacred relation partook of the nature of brotherhood. Their natures were congenial and each showed for the ability and characteristics of the other appreciation which indicated a broad-minded man. The death of Mr. Smith, therefore, was almost an unbearable blow to Judge Harrison as it always is when the ties of a remarkably strong friendship are thus severed."

In 1881 Judge Harrison was united in marriage to Miss Metta F. Hall, of St. Louis, and they became the parents of seven daughters and two sons, of whom one daughter, Emma Mauro, became the wife of Oliver D. Jones and passed away in March, 1916, at the age of thirty-one years.

Judge Harrison is a director of Josephine Hospital. His interests are broad and varied. He is a high churchman, belonging to Trinity Episcopal church and is a firm believer in the teachings of that denomination. He is most devoted to his family and finds the greatest happiness in the companionship of his wife and children, their home life being largely ideal. Judge Harrison is exceptionally well read, possesses an excellent memory, and an evening spent in his company is not only one of pleasure but one of instruction as well. His literary interests aside from his profession seem to be along historical and political lines, yet he is also well acquainted with the works of most of the prominent writers. He seems particularly well versed in historical matters pertaining to St. Louis and the state of Missouri and his many anecdotes of prominent men of this section of the country are always most interesting and illuminating. He is a very entertaining speaker, whether upon the public platform or in the discussion of any question in private or drawing-room conversation. He possesses a fine voice, with splendid command of the English language, and his pure diction, combined with his earnestness, never fails to impress his auditors most favorably. He was at one time president of the St. Louis Board of Education, entering upon the duties of that position in 1899 for a period of six years. His attitude during the World war was Spartan-like. He advocated a declaration of war against Germany long before the actual declaration took place. His son volunteered very soon after the United States took up arms and was in the signal service of the Thirty-fifth Division and was wounded on 26th of September, 1918, in the Argonne forest, being unable thereafter to arise from his bed for many months. Each member of the family was a steady worker in the Red Cross and other war activities and Judge Harrison did everything in his power to advance the interests of the country in its relation to the allies and in support of its splendid soldiery. He is a man of very strong character and of most genial and lovable nature to those who know him intimately. The family resides at "Keith Inch" Creve Coeur line, St. Louis county.

FRED P. SCHELL.

Fred P. Schell, a representative of real estate activities, was born in Kansas City, where now stands the University Club, at Eleventh and Baltimore streets. His natal day was July 27, 1868, his parents being Jacob S. and Mary (Plitt) Schell. The father journeyed west from Pennsylvania to Kansas during the Civil war and settled first at Atchison. He afterward removed to Kansas City, where he engaged in the lumber business, and in early life he passed away.

Fred P. Schell obtained his education in the Kansas City schools but was early thrown upon his own resources, due to his father's early death. When but fourteen years of age he obtained a position as office boy with the Jacob Dold Packing Company, and through his capability, industry and honesty, worked his way up until he was made agency manager for the company at Omaha, Nebraska, when but nineteen years

of age. He afterward returned to Kansas City as manager of city sales, remaining with the firm altogether for eleven years, a fact indicative of his thorough reliability, efficiency, and his loyalty to the firm. He afterward organized the Fred P. Schell Furniture Company, of which he was the president and manager for a quarter of a century, or from 1893 until 1918. While still engaged in the furniture business he began handling real estate and he subdivided and platted Schell's Northeast Addition, the Smith Brothers' Addition, the Fred P. Schell Highland Addition at Fifty-third and Troost streets, Schell's Brooklyn Addition at Fifty-fifth and Brooklyn streets and the Prospect avenue addition. All of these are residential properties. He also erected the building for the Northeast Masonic Lodge. He is a holder of large tracts of land on the Excelsior Springs line at Ravena, a suburb of Kansas City. His business interests have become very extensive and of a most important character and he ranks with the leading realty dealers of Kansas City.

In 1894 Mr. Schell was married to Miss Nellie Coppock, who was born near Westport, Kansas, a daughter of Henry Coppock, a prominent pioneer stock man, and engaged in the raising of Hereford cattle. He was recognized as a leader in his community, where he was highly esteemed. He belonged to the Quaker church, and was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Rosedale.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schell have been born three children: Fred P.; Catherine; and Henry C., whom they lost when he was about twelve years old. Mr. Schell gives his political support to the democratic party and he is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to the York Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, R. A. M.; Missouri Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is a loyal follower of the teachings of the craft but the larger part of his time and attention outside of business hours is concentrated on home interests. He is a believer in Kansas City and her future and his own activities have constituted an element in the city's growth, development and improvement.

SAMUEL M. BEGGS.

Samuel M. Beggs is the president of the Beggs Motor Car Company of Kansas City, in which connection he has developed a constantly increasing business that now constitutes one of the important productive industries of the state. His youthful experiences were entirely dissimilar to the line of business in which he is now engaged, for he was a farm-bred boy, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Gentry county, Missouri, January 9, 1859, his parents being James M. and Tamar (Poor) Beggs, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was born in Indiana. The father engaged in the carriage business in Cincinnati in early life and in the '50s removed to Missouri, where he took up the occupation of farming and also conducted a wagon shop in Gentry county. He became a very prominent and influential resident there and one of the school districts in the vicinity of King City, Missouri, is yet known as the Beggs district. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was keenly interested in all matters pertaining to the general welfare.

Samuel M. Beggs spent his boyhood days upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. But there were other experiences that came into his life at that period, for he mastered the branches of learning taught in the country schools and also acquainted himself with the trade of wagon making in his father's shop. He found this more congenial than the work of plowing, planting and harvesting, and in further preparation for duties in the business world he attended a commercial college at Quincy, Illinois, and on Saturdays worked in the paint department of the carriage works, learning etching, scrolling and the making of sunburst designs. It will thus be seen that there were few idle hours in his youth. He was making excellent use of his time and opportunities and developing his talents along a line that has eventually led to success. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, in 1881, when twenty-two years of age, he established wagon works at King City, Missouri, in a small way and there continued his business until 1887, when he removed to Carrollton, Missouri, where he built up a fine trade. He was also active in all civic affairs of the community and became one of the leading and substantial residents of that place.

Seeking a still broader field of labor, he removed to Kansas City in 1905 and here organized the Beggs Wagon Company. He continued the business along that line for a number of years, but in 1917 began the manufacture of the Beggs Six, a fine motor car, and has since come into prominence as a motor car manufacturer of the state. Upon its successful performance under every type of condition, depends the value of a motor car to its owner. A car that will throttle down to the snail's pace of city traffic, that will pick up instantaneously at the slightest impulse, that will climb hills with ease, that will stand the stress of transcontinental travel—such a car inspires and justifies confidence; and such a car is the Beggs Six. Its sturdy construction—a product of conscientious endeavor and skilled workmanship—warrants this kind of reliance. The car is characterized for its unusual roominess, its graceful straight lines, its easy riding qualities and other features which are thoroughly desirable. The company manufactures touring cars, sedans, coupes and roadsters and has district agencies at Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; Seattle, Washington; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Raleigh, North Carolina. The home office also supplies the highest class circus wagons on the market, including band wagons, ticket wagons, cages, calliopes, racing chariots, tableau wagons, baggage wagons, carnival wagons, gears and wagon parts. These are furnished in most attractive design as to the build of the wagon and to the ornamentation as well. Thirty-five years of experience in wagon building have enabled Mr. Beggs to do the finest work of this character through the labors of several hundred employes at his plant. While president of the company he has a general supervision over the business and his own practical experience well enables him to direct the labors that are performed by the workmen who constitute the force in his establishment.

Mr. Beggs was united in marriage to Miss Lillie B. Woodside, a daughter of J. W. Woodside, a prominent business man connected with mercantile interests at King City, Missouri, his trade covering Missouri, Kansas and adjoining territory. To Mr. and Mrs. Beggs has been born a son, J. William, who is associated with his father in business as secretary of the Beggs Motor Car Company.

Fraternally Mr. Beggs is both a Mason and an Elk and is a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of these fraternities. He also belongs to the Automobile Club and he has many friends in the organizations in which he holds membership. In all of his business career his progressiveness has been tempered by a safe conservatism and his close attention, his persistency of purpose, his integrity and his broad vision have featured largely as salient elements in the attainment of his present-day success.

WILLIAM K. NORRIS.

William K. Norris is the president of the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company, which for ten years has engaged in the manufacture of piston rings and has developed an extensive business of this character, with office and plant at Cooper and Elizabeth streets in St. Louis. Mr. Norris is a native son of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Athens, July 9, 1875, his parents being C. D. and Elizabeth (Potter) Norris. The family is of Irish origin and was established in Maine at an early period in the settlement of the new world. The family was represented in the Mexican and in the Civil wars, the grandfather of William K. Norris having served as a captain in the conflict between the north and the south. The first of the name in the United States was Kibby Norris, who on crossing the Atlantic from England settled in Maine, where the father of C. D. Norris was born. C. D. Norris, a native of Maine, became a resident of Ohio and there retired from business in 1891, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He passed away in 1904, at the age of sixty-three years, his death occurring in Columbus, Ohio, while interment was made in Athens. In early manhood he had wedded Elizabeth Potter, who still survives him and now makes her home in St. Louis with her son, William K. There was also another son in the family, Edward Greenleaf, who is living in Seattle, Washington, and a daughter, Eva Alice, who is now in Russellville, Arkansas.

William K. Norris was reared and educated in his native state, attending the public schools of Athens and of Columbus, Ohio, and also the University of Ohio for

two years. He pursued a selected course there, studying those branches which he deemed would be of greatest worth to him in a business career. After leaving college he went to Hutchinson, Kansas, where he became manager of a conservatory of music, there continuing for two years. He afterward returned to his native state, where he engaged in railroad surveying. In 1897 he came to St. Louis and entered the shops of the Terminal Railroad as a machinist apprentice, being thus employed for about two years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to salesmanship and educated himself along the line of merchandising for twelve years. In 1910 he took out patents on piston rings and in connection with Louis E. McQuay organized the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Norris is now the president, with Mr. McQuay as vice president. The first location of the plant, which was a small one, was at 1311 Chestnut street, where they had four thousand square feet of floor space. In 1914 they were forced to expand and removed to Nos. 2808-2812 Locust street, enlarging their capacity to ten thousand square feet. In a short time, however, that space was inadequate and they increased it to thirty thousand square feet by taking over the entire building. The construction of a new plant was then begun and in 1918 it was completed on the present site, being opened in November, 1919. It is one of the most modern plants in the city and covers six acres. When the firm started they employed a force of twenty-five, including the sales, office and factory force. Now their employes number about six hundred and they sell throughout the entire world, maintaining a branch establishment in Toronto, Canada. The firm is capitalized for five hundred thousand dollars and its present officers are: William K. Norris, president; Louis E. McQuay, vice president; Louis Safford, second vice president; C. R. Kalb, treasurer; and G. A. Doering, secretary.

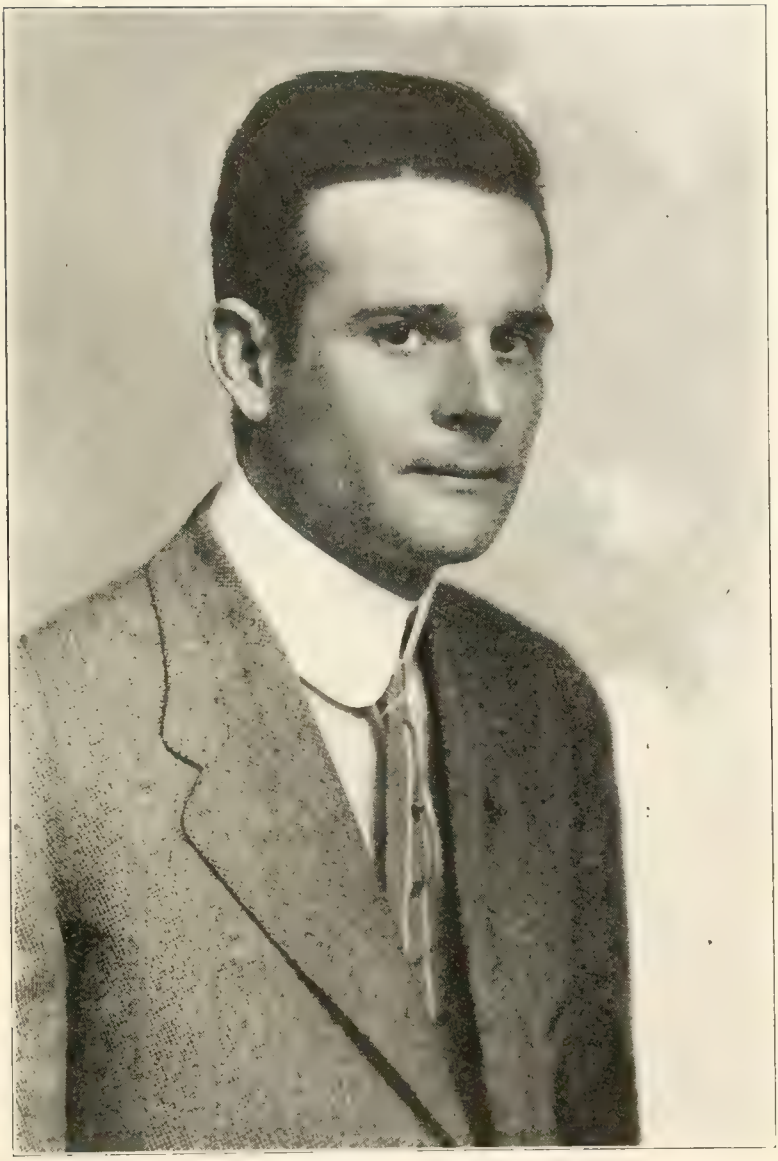
During the war period Mr. Norris spent much of his time in Washington and the firm was engaged in turning out war contracts. He indulges in just enough golf to keep him physically fit and he maintains pleasant social relations through his membership in the Missouri Athletic Club and the Algonquin Golf Club.

On the 29th of June, 1915, in San Francisco, California, Mr. Norris was married to Miss Delia Otstott, of St. Louis, and they now reside at No. 6235 Waterman avenue, St. Louis. They are members of the Presbyterian church and in politics Mr. Norris maintains an independent course. He and his wife have gained a wide acquaintance in St. Louis and are accorded the hospitality of many of the attractive homes of the city.

CHARLES P. BLAND.

Charles P. Bland is well known in real estate circles in St. Louis as a partner in the Williams & Bland Company. Intense activity, intelligently directed, has constituted the basis upon which he has builded his success and as the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well. He was born in Rolla, Missouri, May 11, 1880, his parents being Charles C. and Hattie (Keene) Bland. The father, a native of Kentucky, became a member of the bar and practiced law in St. Louis, also serving as judge of the circuit court for eighteen years, and was judge of the St. Louis court of appeals for twelve years, serving altogether upon the bench for thirty consecutive years, thus leaving his impress indelibly upon the judicial history of the state. His political endorsement was given to the democratic party and he was a recognized leader in public thought and opinion in Missouri. He served as curator in the University of Missouri, and his influence was ever a potent element for progress and improvement. During the Civil war he became captain of Company D of the Thirty-second Infantry and thus rendered active aid to the Union cause. His life was indeed one of far-reaching aid and benefit to his state. He retired from active professional life in 1910 and passed away in St. Louis in 1917, his remains being interred in Rolla, Missouri, where his wife had died in 1888. She was a native of Ohio and was a comparatively young woman when called to her final rest, but Judge Bland reached the advanced age of eighty-three years. Their family numbered four sons and a daughter: Harry Bland being now an attorney at Tulsa, Oklahoma, while Joseph R. is a mine engineer of Custer, South Dakota, and Clark C. is engaged in the insurance business at St. Louis; the daughter, Mrs. Ione Brown, is the wife of Henry Brown, a cotton broker of Hope, Arkansas.

The other member of the family is Charles P. Bland, of this review, who pursued his early education in the public schools of Rolla, Missouri, and afterward



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attended the Kemper Military Institute, at Boonville, Missouri, and later the School of Mines, at Rolla. He then came to St. Louis and was made secretary and treasurer of the Junior Realty Company. Through the intervening period he has been engaged in the real estate business and has become thoroughly familiar with every phase thereof. He is now a member of the Williams & Bland Real Estate Company. This business had its inception in 1856, being organized by Charles H. Bailey under the name of the Charles H. Bailey Realty Company. In 1889 the firm name was changed to the Junior Realty Company and in 1906 the present firm style of the Williams & Bland Real Estate Company was adopted, at which time Robert S. Williams and Charles P. Bland became partners. They conduct a general real estate business and specialize in the rental of office buildings. They have branch offices in the Wall Building, the Granite Building, the Mercantile-Laclede Building, the Chamber of Commerce Building and the Victoria Building, all in St. Louis.

On the 23d of September, 1911, Mr. Bland was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Heard, of St. Louis, a daughter of S. W. and Anna (Harris) Heard, who are still residents of this city, where the father is now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Bland have become the parents of three children, Isabelle, Harriette, and Catherine who are under the parental roof at 5061 Washington avenue.

Mr. Bland votes with the democratic party which he has always supported. His religious belief is that of the Episcopal church. In his youthful days he was active in baseball, track and football events, but in later years has found diversion in business and is a man of seemingly untiring industry. He has an interesting military chapter in his life record, for he was a sergeant major and saw active service in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American war. He was a captain in the National Guards for seven years and during the World war was a captain in the Home Guards. He took an active part in advancing all war interests and during the liberty bond drives was a four-minute speaker and also captain of one of the subscription teams. He is very popular and has many friends. He is always actuated by an intense patriotism that has found expression in the heartiest cooperation in every project for the general good.

MEREDITH B. JOHNSON.

Meredith B. Johnson, manager for the firm of T. E. Price & Company, grain commission merchants and also dealers in provisions and stocks, was born in St. Louis, November 2, 1864, and has been a lifelong resident of the city. His father, Meredith B. Johnson, was a native of Kentucky and of Scotch and English descent. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native state, where he pursued his education, and in 1860 he came to St. Louis, where he resided until his demise. He was also engaged in the grain business and was among the charter members of the Merchants Exchange. He wedded Mary J. Lenox, a native of Kentucky and also of Scotch lineage. Their marriage was celebrated in Louisville, Kentucky, and they became the parents of fifteen children, eight sons and seven daughters, of whom five are yet living. The mother passed away November 26, 1918, at the notable age of ninety-two years.

Meredith B. Johnson was the seventh child in the family and was educated in the public schools of his native city, which he attended to the age of fifteen and then started out to provide for his own support. He first became connected with his father in the grain business and in 1885 entered into his present connection, now serving for the thirty-fifth year with the company. Steadily he has been advanced and has long occupied the position of manager in connection with an extensive, profitable and steadily growing business. In business affairs he is very aggressive and honorable, yet he is never too busy for a kindly word or friendly greeting and his uniform courtesy to all who approach him has undoubtedly been one of the elements of his success.

On the 16th of November, 1889, in St. Louis, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Anna Brentlinger and following her demise he was married in St. Louis, in February, 1917, to Miss Anna Winter. In politics he is a democrat where national issues and questions are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing and was one of the founders of the Noble

Hunting and Fishing Club of Noble, Arkansas. He has developed marked skill as a follower of both Nimrod and of Izaak Walton and when going upon hunting or fishing trips usually brings back the limit. He is philanthropic in a quiet, unassuming way and he always finds interest in the best literature and in those magazines which discuss the vital questions and topics of the times.

CHESTER NEWMAN.

Chester Newman, vice president and treasurer of the Employers Indemnity Corporation and thus a well known figure in the insurance circles of Kansas City, was born at Boonville, Missouri, December 31, 1881. His brother, Ralph Newman, is also with the Employers Indemnity Corporation. They were the only children of C. G. and Mary (Brewster) Newman. The father was born in Pennsylvania but lived through the greater part of his life in Missouri, where for a long period he engaged in business as a hardware broker. For forty years he was a devoted follower of the Masonic fraternity and was long a faithful member of the Central Presbyterian church. He passed away in March, 1920, and is still survived by his widow, who makes her home with her son Chester in Kansas City.

Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, Chester Newman attended the public and high schools of Kansas City and afterward became a clerk for a well known wall paper house, while subsequently he spent a year with the traffic department of the Swift corporation. He was then connected with the chemical business for twenty years and on the 1st of January, 1919, entered into association with the Employers Indemnity Corporation and has since figured prominently in insurance circles. He is now devoting his entire time to the business and is contributing much to its success. Aside from his interests in the insurance field he is a director of the Gate City National Bank. He is likewise a director of the Kansas City Laundry Service Company, a two-million-dollar concern. He has thus become an important factor in the direction and control of many of the business interests of Kansas City, and at all times displays sound judgment and indefatigable enterprise, which feature as elements in the success of the corporations which he represents.

In 1907 Mr. Newman was married to Miss Candace Confer, a daughter of A. L. Confer, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. They have three children, Mary, Nancy and John, aged nine, five and three years respectively. Mr. Newman is a member of the Central Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Automobile Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club and is very active in work among boys, being connected with various boys' clubs and with the Y. M. C. A. Outside of business his labors have largely been directed in those channels of helpfulness which take recognition of sociological conditions and meet the needs of the hour, especially in placing the young in a proper environment and providing them with a class of entertainment that will develop the best in their physical, mental and moral make-up.

FRANK J. HUNLETH.

Frank J. Hunleth, proprietor of the Hunleth Music Company of St. Louis and one of the foremost dealers in musical instruments in the middle west, was born in this city November 1, 1857, a son of Franz and Elizabeth (Viox) Hunleth, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to this country in young manhood and womanhood. They were married in St. Louis in 1854. The father engaged in merchandising in this city for many years and here passed away at the advanced age of eighty-eight, while the mother lived to be eighty-seven years of age.

Frank J. Hunleth was educated in the Christian Brothers College and at the old Jones Commercial College. After completing his studies he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a foundry and machine shop and from that position worked his way upward in connection with the plant until he became proprietor of the Standard Pulley & Foundry Company at Collins and O'Fallon streets, now the site of the Rock Island freight depot. He conducted this business for twenty-seven years, but not wishing his sons to engage in that line of business he sold his interests and established his present business, which has been developed into one of the most

important music houses in the middle western country, the firm handling everything known in the music line and occupying seven floors of the building in which they are located. They draw their trade from a large territory and their patronage is constantly increasing. Mr. Hunleth has also been a large investor in real estate and is a heavy holder not only of St. Louis properties but also has thousands of acres of farm lands throughout Illinois and Missouri.

On the 19th of June, 1883, Mr. Hunleth was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Schilly, a daughter of Laurenz Schilly, well known clothing merchant of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Hunleth have become the parents of eleven children, as follows: Joseph F.; Marie L., who is now Sister Sophia Marie of the Loretto Order; Alois J.; Cecilia; Agnes, who is Sister Vera of the Loretto Order; Elizabeth; Dora, who is Sister Frances Alois of the Loretto Order; Frank C., who is a deacon in the Jesuit Order and is stationed at Florissant; Adelaide, who is now Sister Joecile, also of the Loretto Order; Edward R., a student in the St. Louis University; and Sophia M. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church. Mr. Hunleth is also a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all those activities which feature in the upbuilding of the city and its civic development. He has had a remarkably successful career. There are few men who after twenty-seven years of concentration upon one line of business can change to another so radically different as the foundry business and the music trade and make of the second as great a success as of the first, but this Mr. Hunleth has done, his ready adaptability being manifest in all that he undertakes, while his determination and close application feature strongly in his prosperity. Moreover, he is a man of genial disposition who makes friends readily and has the happy faculty of retaining the friendships which he wins by reason of an upright life and those social qualities which everywhere make for popularity.

R. WILLMAN, M. D.

Dr. R. Willman, a physician and surgeon of St. Joseph, who is also well known as a writer, was born in Erie county, New York, January 12, 1855, and is a son of Charles and Frances (Neininger) Willman, who were natives of Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in early life. They had previously met in their native country and their acquaintanceship was resumed in Erie county, New York, where they were united in marriage about the year 1853. The father spent his life as a carpenter and farmer, following those pursuits in Cattaraugus county, New York, until 1872, when he removed with his family to St. Joseph, Missouri, being accompanied by his wife and three sons and a daughter, namely: Reinhold, John N., Leopold and Annie. Here in 1880 he established a wholesale fruit and commission business at Second street and Market square under the style of R. Willman & Company. There he carried on business until 1885 under the original name and at that date the style of the Willman Mercantile Company was assumed. They conducted a wholesale commission business and also specialized in certain lines of groceries. In 1895 the business was reorganized under the name of the Willman Fruit Company as the successor to the Willman Mercantile Company. Through all the passing years the trade of the house had steadily increased under the capable management of its proprietors and Mr. Willman was recognized as one of the progressive and representative merchants of the city. He passed away in St. Joseph, December 28, 1898, while his wife survived until October, 1900.

Dr. R. Willman whose name introduces this review pursued a public school education and when his textbooks were put aside became associated with his father in business and continued with the Willman Mercantile Company until 1895, when he withdrew from that connection. He devoted his attention to various business interests through the succeeding three years, or until 1898, when he entered upon the study of medicine as a pupil in the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph. He there completed his course on the 17th of March, 1902, at which time he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He then went before the state board and successfully passed the required examination which entitled him to enter actively upon the practice of medicine and surgery. However, he later attended the New York Post Graduate School & Hospital, thus greatly promoting his knowledge and

efficiency, and later he opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Joseph, where he has remained continuously since 1903.

Dr. Willman is a member of the Buchanan County Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Society. He is likewise a medical writer of some note, having compiled two different works. The first was entitled The Errors of Mind Healing. It was published in 1909 and points out the errors of mind healing in comparison with the miracles of Christ and his disciples in the healing of the afflicted, which miracles were performed for the purpose of showing that Christ was the son of God and the Saviour of mankind, but not for the purpose of establishing a healing cult. Dr. Willman's second work was issued under the title of Married Life in 1917 and was the result of many years of study of the subject and a recognition of the need of instruction. It took the form of a textbook, treating on all subjects with which those contemplating the married state and those who are married should be familiar. It treats of the dangers of marriage when there is ill health. It instructs married people how to make the most of married life and how to live happily, how to train children, and includes the discussion of infant psychology and the development of infantile characteristics, interests and impressions. It also includes a well regulated treatise on ordinary diseases such as one meets in the family circle, this treatise being particularly helpful to the mother in her care of the household.

On the 24th of September, 1884, Dr. Willman was married to Miss Josephine Aniser, daughter of Anton and Katherine Aniser. He and his wife are very loyal to the Catholic church and are communicants of the Immaculate Conception church of St. Joseph, Dr. Willman doing everything in his power to promote the interests of the church and extend its influence. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus Council, No. 571, of St. Joseph, while his political allegiance is given to the democratic party, which finds in him an earnest supporter and ardent worker. Throughout his career he has held to high professional ideals and liberal education and subsequent study have made him most efficient in checking the ravages of disease and promoting conditions of health.

JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr.

The name of Pulitzer has long figured most prominently and honorably in connection with the history of journalism in St. Louis. Stimulated by the example of his father, long a distinguished figure in journalistic circles in the middle west, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., turned to the same profession and is now the president of the Pulitzer Publishing Company, owners and publishers of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He was born in New York city, March 21, 1885, and is a son of Joseph and Kate (Davis) Pulitzer. He attended St. Mark's School at Southboro, Massachusetts, and entered Harvard College as a member of the class of 1908, but was not graduated, for after two years spent at Harvard he put aside his textbooks to become the active assistant of his father, owner and publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the paper, and the efforts of father and son have always been exerted in the direction of maintaining the highest standards of journalism and embodying the most progressive methods in the publication of the journals which they have owned. On the 14th of February, 1912, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., was elected to the presidency of the Pulitzer Publishing Company and he is also the secretary of the Press Publishing Company, owners of the New York World. He is likewise a trustee of the Estate of Joseph Pulitzer, Sr., and displays all of the essential qualities of the successful business man whose sound judgment enables him to embrace opportunities and utilize the advantages which are continually unfolding before all.

On the 1st of June, 1910, at No. 28 Vandeventer Place, in St. Louis, Mr. Pulitzer was united in marriage to Miss Elinor Wickham, a daughter of Mrs. Edmond F. Wickham. They have two children, Joseph Pulitzer (III) and Kate Davis Pulitzer. In his political views Mr. Pulitzer has maintained an independent course with democratic sympathies, but is not a partisan. In November, 1918, he was commissioned an ensign in the United States Naval Aviation Corps. He is keenly interested in all those things which have to do with the welfare of St. Louis, the upbuilding of the city and the advancement of its cultural interests. His appreciation of the social

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amenities of life finds expression in his connection with the University, Noonday and St. Louis Country Clubs of St. Louis and in the Harvard Club of New York city.

A few days after his father's death, in November, 1911, Mr. Pulitzer was instrumental in placing at the head of the editorial columns of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the New York World the platform known to readers of the Post-Dispatch as "The Post-Dispatch Platform," as follows:

"I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

"JOSEPH PULITZER."

April 10, 1907."

The principles expressed in that platform have guided Mr. Pulitzer of this review in the publication of the two newspapers with which he is now connected.

WILLIAM F. HAMMES.

William F. Hammes, who was well known in the business circles of St. Louis as a merchant tailor and importer of tailors' woolens, was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 4, 1848, his parents being Theodore and Mary (Breggelworth) Hammes. He pursued his more advanced education in St. Mary's College at Williamsburg (Brooklyn), New York, and in early manhood came to the west. However, he learned the tailor's trade in his native city and later went to Chicago, where he remained until 1878, and then came to St. Louis. After following his trade in a number of the principal cities of the United States he accepted a position as a cutter in a St. Louis tailoring establishment, there remaining from 1878 until 1880. In the latter year he engaged in business on his own account under his own name and in 1904 he was joined in a partnership relation by his son, William Eugene Hammes, under the firm style of William F. Hammes & Company, a relation that was continued until the partnership was terminated by death.

In the year following his arrival in St. Louis, on the 30th of June, 1879, Mr. Hammes was married to Miss Ida Bernardin and they became the parents of two children: Maude E., now the wife of Dennis Dawling; and William Eugene, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

In his political views Mr. Hammes was a republican. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and he was also prominent in Masonic circles, becoming a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belonged to the Missouri Athletic Association and found his recreation in fishing and hunting. His life record was that of the thorough-going business man who recognized that enterprise, industry and close application are the basic elements of success and by the cultivation of these qualities made for himself a creditable place among the representatives of commercial activity in St. Louis.

JOSEPH A. KELLY.

Joseph A. Kelly, engaged in the real estate and investment business in Kansas City, was born upon a farm in Johnson county, Kansas, October 4, 1870. His father, William E. Kelly, was a native of Ireland and when nine years of age was brought by his parents to the new world, the family home being established at Brimfield, Illinois. He afterward removed to Middletown, Ohio, and was there married to Miss Katherine Dowd, also a native of the Emerald isle. Subsequently he followed farming in Illinois and afterward removed to Olathe, Kansas, where he departed this life in 1915.

Joseph A. Kelly was the eighth in a family of twelve children, all of whom are yet living. He attended the district schools of Johnson county, Kansas, in his boyhood

and youth and when not busy with his textbooks his attention was given to the farm work. He early became familiar with the duties of the fields and continued to aid in the cultivation of the crops for some years, and then thinking to find other pursuits more congenial than farming, he obtained a position in a dry goods store at Olathe, Kansas, in which he was employed for five years.

In 1893 Mr. Kelly arrived in Kansas City and purchased an interest in the men's furnishing goods store at No. 902 Main street, where he remained for two years. He then sold his interest in that undertaking and entered real estate circles, being associated with J. F. Houlehan for six years. He has since operated alone as a real estate dealer and investment broker and has well appointed offices in the New England building. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of real estate activity, is an excellent valuator of property and has negotiated many important realty transfers. Aside from his business of that character he is a director of the Gate City National Bank and is the owner of a farm of four hundred acres, the cultivation and development of which is to him a real delight.

Mr. Kelly belongs to the Kansas City Club, which is the most prominent business men's club of the city. His religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Cathedral Parish church and he is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus. He is a gentleman of pleasing personality and attractive social qualities as well as of marked business enterprise and ability, and both have combined to win him warm friendships.

WILLIAM HENRY DULANY.

William Henry Dulany is the vice president and treasurer of the St. Louis Lumber Company and throughout his entire business career has been identified with the lumber industry, with every phase of which he is thoroughly familiar, while his progressive spirit, powers of organization and initiative have been contributing factors to the successful conduct of every enterprise with which he has been associated. He was born at Salisbury, Chariton county, Missouri, June 16, 1874. His father, Thomas G. Dulany, is a native of Middlegrove, Monroe county, Missouri, his natal day being July 9, 1841. He joined the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war, serving as a corporal during the first two years of hostilities. He was then sent home owing to the fact that he had contracted army measles, which had so impaired his health that he was unfit for field duty. He then engaged in the lumber business at Salisbury, Missouri, from 1868 until 1888, when he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he has since continued in the same line. While there residing he became a warm personal friend of Samuel Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, and their personal resemblance was such that they were quite frequently mistaken for each other. Thomas G. Dulany was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dulany, a daughter of William H. Dulany, who was a prominent lumber merchant of Hannibal. He was born in Howard county, January 9, 1818, while Missouri was still a territory, and he resided continuously in the state until his death at the ripe old age of ninety-six years. He was a very charitable man, especially generous in his support of church and school work. He was numbered among the pioneers of the lumber industry in Missouri and throughout all the intervening period the family name has been associated with the lumber trade. Mrs. Thomas G. Dulany passed away in 1918. She had become the wife of Thomas G. Dulany in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1868 and had she lived a few months longer they would have completed fifty years of wedlock. Three children survive: William Henry; Mrs. T. R. Schofield of Hannibal, Missouri; and Mrs. Tom Murphy of St. Louis.

William Henry Dulany, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Salisbury and of Hannibal and spent two years in the Missouri Military Academy of Mexico, Missouri, where he was graduated. He also attended the University of Virginia and the University of Missouri at Columbia, and thus liberal educational advantages well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. Since leaving school he has been engaged in the lumber business at Hannibal, Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri, Everett, Washington, and St. Louis and is now a representative of the St. Louis Lumber Company, holding the dual position of vice president and treasurer. He is likewise a director of the

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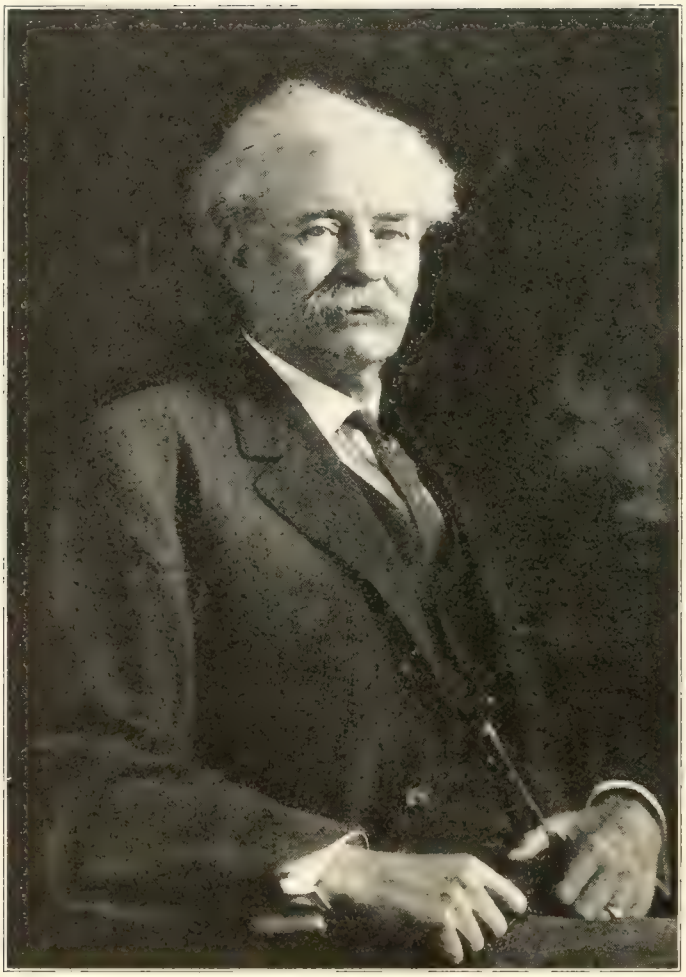
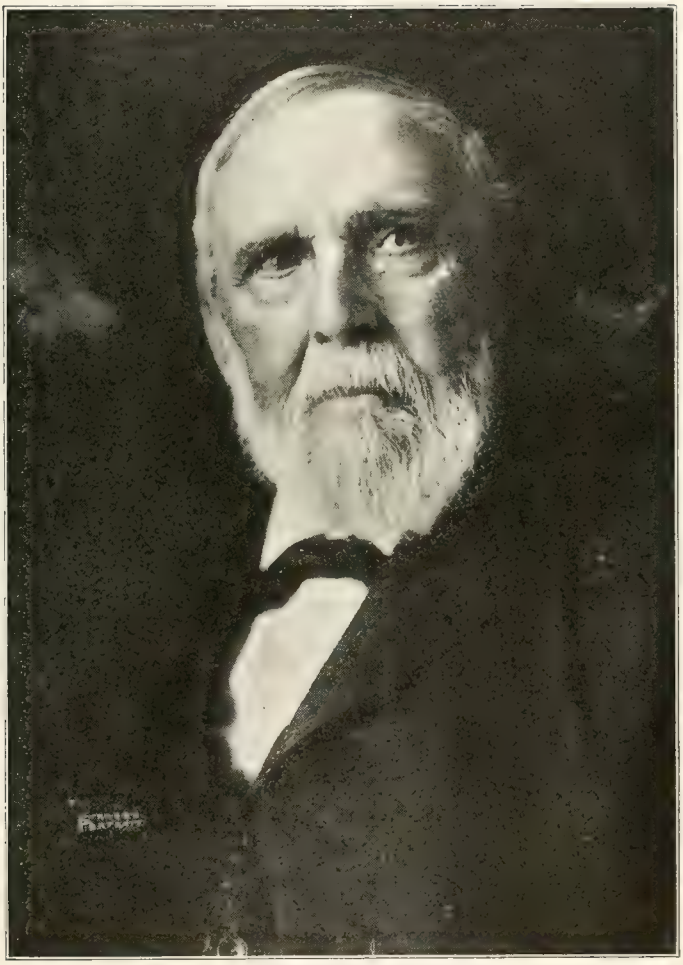


THOMAS G. DULANY



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Mound City Trust Company and is regarded as a man of most sound business ability and keen discrimination.

Politically Mr. Dulany is an independent democrat, for while he usually supports the party, he does not hesitate to cast an independent ballot if his judgment so dictates. He belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity. His membership relations also extend to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Glen Echo Country Club and the Sunset Hill Country Club. At the time of the World war he was captain of the supply company in the Home Guards of St. Louis and he also solicited the sale of Liberty bonds and lent assistance to the Red Cross and various other drives. He is a member of the Union Avenue Christian church, serving on its official board, and he is keenly interested in all those forces which take recognition of the higher and holier duties of life. As a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Missouri he is well known. From an early period in the colonization of the new world the Dulany family was represented in Virginia and afterward in Kentucky, whence a removal brought representatives of the name to Missouri, here to become prominent as factors in the upbuilding of the state. They aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present progress and prosperity of the commonwealth and throughout all the intervening years they have maintained a most creditable place in business circles and a most enviable social position.

JUDGE CHARLES P. HESS.

There is a little coterie of venerable citizens in Macon, Missouri, whose activities constitute one of the brilliant pages of Missouri's history. This number includes Judge Charles P. Hess, long one of the most distinguished and honored residents of his section of the state. While a native of Germany, he was but seventeen years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world to become an American in thought, in spirit and in action. His contribution to the development of Missouri has been a most valuable one through his efforts as a member of the bar and as one of the political leaders of the state. Politics has never been to him a "game," but a high duty and noble opportunity of serving his adopted land and in days of peace he has rendered to the state just as effective and earnest service as he gave to the government when he defended the Union during the dark days of the Civil war.

Charles Philip Hess was born in Langenlonsheim, near Bingen on the Rhine, Prussia, on the 9th of September, 1837, his parents being Johannes and Katherine (Stern) Hess, who spent their entire lives in that locality, the father there following the occupation of farming as a life work. In his youthful days Judge Hess attended the public schools of his native place, but when seventeen years of age, attracted by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning America, its conditions and its opportunities, he severed home ties and sailed for the new world in 1854, leaving Havre de Grace on one of the old-time sailing vessels which was thirty-two days in reaching the port of New York. From the eastern metropolis he proceeded to Buffalo, New York, and there served an apprenticeship to the carriage-making trade, becoming a skilled workman. He was employed in mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he responded to President Lincoln's first call for aid and became a member of the regular army, going to Philadelphia, where in October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A of the Sixth United States Cavalry. Judge Hess was a member of the army for three years and proved a most loyal and valiant soldier, as he participated in many of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war, including the battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Chickahominy Swamp, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg and the battle of the Wilderness. He was also in various other minor engagements and skirmishes and he was promoted to the rank of sergeant of Company A of his regiment, while in 1862 he was transferred to Company C as first sergeant. He sustained severe injuries in the engagement at Fairfield, Pennsylyania, July 4, 1863, when his left knee was dislocated by a horse falling upon him after the animal had been shot. Judge Hess was forced to remain in a hospital for nine weeks and then rejoined his command at Fairfax, Virginia, where he was detailed as forage master at the headquarters of the Cavalry Corps of the Department of the Potomac. He was honorably

discharged at Harrisonville, near Winchester, Virginia, October 10, 1864, after which he was appointed second lieutenant of the Twenty-seventh United States Reserves at Alexandria, Virginia.

When the war was over and his adopted country no longer needed his military aid Judge Hess in 1865 returned to his native land on a visit and again enjoyed the hospitality of the homes which he was wont to visit in his boyhood days. He spent six months in Germany and in October, 1865, again came to the new world, this time accompanied by his sister Katherine and her husband, Frederick W. Muff. It was not long after his second arrival that Judge Hess became a resident of Macon county, Missouri, taking up his abode on a tract of land in Eagle township, to the development and improvement of which he gave his energies for two years. In 1867, however, he became a resident of Macon and entered upon the study of law, applying himself with such diligence and industry to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence that he secured admission to the bar in 1868. The same year he was elected county judge of Macon county and he had previously had some experience in passing upon cases as a justice of the peace. He continued his labors as jurist until 1873 and in 1876 was elected city attorney of Macon, in which office he was continued for fourteen consecutive years, a fact which stands in unmistakable evidence of the value of the service which he rendered to the city in this connection. Thus much of his professional career was passed in office, yet at the same time he was accorded a good private practice and in the conduct of his cases as county attorney and through his course on the bench he displayed not only marked fidelity to duty but a comprehensive knowledge of law with ability to apply accurately its principles.

Again and again has Judge Hess been called upon for public service. He was for twelve years secretary of the Macon board of education and has ever been a stalwart champion of the public school system, doing everything in his power to promote the standards and advance the efficiency of the schools. From the beginning of his connection with American interests Judge Hess has been a stalwart champion of republican principles and in 1888 was made a delegate to the republican national convention in Chicago which nominated General Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. In 1892 the republican convention of his district made Mr. Hess the nominee for circuit judge and then occurred an unfortunate train of circumstances that prevented his gaining the office. A short time after his nomination a part of the University of Columbia was destroyed by fire and by reason of this a special legislature was convened. At that time the circuit for which Judge Hess was nominated as candidate for the bench comprised the counties of Macon, Adair, Schuyler and Putnam, to which the special legislature added the county of Shelby, which had a democratic majority of one thousand, this being done through the influence of Judge Ellison, who was the opposing candidate of Judge Hess and an able jurist, but also a good politician, who foresaw what results could be secured by adding Shelby county to the circuit. The present circuit is now composed of Macon and Shelby. The result of the election was that Judge Hess was defeated in the old circuit. Notwithstanding his loss of that election Judge Hess has been a potent factor in directing public opinion in his section of the state. In 1899 he became associated with the late F. W. Blees in the publication of the Macon Citizen, of which he became manager and editor. His progressive editorial policy made the paper an influential force in political affairs and at the same time an effective exponent of local interests. He continued to edit the paper until 1902, when he severed his connection with the Macon Citizen. Through the intervening period he has lived largely retired yet has given his support to all the interests which he has believed of real and genuine benefit to his city and state.

The home life of Judge Hess has ever been most attractive. On the 28th of October, 1869, he wedded Miss Caroline Sophia Maffry, who was born in Germany but was at that time a resident of Macon. They became parents of eight children, of whom six are living: Alma, the wife of Edward A. Demeter, of Macon; Caroline, who married Bert H. Collins, of New York; Hertha, who is the wife of Clarence Henley, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Annette, the wife of C. C. Collette, of California; Olga, who is the wife of Charles T. Sears, of Brookfield, Missouri; and Ralph, who travels out of Lincoln, Nebraska, and who married Miss Mabel Shipp, of Winchester, Kentucky. Charles P. died in infancy and Louisa died at the age of twenty-six.

Judge Hess still retains membership with the Knights of Pythias and remains a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs to F. A. Jones Post, No. 23, of Macon, of which he has served as commander and also as junior department commander of Missouri. Writing of him, a contemporary biographer has said: "He has won for himself definite success in a material way and at the same time has so guided and governed his course as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and regard of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of his signally active and useful life. He gave to his adopted country loyal service as a soldier in the Civil war and none could manifest greater patriotism than this. In the 'piping times of peace' his loyalty has been of the same insistent order and he deserves well of the nation whose integrity he aided in perpetuating. His intellectual powers are of a high type, though he gained his training largely in the school of experience and through effective self-discipline, and he has proved amply qualified for leadership in both thought and action."

EDWARD D. ELLISON.

Edward D. Ellison, one of the keenest and most diligent lawyers of Kansas City and dean of the Kansas City Law School, is a Princeton man and back of his success at the bar is his thorough preparation, which may be said to be continuous, for he is still a close student of the principles of jurisprudence. He was born in Kansas City, December 5, 1869, a son of David and Elizabeth C. (Garrett) Ellison. The father was born in England, but in early childhood came to the new world, the family home being established in southeastern Ohio. He afterward became an attorney of Iowa and practiced there for many years. He is now engaged in the real estate business, making his home in Kansas City. His wife is a native of Ohio.

Edward D. Ellison was the youngest of their three children. He obtained a public and high school education in Kansas City and his college course was pursued in Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He studied law under the direction of C. O. Tichenor and in 1893 was admitted to the bar. He has largely specialized in corporation law, his comprehensive knowledge thereof enabling him to speak with authority upon any question relative thereto. He has for twelve years been dean of the Kansas City School of Law and he is the author of many papers, and holds memberships in the local, state and American Bar Associations. He is an impressive and convincing speaker, whether discussing points of law or any current topic.

In 1894 Mr. Ellison was married to Miss Mary W. Stone, daughter of Waterman Stone, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they have one child, Elizabeth Garrett, twenty-one years of age, now attending Smith College.

Mr. Ellison is a member of the University Club, the Blue Hills Country Club, and Phi Delta Phi law fraternity. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he keeps thoroughly informed concerning the issues and vital problems of the day. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church and is the president of the Princeton Alumni Association. In fact his dominant qualities make for leadership and his support of any measure, by reason of his influence, draws to it a large following.

MAT J. HOLLAND.

Mat J. Holland, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, December 18, 1867, a son of Patrick and Johanna (King) Holland. The father spent his entire life on the Emerald isle, as did the mother, and there they reared their family of six sons and three daughters.

Mat J. Holland was educated in the public and private schools of Limerick, spending some time in a private academy of Ireland. When sixteen years of age he started out to provide for his own livelihood and was first employed as a clerk in St. Louis, where he settled in the early '80s. He worked along clerical lines for several years and then took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1901.

Through the intervening period, covering almost two decades, he has successfully engaged in general practice and has used his time wisely and well, gaining a large and creditable clientele. His course has won for him the respect and admiration of many of his professional colleagues and contemporaries and he is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Mr. Holland is also recognized as an active factor in democratic circles, doing all in his power to promote the legitimate success of the party. He represented the sixth district of St. Louis in the forty-first general assembly and was chairman of the committee on penitentiary and reform school, also vice chairman of the Louisiana exposition committee for the state legislature. He gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to all vital questions coming up for settlement and thus showed his patriotic devotion to the welfare of the state. During the period of the World war he was a member of the twelfth ward legal advisory board and he was also an active worker in support of the Red Cross, War Savings Stamps and Liberty Loan drives.

In St. Louis, February 14, 1899, Mr. Holland was married to Miss Margaret O'Connor, of Salem, West Virginia, a daughter of John and Mary (Shaughnessey) O'Connor, also natives of West Virginia. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holland: Joseph Francis, William King, Gerald Mathew and Mary Virginia, all born in St. Louis. The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church. The Holland family traces its ancestry in Ireland back through three centuries and prior to that back to England. Mr. Holland has made steady progress during the years of his residence here and has gained a creditable position among the lawyers of St. Louis.

G. WILSE ROBINSON, M. D.

Dr. G. Wilse Robinson, actively engaged in medical practice in Kansas City, where he specializes in the treatment of nervous diseases, was born in St. Clair, Missouri, 1871, a son of George W., and Cornelia (Beckwith) Robinson, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was born in Missouri. The father served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and after the close of hostilities, came to this state where he turned his attentions to farming and stock raising in St. Clair county, becoming a prominent citizen of that community.

Dr. Robinson spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the schools, while later he became a student in the Appleton City Academy, and afterward entered the University of Missouri, which he attended for a year. He thus acquired a broad education to serve as the foundation upon which to build professional knowledge, and with a desire to engage in medical practice, he entered the Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1896, with the M. D. degree. In the same year he entered upon the general practice of medicine at Appleton City, where he remained for only a few months. He spent the year 1897 in Butler, Missouri, and from 1898 until 1900 was engaged in active practice at Joplin, Missouri. At the end of that time he removed to Kansas City, where he has since specialized in the treatment of nervous diseases. From 1907 until 1909 he was superintendent of the State Hospital at Nevada, Missouri. In 1909 and 1910 he served as superintendent of the Kansas City General Hospital, and is now superintendent of the Punton Sanitarium, a private home for nervous people. He has long specialized in all forms of nervous diseases and is recognized as an authority on this branch. He is still serving on the staff of the Kansas City General Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Research Hospital, Christian Church Hospital, and the Alfred Benjamine Dispensary. Aside from his profession, he is stockholder in the Fidelity Bank & Trust Company and has other extensive business interests. In 1917 Dr. Robinson was commissioned a captain of the Medical Corps and in February, 1918, went to Fort McPherson. He was on active duty at Base Hospital No. 28 in Limoges, France, and was promoted to the rank of major while serving at the hospital in October, 1918.

Dr. Robinson belongs to the Jackson County Medical Society of which he was president in 1918. In the previous year he had served as president of the Tri-State

DR. G. WILSE ROBINSON

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Medical Society and in 1920 was president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine and vice president of the Medical Association of the Southwest. He also belongs to the Missouri Valley and Southern Medical Association, to the American Medical Psychological Association, the Missouri State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.,

Dr. Robinson was married to Miss Olive Bradley, and they have two sons: G. Wilse, Jr., and Paul E. Dr. Robinson belongs to the American Legion and is well known in club circles, having membership in the University Club, Kansas City Club, City, Athletic, Mission Hills Country and Rotary Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a man whose life measures up to high standards in both professional and public connection, and he has made for himself a most creditable position as a neurologist.

IRA BURTON BURNS.

Ira Burton Burns, a most thorough, painstaking and conscientious lawyer of Kansas City, was born on a farm in Mitchell county, Kansas, July 19, 1886, and is one of the nine children, eight of whom survive, born to the marriage of Robert and Emma C. (Sewell) Burns, the former a native of Ottawa county, Kansas, and the latter of Missouri. The father has devoted his life to the occupation of farming, in which he is still active. Removing to Idaho, he is there engaged in the cultivation of a large alfalfa farm. His wife, although born in Missouri, was quite young when taken to Kansas. They are members of the Baptist church, having long been faithful followers of its teachings.

Ira B. Burns, after attending the public schools of Kansas, studied in the Fremont Normal School and then entered the University of Kansas. He pursued his law studies in the Kansas City School of Law and in 1911 the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Kansas City, where he has since continued in practice. He is now associated with Frank M. Lowe, with offices in the Scarritt building. They enjoy a large clientage of an important character and Mr. Burns is at all times found competent and courteous in business. In the early days of his professional career, when he was gaining a start he also occupied a civil service position, the duties of which he discharged at night while working as a member of the bar in the daytime, putting in sixteen or more hours per day at his various labors. He has worked as few men have done to fit himself for the practice of his profession and he is untiring in his efforts in behalf of his clients. He belongs to the Missouri State and American Bar Associations and enjoys the high regard of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

In 1913 Mr. Burns was married to Miss Irene Shultice, of Salina, Kansas, a daughter of Charles H. Shultice, who removed from Ohio and became one of the pioneers of the Sunflower state. Mr. Burns is a democrat in his political views but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is likewise a representative of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge No. 446, A. F. & A. M., in which he is senior deacon, while he has also filled the chairs in the chapter and belongs as well to the council and to the commandery and to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Outside of his profession his interest centers in his home and his only activity besides is along the line of his Masonic and church work, he being a faithful follower of the Linwood Avenue Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM J. BLESSE.

William J. Blesse, member of the St. Louis bar, practicing as senior partner in the firm of William J. & C. T. Blesse, was born at Elgin, Illinois, February 28, 1882, a son of Henry Blesse, a native of Denmark, who came to America in his teens, settling in Illinois, where he was reared and educated. He turned his attention to commercial pursuits and was successful in the conduct of his business. He passed away at Elgin, Illinois, in November, 1898, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mina Soost, was born in Germany and came to America with her father when sixteen years of age. They settled at Belvidere,

Illinois, and in Elgin the daughter became the wife of Henry Blesse. They had a family of four sons and a daughter.

William J. Blesse, the eldest, was educated in the public schools of Elgin and in the Washington Manual Training School of St. Louis. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he afterward entered the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1913 with the LL. B. degree. Prior to the completion of his law course he had followed electrical work and electrical contracting and with his earnings he paid his way through the university. He was admitted to practice in December, 1913, and opened an office in St. Louis, where he has since continued. He has been elected to the office of justice of the peace and the fairness of his decisions and his judicial temperament have gained him the confidence of the members of the local bar. He bears a reputation at the bar of being thoroughly honest, conscientious, capable and diligent in the work of his profession. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 25th of September, 1907, at Clayton, Missouri, Mr. Blesse was married to Miss Celeste M. Tracy, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Theodore Papin and Margaret (Boyce) Tracy, both representatives of prominent old families of St. Louis. The father is now deceased. Mrs. Blesse is also a lawyer by profession, having been graduated from the Benton College of Law after spending some time as a student in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and in the University of Missouri. She was admitted to practice in 1915, having completed her course at the Benton College of Law in June of that year with the LL. B. degree. She has since been associated with her husband in active professional work. She is recognized as a woman of brilliant intellectual qualities. Her mind being of a strong, logical and inductive trend, her efforts have ably supplemented and rounded out the labors of her husband in professional connections. Both are prominent representatives of the republican party in Missouri and Mrs. Blesse is a member of the state and city republican committees and is very active as a worker among women in support of republican principles. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blesse were members of the legal advisory board of the twentieth ward during the World war and were active in support of the bond drives, the Red Cross and other interests having to do with the successful prosecution of the war. Mr. Blesse has been a most earnest supporter of the republican party since attaining his majority and was a member of the forty-ninth general assembly of Missouri, representing the sixth district of St. Louis. While a member of the house he supported and promoted numerous important bills and was a member of a number of the leading committees, including that on commerce and manufacturing and on criminal procedure. He also served on the committee on justices of the peace. During the summer of 1918 he filled the office of police judge of St. Louis and in November of that year was elected justice of the peace of the fifth district for a four years' term. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having membership with Magnolia Lodge No. 626, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of Alhambra Grotto and of the Knights of Pythias. His membership relations extend likewise to the Twentieth Ward Republican Club, of which he is president, and to the West End Business Men's Association, of which he is the second vice president. His interests are broad and varied and both he and his wife belong to that class which exerts a wide influence over public thought and action, prompted thereto by a most emulative pride in their city and state.

GEORGE L. BRETING.

Well known among the representatives of the automobile trade in Kansas City is George L. Breting, who is now conducting a profitable and growing business under the name of the George L. Breting Motor Truck Company, and as he is yet a young man his future career will be undoubtedly well worth watching, for he has already displayed business qualifications and characteristics that point to growing powers attendant on success. He was born in Bellevue, Campbell county, Kentucky, April 2, 1887, his parents being Henry A. and Emily (Schrooll) Breting. The father was born in the Alpine country between Switzerland and France, and the mother's birth occurred in Newport, Kentucky. When a young man of eighteen years Henry A. Breting came to the United States. He learned engraving and watchmaking,

following his trade in La Crosse, Wisconsin, for a time and afterward becoming superintendent for the Wadsworth Watchcase Company of Newport, Kentucky. He was not only active in business life there but also in connection with the public interests of the place and at one time served as a member of the city council. In 1902 he removed to Kansas City and is now connected with the Meyer Jewelry Company.

George L. Breting attended the high school of his native city and when a lad of only thirteen years started out to earn his living by becoming a messenger for the Cincinnati Mill Machine Company, in which connection he worked his way steadily upward. When the family came to Kansas City he, too, established his home here and in 1902 entered the employ of the American Radiator Company as cashier of the Kansas City branch. He remained with that house for five years and in 1907 became associated with the Ford Motor Company as cashier and later had charge of the division of profits. He was likewise in the paymaster's department and his connection with the Ford plant constituted his initial step toward engaging in the automobile business on his own account. He first entered into partnership with M. A. Flynn, under the firm style of Breting & Flynn, an association that was maintained for two and a half years. He is now at the head of the George L. Breting Motor Truck Company, handling the Oneida truck, and theirs is the only company making both gas and electric trucks. Mr. Breting's territory covers Missouri and Kansas and he is rapidly building up a good trade in these states through his pleasing personality, his absolute integrity and good business ability. He is still only a young man with the greater part of his business life before him, and no one who knows him doubts as to the outcome of the future. He belongs to the Automobile Association and is well known in motor trade circles in this part of the country.

Mr. Breting was united in marriage to Miss Marie Manahan, a daughter of Thomas L. Manahan, who is associated with the Jenkins Music Company of Kansas City. They now have two children, Mary Jane and Landry George. Mr. Breting and his wife are members of the Visitation Catholic church. He is interested in politics as a supporter of democratic principles and he is also well known in club circles as a member of the Kansas City Club and the Knife & Fork Club.

CHESTER B. MAGILL.

Chester B. Magill, manager of the Dort Sales Company, wholesale automobile dealers of Kansas City, was born December 19, 1882, in Moline, Illinois, a son of James A. and Ella (Edwards) Magill. The father, a native of Vermont, removed to the middle west after the Civil war, in which he had rendered valiant service in defense of the Union. He was a traveling salesman and after coming to the Mississippi valley established and maintained his home in Moline, Illinois, for many years.

Chester B. Magill was a pupil in the Moline high school, thus completing his education, and in 1902 he started upon his business career as an office boy with the Moline Plow Company. In that connection he won steady advancement as the result of his industry, capability and fidelity until he was given charge of the billing department. In 1909 he went with the Velie Motor Vehicle Company as paymaster and was afterward connected with the service, sales and cost departments and was also in the production department for a time, so that in his various positions he thoroughly learned the business. He came to Kansas City in 1916 and entered into association with the Bush-Morgan Motor Company and is now manager of the Dort Sales Company, handling motor cars, their territory covering Kansas, Oklahoma and western Missouri. They sell only to the wholesale trade and in this connection have built up a business of substantial proportions. Mr. Magill's thorough knowledge of the automobile trade in every department has well qualified him for the profitable conduct of his present undertaking. His thorough, all-round experience, his strict attention to business and his habit of looking ahead for opportunities are strong elements in his growing success. He is recognized as a straight, clean-cut, energetic and shrewd business man, eminently fair in his dealings with customer, competitor and employe.

In 1907 Mr. Magill was united in marriage to Miss Luella Beselin, a daughter of H. J. Beselin, a cigar manufacturer who has long been a resident of Rock Island,

Illinois, and has been active and prominent in civic and lodge affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Magill have one son, Robert. Mr. Magill belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and he took a very active part in all war work and liberally supported all projects contributing to the successful prosecution of the war. He is a member of the Meadow Lake Golf & Country Club and his associates in the organizaton find him a genial companion, with a keen sense of humor, and a man of most obliging disposition. He is a fluent conversationalist, with an extensive and well chosen vocabulary, and the breadth and nature of his interests make him a most agreeable companion.

JEFF WALLACE HANDY.

Jeff Wallace Handy is one who has taken advantage of the rapid development of the automobile trade and has found in this connection a profitable field of business, his interests being conducted at Kansas City under the name of the Handy-Warne Company. Mr. Handy is a western man by birth, training and preference and the spirit of western enterprise and progress finds expression in his record. He was born near Independence, in Chautauqua county, Kansas, April 22, 1880, and is a son of Orin W. and Alice (Booth) Handy, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. The father removed with his parents to Kansas, the family home being established near Iola, and later he was engaged for many years in mercantile pursuits at Caney, Kansas.

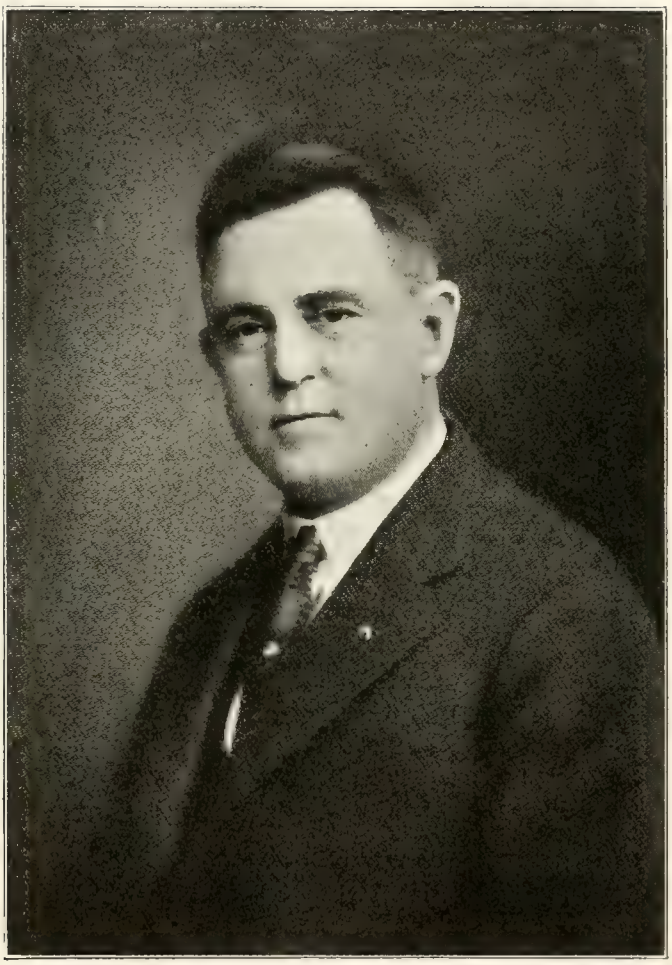
It was there that Jeff Wallace Handy pursued a public school education and later he attended the Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. In 1898, when eighteen years of age, he started out in the business world by securing employment in a bank at Caney and in 1900 he became interested in the Handy-Booth Mercantile Company in connection with his maternal grandfather. While there residing he was also actively interested in the public welfare and did much for the civic upbuilding and progress of the city.

In 1909 Mr. Handy removed to Kansas City and became associated with the Rock Island Implement Company, with which he remained for four years. In 1913 he became associated with the Ford Motor Company here and was soon transferred to Wichita, Kansas, as assistant manager. He next went to Augusta, Kansas, as a dealer in Ford cars and in 1919 he became associated with the Warne Motor Company of Kansas City as dealers in Ford cars and tractors, and the firm name was changed to Handy-Warne Company. They are steadily building up a very substantial trade. Mr. Handy is a member of the Automobile Association and is greatly interested in the question of good roads, working earnestly to improve the public highways.

In 1899 Mr. Handy was married to Miss Jeanette E. Louthan, of Findlay, Ohio, a daughter of Henry Louthan, who was clerk of the court at Findlay, Ohio, and very prominent in public affairs there. He gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and was active in molding thought and opinion along civic lines. In 1908 he removed to Caney, Kansas, where he has farming and grain interests. To Mr. and Mrs. Handy has been born one child, Marion Winifred. Mr. Handy belongs to the Hillcrest Country Club and is a Mason, belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge and to other Masonic bodies, which have enabled him to reach the Mystic Shrine.

DAVID ANDREW MURPHY.

David Andrew Murphy, a vigorous and able attorney who has specialized in insurance and corporation law, taking care of the interests of several large insurance, bonding and liability companies and other interests, is one of the substantial citizens that Wisconsin has furnished to Kansas City. He was born in Dodge county, in the Badger state, March 27, 1876. His father, Thomas W. Murphy, was also a native of Wisconsin and afterward removed to South Dakota when his son David A. was a lad of eight years. He made farming his life work and his death occurred



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in 1919. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Hogan, was also a native of Wisconsin and her death occurred in the year in which her husband passed away. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom survive.

David A. Murphy received his education in the public schools of Turner county, South Dakota, and in Creighton University, where he obtained the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1900. He studied law at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and in 1902 was admitted to the bar in Kansas City and entered upon the practice of law, becoming associated with the firm of Brown, Harding & Brown. A change in the personnel of the firm led to the adoption of the firm style of McCune, Harding, Brown & Murphy in 1909. Throughout the years of his connection with the bar Mr. Murphy has made steady progress and has a large clientage, the interests of which he ably represents in his professional capacity. He is now a member of the firm of Harding, Detheridge, Murphy & Stinson, one of the leading law firms of Kansas City.

In 1902 Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Mary Alice Coffey, of Washington, D. C., and they have three children: Dorothy, seventeen years of age; Ursula, fifteen; and John, twelve. All are now in school. The family are communicants of the Visitation Roman Catholic church and Mr. Murphy is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Kansas City Club, the Hillcrest Country Club and to the Kansas City Bar Association. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and at one time he was police commissioner of Kansas City under Governor Major, but has not been ambitious to hold public office. His friends bear testimony to the fact that he always has a good story to tell and tells it well. They esteem him as a most genial and companionable man, but he does not seek to figure prominently in club life, preferring to devote his time outside of business to his family.

CHARLES HENRY DUNCKER.

Charles Henry Duncker, the president of the Trorlicht-Duncker Carpet Company of St. Louis, and identified with other business interests of importance, all of which have felt the stimulus of his cooperation, sound judgment and clear insight into business affairs, was born May 1, 1865, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Henry and Mary (Bergesch) Duncker. He attended the public schools and also Smith Academy before entering Washington University, thus receiving liberal educational training which well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties and activities. He started upon his buiness career in 1882 in connection with the wholesale and retail carpet, rugs and draperies house of Trorlicht & Duncker, which had been established in 1863, and through the intervening period he has continued with the company, advancing steadily to the presidency, which he has occupied since 1906. He has thus been connected with the business for thirty-eight years and has been at the head of the house for fourteen years. In January, 1907, the firm style was changed to the Trorlicht-Duncker Carpet Company. An extensive business has been developed but does not altogether claim the time and attention of Mr. Duncker, for he is the vice president of the Franklin Bank, president of the Central Warehouse & Realty Company and president of the Central Transfer Company.

On the 20th of April, 1892, Mr. Duncker was united in marriage in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Miss Pauline E. Doerr, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Doerr, of St. Louis. Her father, now deceased, was prominent in banking circles on the south side of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Duncker were born two sons, Charles Henry and Henry Philip. The former was married May 14, 1918, to Miss Ada Nicholson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Nicholson. He entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Fortieth Field Artillery and was made a captain in France, where he gave his life for his country on the 17th of October, 1918, being numbered with those heroic figures who wrote a new glory page into American history.

In his political views Mr. Duncker has always been a republican. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, also of the Missouri Athletic Association, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the City Club, the Midland Valley Country Club and the Republican

Club of New York. He is wide-awake and alert not only to every question that affects his business but to all those which affect public welfare, and a spirit of progress actuates him in every relation.

CLEARY M. DETLING.

Cleary M. Detling, member of the Kansas City bar and veteran of the World war, was born in St. Charles, Missouri, February 15, 1894. His father, John B. Detling, was a native of eastern Pennsylvania and became a merchant. When twenty-five years of age he removed to Missouri and throughout his remaining days devoted his attention to mercantile interests in St. Charles, where he passed away in 1903. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Agnes Cleary, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, and is now living in Kansas City.

Cleary M. Detling, their only son, was educated in parochial schools of St. Charles to the age of eleven years and afterward attended parochial schools of Kanas City, while for two years he was instructed by a private tutor. He afterward became a student in the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1917. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and on the 2d of June, 1917, feeling that his duty to his country was paramount to every other interest, he joined the colors and remained with the army until May 6, 1919, being a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery of the Thirty-fifth Division. He was in France for eleven months. From the 25th of August to the 2d of September, 1918, he was in the Vosges sector and from the 11th to the 15th of September was at St. Mihiel. He then participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive from the 25th of September to the 3d of October, and from the 16th of October until the 8th of November was in the Verdun sector and through the three succeeding days at Verdun-Conflans. The armistice was then signed, terminating active hostilities, in the most important of which where the American army figured, Mr. Detling was engaged.

When the country no longer needed his aid he returned to Kansas City and has here entered upon the practice of law. He is making steady progress and displaying increasing ability as experience comes to him in the work of the courts. He is a third degree member of the Knights of Columbus and belongs also to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. His religious faith is manifest in his connection with St. Aloysius' Roman Catholic church. He finds recreation and diversion in baseball and has been one of the players of the game in this section.

MARK McCAUSLAND ANDERSON.

Mark McCausland Anderson, president of the Title Guaranty Trust Company of St. Louis, having long since won a most creditable position in financial circles, was born in this city February 2, 1873. His father was Richard S. Anderson, a native of Virginia, who came to St. Louis in his boyhood days with his father, Rev. Samuel J. P. Anderson, who was pastor of the old Central Presbyterian church. Richard S. Anderson was married to Laura McCausland, who died in 1917, having long survived her husband who passed away in 1883. She was the daughter of Mark and Sarah (Branham) McCausland. The father, born in Ireland, came to the United States in 1828, and was one of those who rushed to the gold fields of California in 1849. He afterward settled in St. Louis, where his remaining days were spent.

Mark McCausland Anderson acquired his public school education in St. Louis and in Columbia, Missouri, and afterward attended the State University. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta. Following the death of his father the family had removed to Columbia, and there he resided from 1884 until 1893 when he came to St. Louis and entered the title department of the Union Trust Company, being thus employed until 1901. In that year the Title Guaranty Trust Company was formed and the former corporation sold its title department to the new organization. Mr. Anderson then became connected with the Missouri Trust Company in order to assist in the formation of an opposi-

tion company. This concern sold out to the Lincoln Title & Trust Company in 1905, and he entered the employ of the latter as assistant manager. In time this company was absorbed by the Title Guaranty Trust Company in 1909, and he became manager of the title department. In 1911 he was elected vice president of the Title Guaranty Trust Company and in 1920 elected to the presidency.

On the 4th of December, 1912, Mr. Anderson was married in St. Louis to Miss Isla Sloan, a daughter of James M. and Molcie (Carter) Sloan. Her father was for many years connected with the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, of which he became vice president. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Algonquin Country Club. He has no lodge relations yet is not unappreciative of the social amenities of life for he holds friendship inviolable and his own record proves the philosophy "that the way to win a friend is to be one."

CHARLES EDWIN COOLEY.

Charles Edwin Cooley, who since 1913 has practiced at the bar of Kansas City, where he was born January 26, 1886, is a son of Charles Edwin and Eliza Jane (Britt) Cooley, the father being a native of Illinois, while the mother was born in Danville, Montgomery county, Missouri, and represented one of the pioneer families of that section of the state. Charles E. Cooley, Sr., was a cabinet maker by trade. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and responded to the country's call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union, going to the front as a volunteer in an Illinois regiment. He was a member of the Baptist church and passed away in that faith in 1899.

Charles E. Cooley of this review was one of a family of four children. His parents died when he was still attending the grade schools, and his education has been upon his own initiative without financial assistance outside his own efforts. He attended the public schools of his native city and the Kansas City, Kansas, high school. He next entered the University of Kansas, in which he pursued his more specifically literary course, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1910. He then took up the study of law at Harvard and in 1913 the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Kansas City and has since engaged in the practice of his profession, always remaining alone in his legal work. His progress, therefore, can be attributable only to his ability, enterprise, thorough preparation and close conformity to high professional standards. He has been connected with much important litigation tried in the courts of the district and he is attorney for the Kansas City Railway Company.

In 1912 Mr. Cooley was united in marriage to Miss Dawn Childs, a daughter of C. F. Childs, of Herington, Kansas, and they have become the parents of two daughters, Lorna Dawn, now five years of age; and Kathryn Louise, born in 1920. Mr. Cooley is a member of the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian church and is greatly interested in all those forces which make for moral progress, for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community. With that end in view he has spent five years in active Boy Scout work. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but while thoroughly conversant with the leading political principles and conditions of the country, he does not seek nor desire office. He belongs to the City Club and along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Jackson County and Missouri State Bar Associations. Actuated by a laudable ambition, he has concentrated his efforts and attention largely upon his professional interests with the result that he has made for himself a creditable name and place at the bar of his native city.

THOMAS JOHNSTON GREEN.

Prominent among the leading, influential and enterprising business men of Kansas City is Thomas Johnston Green, the treasurer of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, who for forty years has been actively identified with real estate operations, particularly the development of subdivisions, in which point he has at-

tained a place of leadership, being now one of the largest operators in handling subdivision property in Kansas City. Step by step he has progressed in business circles and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished through individual effort.

Mr. Green is a native of County Cavan, Ireland. His father, Robert Green, was a landowner of that country, where he spent his entire life. The mother bore the maiden name of Eliza Johnston and both have passed away.

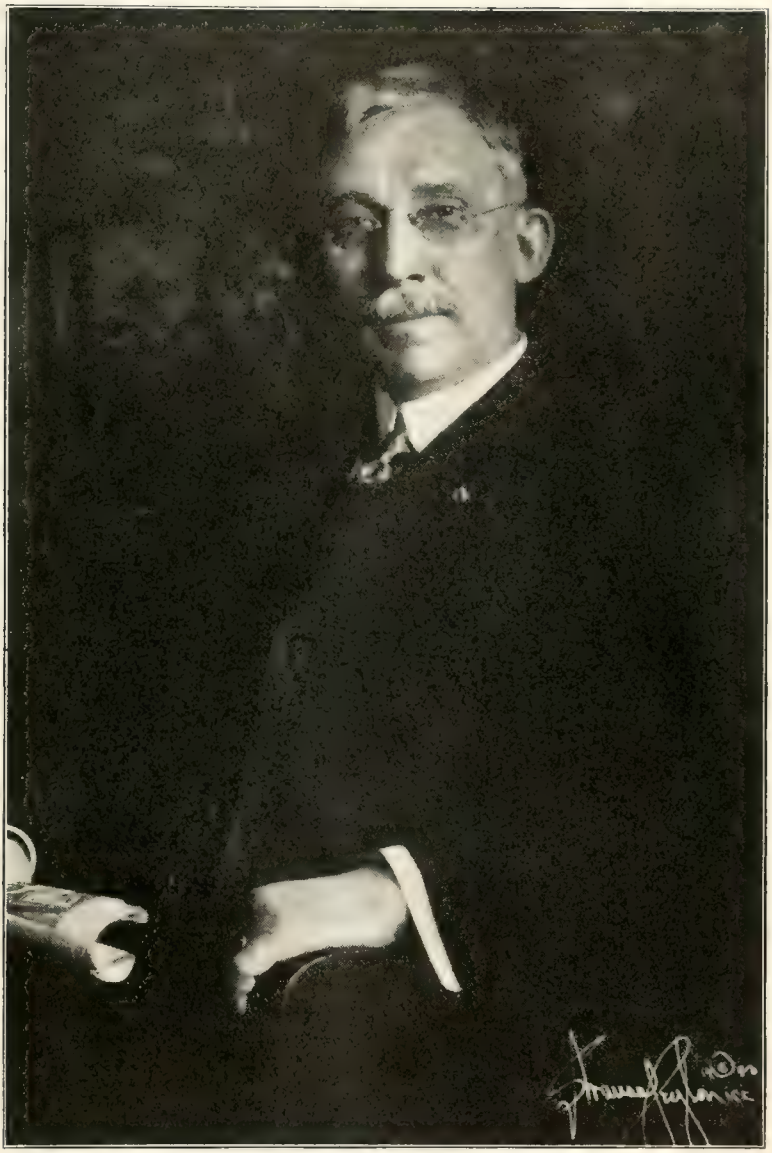
Thomas J. Green acquired a classical education in Ireland and in 1874 came to the United States, landing in New York city, where he resided for four years. He has been identified with Kansas City since 1878 and immediately after his arrival turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he has since been prominently and profitably engaged. His contribution to the upbuilding and improvement of the city is indicated in the fact that he has been instrumental in opening, developing and selling ninety-eight subdivisions. He has conducted his real estate operations in partnership with his brother, J. J. Green, and in 1910 he extended the scope of his activities when he accepted the treasurership of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. He is a well known and valued member of the Real Estate Board and his opinions concerning realty conditions here are largely accepted as authority.

In 1898 Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hartley, a daughter of James Hartley, of Cavan, Ireland, and they have become the parents of one child, Gwendolen, now twenty-one years of age. Mr. Green is a member of the Kansas City Country Club, greatly enjoying a game of golf as a means of relaxation. He cooperates heartily in every plan and project for the upbuilding and improvement of the city and at all times adheres to high civic standards. His leisure is largely devoted to reading and he is a well informed and broad-minded man who takes a progressive stand upon many vital questions of the day. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, the teachings of which guide him in all the relations of life.

HOWARD VANDERSLICE.

Howard Vanderslice, president of The Vanderslice-Lynds Company, grain dealers, with offices in the Board of Trade building at Kansas City, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, April 8, 1853, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah J. (Birchfield) Vanderslice. The father's birth occurred November 10, 1827, in the same house in which Howard Vanderslice later opened his eyes to the light of day. The mother was born, in Frankfort, Kentucky, February 20, 1834, and they were married June 5, 1851. They had a family of fourteen children, of whom four are yet living. John is a resident of Pueblo, Colorado; Samuel I. resides in Denver, Colorado; and Maggie is a resident of Kansas City. Russell M., another member of the family, passed away in Memphis, Tennessee. The death of the father occurred March 18, 1902. He had long survived his wife, who passed away November 12, 1878. In support of his family he had always followed the occupation of farming and was one of the respected residents of his section of Kentucky and later of Kansas, to which state he removed with his family and with his father, Major Daniel Vanderslice, on the 1st of August, 1853. The family home was established in Doniphan county, Kansas, where Major Vanderslice was sent as an Indian agent for the Sac and Fox tribes. Thomas J. Vanderslice there engaged in farming and in connection with his agricultural pursuits conducted a general store.

Howard Vanderslice was but a few months old when the family went to Kansas so that he spent his boyhood days on the western plains. After mastering the elementary branches of learning in the district schools he attended the Highland University of Highland, Kansas, and when nineteen years of age he left home, going to Iowa Point, Kansas, in 1872. There he remained for nine years, acting as telegraph operator and depot agent, and in 1881 he formed a partnership with Milton Emmerson of that place, under the firm name of Emmerson & Vanderslice, to engage in grain buying. They conducted business at White Cloud, Kansas, until 1890, When Mr. Vanderslice removed to Kansas City, where two years before he had established a feed, coal and ice business. After taking up his abode here he extended



HOWARD VANDERSLICE

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the scope of his commercial activities by establishing a grain commission house and entering into partnership with John H. Lynds under the firm name of the Vanderslice-Lynds Mercantile Company, of which he is the president. They began business in a small way but today rank with the largest grain commission firms of Kansas City. They own an extensive ice plant at Eighteenth and Olive streets and in June, 1907, purchased the controlling interest in the Central Ice Company, while later they increased the capital stock of the City Ice Company and bought the Eighth and Hickory Street plant of the Peoples Ice Company, also the Sheffield Ice Company and The Vanderslice-Lynds Company. In 1913 all of the above mentioned were formed into one company under the name of the City Ice & Storage Company, which is now doing about eighty per cent of the ice business in Kansas City, and of this company Mr. Vanderslice is the president. They conduct the largest business of this character in Kansas City. Mr. Vanderslice is also extensively interested in mining and oil properties and is treasurer of the Lucky Tiger Mining Company, with mines located sixty-five miles south of Douglas, Arizona, in the Montezuma district of Mexico, and with offices in Sonora, Mexico. This is one of the most profitable mining concerns of the United States. Mr. Vanderslice is also a stockholder and director of the White Eagle Oil & Refining Company of Augusta, Kansas, and Fort Worth, Texas. He also has many other important interests and by reason of the extent of his activities is regarded as one of the leading business men of Kansas City. He is a representative of its financial interests as a director of the National Bank of Commerce.

In June, 1876, Mr. Vanderslice was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Flinn, a daughter of William D. Flinn, of Iowa Point, Kansas, and the family occupies a prominent social position. Mr. Vanderslice is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Smithton Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Highland Park, Kansas, which was the first lodge organized in that state, his father and grandfather becoming charter members. He is also connected with Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery, K. T.; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, to the American Merchants & Manufacturers Association, the Kansas City Club and the Mid-Day Club. In politics he maintains an independent course, but while living at White Cloud, Kansas, was appointed by President Cleveland and served as postmaster there. He is liberal in charity, unassuming and genial in manner and has a host of friends, while wherever he is known he is spoken of in terms of the highest regard.

ROBERT MORRIS HUBBARD.

For more than six decades Robert Morris Hubbard was a prominent figure in the grain trade of St. Louis, although in his later years his connection was largely financial rather than active. He attained the venerable age of eighty-nine years. He was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, September 21, 1830, and was descended from English ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines. He traced the Hubbard line back to John Hubbard, who came from England to the new world in 1633, settling in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Jonathan Hubbard, fought with the Continental forces in the American Revolution and his great-grandfather, Ensign Moses Wheeler, and Adjutant Jonathan Hubbard, took part in the Colonial wars. The latter was one of the early grantees of land in Charlestown, New Hampshire, and was one of the surveyors who laid out the town which up to that time had been known as "Number 4," a fort on the Connecticut River. In the maternal line Mr. Hubbard traced his descent from a number of New England families of standing during the early colonial period. Among these ancestors are numbered three who came to this country on the Mayflower, John Howland, John Tilley and Richard Warren. Through the line of Richard Warren, Mr. Hubbard traced his descent from William the Conqueror. Other ancestors, well known as soldiers, office holders and clergy in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut during the early days of the colonies are Tristram Coffin, Captain John Gorham, Rev. James Fitch, Captain James Fitch, Major John Mason, Captain Christopher Hussey, Rev. Stephen Bacheler, Richard Swain, Edmund Rice, Hon. Peter Coffin and Edward

Starbuck, whose achievements are mentioned in the records of the states above mentioned.

Robert M. Hubbard pursued his education in the public schools of Charlestown, New Hampshire, and in the Springfield (Vermont) Academy. He came to St. Louis in 1849, a youth of nineteen years, and he started upon his career as a bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery house. He afterwards served as teller in the banking house of E. W. Clark & Brothers and subsequently was connected with the banking house of Darby & Barksdale. In 1856 he entered the grain business, with which he was actively connected until 1861. He removed to the country, where, owing to business conditions in St. Louis, he remained until the war was over, and then reentered the grain trade, with which he was identified until his death. He organized the Hubbard & Bartlett Commission Company, (later the Hubbard & Moffitt Commission Company), continuing its president until his death. In this connection he built up one of the large grain interests of the Mississippi valley and was regarded as a most prominent, enterprising and progressive business man.

In St. Louis, on the 5th of August, 1858, Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Blunt Ross, originally of Newburyport, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain John T. and Eliza (Hardy) Ross. Her ancestry was also English. Her father served in the War of 1812 and her grandfather, Captain Alexander Ross, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, as was her maternal grandfather, Dudley Hardy, and her great-grandfather, Lieutenant Eliphalet Hardy. Mrs. Hubbard died in 1879, while his children, Henry Fitch Hubbard and Eliza Ross (Hubbard) Brown, passed away in 1903 and 1890 respectively. In 1881 Mr. Hubbard married Mary Woart Ross, with whom he traveled life's journey for thirty-seven years. He passed away October 15, 1918, in his eighty-ninth year, being survived by his widow and two granddaughters, Mrs. Dorothy Hubbard Sims and Mrs. Sarah Ross Brown Cole.

Mr. Hubbard was for many years a member of the Merchants Exchange and also a director of the Mechanics-American Bank. He belonged to the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the New England Society. His religious faith was that of the Unitarian church. He was keenly interested in all matters that had to do with the progress and upbuilding of St. Louis and his cooperation was often a potent factor in furthering plans and measures for the general good. Throughout his business career he maintained an unassailable reputation, while his progressiveness led to the constant expansion of his interests. He left behind him an untarnished name and a memory that is enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him.

ROBERT A. BURNS.

Robert A. Burns, the president of the Bush-Burns Realty Company, has been identified with the real estate business in St. Louis since 1909, and with the development of his powers has built up a business of substantial proportions. He is a native son of St. Louis, his birth having here occurred, July 25, 1874, his parents being Patrick and Ann (McCubbin) Burns, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in Missouri. The father organized the P. Burns Saddlery Company and conducted a profitable business along that line for many years, or until 1917 when he retired with a gratifying competence that now supplies him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. He and his wife reside at 4924 Pershing avenue, St. Louis. They are the parents of three sons, the brothers of Robert A. Burns being Edward V., who is now the president of the P. Burns Saddlery Company, and Hugh J., who is engaged in the insurance business at St. Louis.

After attending the public schools, Robert A. Burns continued his education in the Christian Brothers College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He then took up the study of law in the St. Louis Law School, but did not complete his course there, turning his attention to other pursuits. It was in 1894 that he entered the employ of the P. Burns Saddlery Company, at No. 713-15 Lucas avenue, his father being at that time at the head of the business, which is that of wholesale harness manufacturing. In time Robert A. Burns became vice president of the company, with which he continued for fifteen years, or until 1909, when he withdrew in order to enter the real estate field, and with Wade H. Bush organized the

Bush-Burns Realty Company, of which he is the president and Mr. Bush is the vice president. The firm specializes in the building and sale of homes, and as speculative builders have contributed in a large measure to the improvement of the city. They have erected five hundred different houses in St. Louis, and they maintain a branch office at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. Burns is likewise a stockholder in the Mercantile Trust Company, and also in the Mortgage Trust Company and has thus become well known in financial as well as in real estate circles.

On the 17th of December, 1902, Mr. Burns was united in marriage to Miss Mary Carter, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, a daughter of James W. and Mary (Tindall) Carter. Her father, now living retired, was for a long time a hardware merchant of Aberdeen, the mother having passed away in 1907. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burns have been born two children, Robert Carter and Jane Carter, who are with their parents at No. 30 Lenox place.

In politics Mr. Burns maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He belongs to the Catholic church and is a member of the Sunset Hill Country Club, also of the Triple A Golf Club, of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Real Estate Exchange. He has become well known in the business circles of the city and is recognized as one whose cooperation has long been a resultant factor in public benefit and improvement.

BYRON GEORGE BLISS.

Byron George Bliss, treasurer of the J. B. Welsh Realty & Loan Company of Kansas City, where he was born November 27, 1887, is a son of George S. and Lilla (Snell) Bliss, the former a native of Grinnell, Iowa, and the latter of Rock Island county, Illinois. The father was a long-time resident and prominent business man of Kansas City, where he carried on interests as the owner of the Bliss Syrup Refining Company, which is still in existence. He passed away in 1890 and is still survived by his widow, who yet resides in Kansas City, and by their two sons, the brother of Byron G. Bliss being George N. Bliss, the president of the Bliss Construction Company of Kansas City.

Byron G. Bliss, after attending the private schools of Connecticut and California, matriculated at Yale and was there graduated in 1910 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Returning to his native city, he has since been engaged in the real estate business. For a year he was associated with B. H. Hagerman and then became connected with his present company, accepting the office of treasurer of the J. B. Welsh Realty & Loan Company, of which Mr. Welsh is the president, while Mr. Hagerman holds the position of vice president. The business of the firm is most carefully and successfully conducted. They are big operators in real estate and loans and Mr. Bliss enjoys the reputation of being a man of absolute honesty and dependability, careful and conservative, yet possessed of great initiative. He belongs to the Kansas City Real Estate Board and is widely known as a man of the soundest judgment concerning realty valuation and the opportunities for realty investment.

In 1913 Mr. Bliss was married to Miss Marguerite Stone, a daughter of Mrs. Waterman Stone, and they have one daughter, Caroline, and a son, Marshall. Mr. Bliss belongs to the Mission Hills Country Club, also to the Mid-day Club and he greatly enjoys hunting, fishing and golf. He is also an expert tennis player and is the holder of many tennis honors won at Yale.

EDWIN COOPER RENAUD, M. D.

Dr. Edwin Cooper Renaud, a distinguished oculist and aurist of northwestern Missouri practicing in St. Joseph, is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, and a representative of an old and prominent southern family of French lineage. He is a son of William H. and Eliza (Mix) Renaud. The father was a veteran of the Confederate army and a prominent merchant of New Orleans who was directly descended from Aaron Burr. The mother and grandmother of Dr. Renaud were secret service agents of the Confederate army during the Civil war.

Dr. Renaud is a graduate of Tulane University, winning his M. D. degree upon

graduation with the class of 1896. He has since taken post graduate work in Philadelphia, where he studied for a year, and later he spent three years in study in Europe, spending that period at Paris, Utrecht, Vienna, Zurich, London and Berlin. He made a second trip abroad in 1899, when he discussed a paper at Utrecht before the International Congress of Ophthalmology—a fact indicative of the high rank which he has won in the field of practice in which he specializes. He was for two years ambulance surgeon and interne at the Charity Hospital in New Orleans.

Removing to Missouri, Dr. Renaud located first in St. Louis, where he practiced for four years, and then removed to St. Joseph, where he has since remained, being recognized as one of the leading eye and ear specialists of northwestern Missouri. While twenty-three years have passed since his graduation he has continued a most earnest student of his profession throughout the intervening period and has at all times kept in touch with the trend of modern scientific investigation and research. He was formerly assistant surgeon of the Naval Reserves in 1895-96. For many years he has enjoyed an extensive private practice, and, continually promoting his efficiency along the line of his specialty, is recognized as one of the ablest aurists and oculists of the state.

On the 24th of April, 1903, Dr. Renaud was married at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Frances McGwinn, a daughter of James McGwinn, of Fulton, Missouri. In politics Dr. Renaud is a democrat but has never been an active party worker and is very liberal in his views. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity, and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He has ever maintained a consistent interest in the public welfare and his cooperation can be counted upon to further various plans and projects for the general good, but his attention is mainly directed in the path of his profession, and he is most conscientious as well as capable in the discharge of all of his professional duties.

JOHN R. HARKINS.

John R. Harkins, president of the John R. Harkins Insurance Agency, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 3, 1871. His father, John A. Harkins, was a native of Philadelphia and of Irish descent. Removing to the middle west he became superintendent in the office of the St. Louis Cotton Mills and during the Civil war he took active part as a soldier at the front. He wedded Mary J. Williams, who was of English lineage, their marriage being celebrated in St. Louis. They became the parents of three sons and a daughter, of whom John R. was the second in order of birth. His elder brother, James W., is sales manager for the Dearborn Chemical Company and he married Lucy Walsh. His younger brother, Thomas G., is in the insurance business in St. Louis, being a member of the firm of Harkins & Tontrup. The daughter Frances became the wife of Frank H. Fain, who is state agent in Oklahoma for the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company.

John R. Harkins was educated in the Peabody public school of St. Louis and when thirteen years of age secured a position as office boy with General J. S. Fullerton and Truman A. Post, attorneys, with whom he remained until he reached the age of seventeen. He then started in the insurance business as a clerk for Charles L. Crane of St. Louis, with whom he continued until he reached the age of thirty-one, and in the intervening time he had risen to the position of manager. He then started in business for himself and established the John R. Harkins Insurance Agency of which he is the president. He has operated continuously and successfully to the present time and is now conducting a large general insurance business. He is also a director of the Chippewa Bank of St. Louis and is recognized as a man of sound business judgment and unfaltering enterprise.

On the 2d of September, 1896, in St. Louis, Mr. Harkins was married to Miss Esther C. Hodges, a daughter of Captain W. R. Hodges, who served through the Civil war as a captain in the Union army. He is now recorder for the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and he was formerly auditor of St. Louis and a member of the city council. His wife bore the maiden name of Emma Jean Ward. To Mr. and Mrs. Harkins have been born four children, three sons and a daughter. Ward R., who is engaged in the automobile business and who married Doris Crites; John Sterling, seventeen years of age and now a student in the State University at Columbia, Missouri; Thomas H., a lad of fifteen, who is also attending the Soldan

JOHN R. HARKINS

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high school; and Ruth Esther, the wife of Lieutenant C. E. Morrison, U. S. A., who during the World war was stationed at Camp Stotsenburgh in the Philippine Islands, being in command of a company in the Ninth Cavalry.

In politics Mr. Harkins is an independent republican, voting according to the dictates of his judgment rather than according to party ties. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Credit Men's Association. During the period of the war he was most active in support of all those drives and interests which led to financing the army and promoting the welfare of the soldiers in this country and overseas. He belongs to the Midland Valley Country Club, of which he is the secretary and a member of the board of governors. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, his membership being in the Delmar Baptist church at Washington and Skinker road, St. Louis. He is widely known and the sterling traits of his character have established him firmly in the warm regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

HARRY NEWMAN.

Harry Newman, attorney at law, with offices in the Merchants Laclede building in St. Louis, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1881. His father was the late Barney Newman and his mother Lena (Wohlgemuth) Newman, both natives of Hungary. The father passed away in 1882 and in 1903 the mother with the family came to St. Louis, where she resided until her death, which occurred March 18, 1920. She reached the age of seventy-five years and was cared for by her son Harry, who with most filial devotion looked after the needs and comfort of his mother. She had a family of two sons and two daughters, of whom three are living.

Harry Newman, who is the youngest, was educated in the public schools of New York city and by private tutors. When sixteen years of age he entered the composing room of the Trotter & Pacer Publishing Company of New York, there serving an apprenticeship and thoroughly learning the trade, which he followed until 1903 in New York city. He then came to St. Louis and entered the circulation department of the St. Louis Republic, with which he was connected for about six years. After leaving the printing office he represented the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, spending two years in that connection. He next became a law student in the office of Adolph Abbey, a well known attorney of St. Louis, and likewise studied with other firms. On the 30th of December, 1914, he was admitted to practice and has since successfully followed his profession. He has ever recognized that thoroughness, earnestness and close application must precede advancement at the bar. He prepares his cases most carefully and his clear reasoning and sound deductions have been potent elements in the attainment of his success. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association.

In politics Mr. Newman is a republican, somewhat active in party ranks. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and is commander of Liberty Camp No. 340 of St. Louis, an office which he has filled for the fifth term, and he has attended every state convention of the Woodmen of the World, being very active in its affairs. He belongs to the Jewish church and during the period of the World war he was chief registrar of the draft board of the fourth ward and took an active part in the sale of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and in Red Cross and other drives, being most keenly, helpfully and patriotically interested in everything tending to support American interests at home and abroad.

WILBUR F. HALL.

Starting out in early boyhood to earn his living by working in a grocery store, Wilbur F. Hall, actuated by a desire to progress and make the best of his opportunities, has reached a creditable position as an attorney at the Kansas City bar, practicing now as senior partner in the firm of Hall & Dallam. He was born in Gower, Clinton county, Missouri, August 20, 1885, and is a son of John W. and Eliza J. (Wheatley) Hall, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father in his childhood days accompanied his parents to Clinton county, Missouri, and

there after reaching manhood engaged in the insurance business. He was a Baptist in religious faith and fraternally was connected with the Masons, while his political support was given to the democratic party.

Wilbur F. Hall attended the public schools of his native city and also of St. Joseph, Missouri, and afterward attended the Northwestern Territorial Normal School at Alva, Oklahoma. In early life he was thrown upon his own resources and has since been dependent upon his effort and ability for the progress he has made and the success he has won. He was first employed in a grocery store in St. Joseph, Missouri, and on the 24th of September, 1906, he went to Kansas City where he engaged in clerking in a shoe store. In 1907 he entered the employ of the Kansas City Gas Company as a collector and while thus employed attended the night sessions of the Kansas City Law School, from which he was graduated in 1909. He was then admitted to the bar and at once began practice. In 1911 he became associated with Colonel Ruby D. Garrett, but the partnership continued for only a brief period and later he became associated with Samuel Sparrow and James R. Page. In 1917 he became senior partner of the firm of Hall & Dallam and in this connection is engaged in the general practice of law, with a good clientage that is indicative of the creditable name and place he has made for himself at the Kansas City bar.

Mr. Hall was married to Miss Fannie McCormick, a daughter of F. D. McCormick, a furniture dealer of Holliday, Missouri, who since his retirement from business life makes his home in Florence, Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall has been born a son, Wilbur F., Jr.

In his political views Mr. Hall is a democrat and from the 8th of February, 1915, until 1917 served as secretary to the board of police commissioners. He belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and fraternally is connected with the Masons, belonging to York Lodge No. 563, A. F. & A. M., also to the Consistory and to the Mystic Shrine. He is a loyal follower of the teachings of the craft and exemplifies in his life its beneficent spirit. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, having made for himself an enviable name as a citizen, and in professional circles has gained a most creditable place as a lawyer who holds strictly to the ethical standards of the profession and ever makes it his purpose to promote justice as far as lies within his power.

LUTHER N. MUSSER.

Luther N. Musser, a Kansas City lawyer, who was born at Pine Grove Mills, Center county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1856, is a son of Jonathan and Matilda (Stover) Musser, the former a native of the Keystone state, while the latter was born in Hagerstown, Maryland. The father was a tanner by trade, afterward took up the business of merchandising and in the later years of his life followed farming. He belonged to the Lutheran church and in that faith passed away in 1882. His widow long survived him, her death occurring in 1915. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are yet living.

At the usual age Luther N. Musser became a pupil in the primary schools of Center county, Pennsylvania, and afterward attended the Pine Grove Academy. He then resumed his studies in the Pennsylvania State College but left that institution in the sophomore year and later took up the study of law under the direction of Colonel John H. Stover, of Aurora Springs, Miller county, Missouri. He was admitted to the bar at Versailles, Morgan county, Missouri, in the spring of 1885 and through the intervening period has continued in the practice of law. He first opened a law office in Miller county, where he remained from 1885 until 1911 and during that period he served for three terms as county prosecuting attorney. He won a liberal clientage and became recognized as a leader in political circles as well, being a stanch champion of the republican party, on the ticket of which he was elected from Miller county to the fortieth general assembly of Missouri. At length he sought a broader field for his professional labor and in October, 1911, removed to Kansas City, where he has since engaged in practice. He is especially proficient in land titles and abstracting and is also a good pleader in court cases. He is very careful and conscientious with the business matters of his clients and his integrity is unquestioned.

In 1880 Mr. Musser was married to Miss Catherine Krebs, who died leaving a daughter, Anna Modra, who is now the widow of Harold J. Temple, and has one child, Harold J., Jr. In 1890 Mr. Musser was again married, his second union being with Lucy Bacon, of Tuscumbia, Missouri. They have three children: Ludwell L.; Mildred; and Lyman B., who married Clarice Doolin, of Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. Musser is a member of Veich Lodge No. 704, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs and of which he was treasurer for four years. He still remains an active worker in the ranks of the republican party. He served as chairman of the republican county convention while living at Tuscumbia and was president of the school board. He is now president of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club of Kansas City. He belongs to the Linwood Presbyterian church and is an active worker in the church and in the Sunday school, of which he was superintendent for many years. His friends find him a most genial and companionable gentleman, a good entertainer and one who speaks most interestingly upon any subject which he discusses.

GEORGE AMOS NEWCOMB.

In a history of those who have contributed to the development of St. Louis in connection with business activity and to the progress of the city along civic, intellectual and moral lines, mention must be made of George Amos Newcomb, who always maintained the highest standards of personal conduct and of citizenship and who long ranked with the valued and honored men of Missouri's metropolis. He came of an ancestry distinctively American in both its lineal and collateral lines and one characterized by marked patriotic devotion to the country. The Newcomb family was founded on American soil in 1639 and Captain Richard Brackett, also a direct ancestor of Mr. Newcomb in another line, was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1636, while Isaac Newcomb served as a private of the Massachusetts troops in 1747. In the Revolutionary war the family was represented by Thomas Newcomb, great-grandfather of George A. Newcomb, who was a captain-lieutenant in Colonel Paul Revere's Artillery, and serving with him in this company were his three sons, one of whom was but fourteen years of age. Another of the great-grandfathers of George A. Newcomb was William Brackett, who was a member of the Massachusetts troops, serving from 1775 until 1781, or from the beginning until the practical close of the Revolutionary war.

George A. Newcomb was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 14, 1841, his parents being Norton and Lydia (Christy) Newcomb. He pursued a public school education in his native city, while spending his youthful days under the parental roof, and was also a high school pupil in Medford, Massachusetts, from 1854 until 1857. In 1859 he was graduated from the Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy and continued his education in the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1863. During the following year he engaged in teaching at Billerica, Massachusetts, and in January, 1864, became admiral's clerk in the North Atlantic Squadron of the United States navy, serving on the United States battleships Minnesota and Malvern. Thus his own record in the country's hour of need was in harmony with that of a long line of patriotic ancestors. Forced to resign from the navy in the fall of 1864, owing to illness, Mr. Newcomb then came to St. Louis and entered the employ of his brother, Norton Newcomb, who was proprietor of a wholesale and retail wall paper house. In September, 1866, he was admitted to a partnership in the business under the style of Newcomb Brothers, and when his brother passed away in 1882 the business was incorporated under the name of the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company, with George A. Newcomb as the president. He continued as the executive head of the business until his death, which occurred on the 12th of December, 1906, and was long a prominent figure in the business circles of St. Louis. He was watchful of every opportunity pointing to success and in no business transaction was there ever a shadow cast upon his good name. He not only employed honesty because it was the best policy but because he had no desire to do anything which would bring upon him the least shadow of reproach. Straight-

forward in all his dealings, his success was the direct outcome of his enterprise, careful management and laudable ambition.

On the 3d of February, 1869, in Medford, Massachusetts, Mr. Newcomb was united in marriage to Miss Julia Augusta Floyd and their children were: Edna; Norton; Charles Lawrence; George Amos; Chester, who passed away in infancy; Harold Barnes; Floyd Turner; and Dorothy Christy.

Mr. Newcomb was ever keenly interested in all that pertained to public progress and improvement and at all times supported the highest standards in civic affairs, firmly maintaining all of those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He acted as foreman of the grand jury in April, 1904, when so many indictments were returned in connection with the celebrated boodle cases. He was awarded a commemorative diploma and medal for services pertaining to the wall paper exhibits of America and foreign countries at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He belonged to various fraternities, including Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arcanum and the Legion of Honor. He also belonged to Phi Nu Theta, a college fraternity of the Wesleyan University, and he was a past commander of Ransom Post, G. A. R. He was president of the New England Society, deputy governor of the Missouri Society of Colonial Wars and was vice president of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In the latter he took a most active and helpful interest, doing everything in his power to promote the organization. He belonged to the Methodist church and his entire life was actuated by the highest and most honorable principles, so that he stood as a man among men, esteemed by all who knew him.

CARL A. NOWAK.

Carl A. Nowak, a chemist of ability, who is now proprietor of the Nowak Chemical Laboratories of St. Louis, is a son of the late Dr. O. H. Nowak, Ph. D., who was a resident of New Rochelle, New York, and attained eminence in professional circles as a prominent chemist of the Empire state. He married Olga Sakh.

Their son, Carl A. Nowak, a native of New York, was educated in private schools of that state, in the Lewis Institute of Chicago, and in the University of Chicago, being graduated from the last named institution as an Associate in Arts in 1908 and with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1910. He specialized in chemistry and literary pursuits, studying largely under the direction of his father, and later entered upon professional duties as a chemist in Chicago in 1910, continuing successfully there in professional relations until 1915, during which time he was chief research chemist in the Wahl-Henius Institute, analytical chemists, with whom he did chemical and bacteriological work.

In 1915 Mr. Nowak removed to St. Louis, where he became secretary of the Master Brewers Association of the United States and so continued until 1917, when he established the Nowak Chemical Laboratories, which he has since profitably conducted, specializing in organic chemistry, food and beverage industries and the manufacture of beverage specialties. Mr. Nowak is a well known contributor to scientific journals. He is the author and publisher of a volume entitled, "New Fields for Brewers," an octavo publication of three hundred and seventeen pages, which is a complete and comprehensive text and reference book for beverage manufacturers, bottlers, brewers, brewing chemists, distillers, food chemists, malsters and students. He is likewise editor of "Communications," published by the Master Brewers Association of the United States. He is a contributor to Chemical Abstracts, published by the American Chemical Society, and to the Journal of Industrial & Engineering Chemistry, published at Easton, Pennsylvania. He is likewise the patentee of a number of chemical products and his steady advancement in the line of his chosen profession has brought him to an eminent position in connection therewith.

Mr. Nowak is a republican in his political views. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He belongs also to the University Club, and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He has become as well a member of the Knights of Columbus, which admits to its membership only those of Catholic faith. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and he has many professional society relations, being a member of the American Association

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of Science, the American Chemical Society, of which he is abstractor, and a fellow of the Chemical Society of London. During the World war he did much scientific research work for the government gratuitously. His eminent professional position is the direct outcome of his persistency, his earnest study and constantly broadening experience. He worked his way through college, prompted by laudable ambition, and his success, due entirely to his own efforts, has brought to him the proud American title of a self-made man.

JAMES MONROE SEIBERT.

James Monroe Seibert, real estate and tax commissioner for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with offices in the Railway Exchange building in St. Louis, was born in Perry county, Missouri, February 3, 1847. He comes of an old Virginian family that was founded, however, in Missouri at an early period in the development of this state. His grandfather was Henry Seibert, a native of the Old Dominion, who served in the War of 1812, holding a commission as general from Governor Atkinson of Virginia. In 1816 Henry Seibert came with his family to Perry county, Missouri, and was not long in winning a place of prominence in the public life of this state. He represented his county in the general assembly and left the impress of his individuality and ability upon many questions of public moment. He was a strong supporter of Senator Benton during all his career and the families were closely associated socially as well as politically. James M. Seibert distinctly remembers when as a child Senator Benton held him upon his knee and talked to him. Henry Seibert was a millwright and constructed the first gristmill west of the Mississippi. It stood on the banks of Apple creek, which was the dividing line between the counties of Perry and Cape Girardeau, and the site was continuously occupied by a mill until about 1915. In later years this was known as Wilkenson's mill.

Daniel Seibert, father of James M. Seibert, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, and was brought to Perry county as a child by his parents while Missouri was still a territory. He became a farmer by occupation, devoting his life to the tilling of the soil in Missouri. His twin brother, David, however, went to California in the gold rush of 1849, but returned to Missouri in 1856 and made his home with Daniel until his death in 1866. The death of Daniel Seibert occurred in 1874. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann Melissa McCombs and was born in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, her death occurring in 1875. She was the daughter of John McCombs, a farmer, who came to this state from North Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century.

James Monroe Seibert obtained his early education in the public schools and afterward attended McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, at which time the father of Governor Deneen of Illinois was one of the professors in that school. Mr. Seibert later became a resident of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, and took an active part in the public life of that district, serving for four years as sheriff and collector and as collector alone for two years more. In 1884 further political honors were accorded him in his election to the position of state treasurer and at the close of his term in 1889 he was elected state auditor, in which position he continued to serve for twelve years or until 1901. Again he was called upon for public service through appointment to the position of excise commissioner of St. Louis under Governor Dockery and acted in that capacity from 1901 until 1905. He then withdrew from the political field and in 1906 became connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was in the law department until 1910 and was general agent in the passenger department in 1910 and 1911. In the following year the tax department and real estate department were combined and Mr. Seibert was placed at the head of this new department, which position he has since filled with great ability and to the satisfaction of all having business with that department. At the age of seventy-three he is still vigorous physically and mentally, always alert and with a genial humor and a fund of anecdotes concerning the people and the state which renders him a most interesting and entertaining companion. His native integrity and his proven fidelity make him a man whom to know is to esteem and

honor, and all who come within the circle of his acquaintance are proud to call him friend.

On the 27th of December, 1866, James M. Seibert was married to Emma Abigail Wilson, daughter of Jacob F. and Melissa Wilson, of Perry county, who came from North Carolina early in the nineteenth century, about the time of the arrival of the Seibert family. Her brother, R. M. Wilson, was a successful banker of Perry county and for one term served as county collector. He died in 1914. The Wilson family came from Scotland and is of Scotch Irish ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. James M. Seibert were born four children: Alpha M., the wife of Daniel J. Hancock, of St. Louis; Daniel F., deceased; Robert M., who has passed away; and Alma M., who resides with her parents.

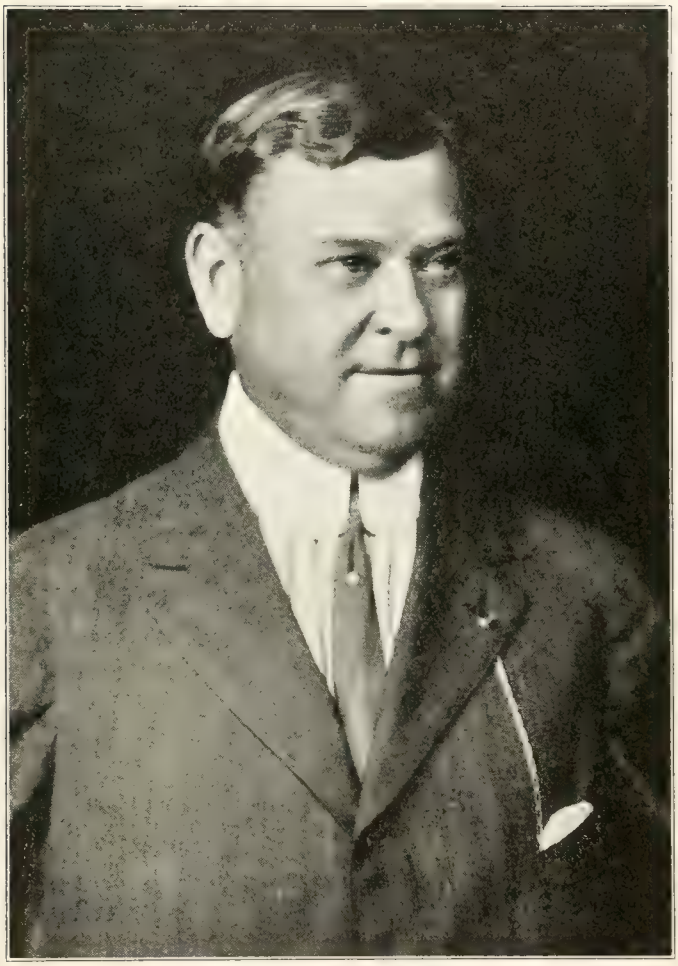
Mr. Seibert has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and is a most firm believer in its principles. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Westminster Presbyterian church. He was made a Mason in Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 221, A. F. & A. M., of Oak Ridge, Missouri, but demitted and joined Excelsior Lodge, No. 441, A. F. & A. M., of Jackson, Missouri. He is a past master of both lodges and he also belongs to Wilson Chapter, No. 75, R. A. M., of Cape Girardeau, and to Prince of Peace Commandery, K. T., of Jefferson City. He is likewise a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He finds rest and diversion in reading, hunting and fishing. He is a remarkably well preserved man and in appearance and activity seems yet in his prime, occupying as he does a responsible position in connection with one of the great railway systems of the country.

JAMES MADISON FRANCISCUS.

No name in St. Louis is more uniformly regarded as a synonym for business progressiveness and integrity than that of James Madison Franciscus. As financial agent he has controlled some of the most important moneyed interests of the city and as a real estate dealer has handled some of the largest properties transferred. While legitimate success has been an object of his labors, he has ever regarded an honest name and his own self-respect as even more valuable and throughout his career there has been nothing esoteric and nothing to conceal. Appreciation of his ability and fidelity led to his retention in the office of city treasurer for a period of eight years, and with the progress and development of St. Louis he has been closely associated in many ways.

The life record of James Madison Franciscus compasses the period from the 15th of March, 1866, when he first opened his eyes to the light of day in St. Louis. His father, James M. Franciscus, now deceased, came to Missouri from Baltimore in 1835 and was one of the pioneer bankers of the city and a prominent factor in commercial life. He passed away September 17, 1900, at the notable age of ninety-two years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane E. Huffaker, died in December, 1918, at the age of eighty-eight.

After pursuing his collegiate course in Washington University, James M. Franciscus became an employe of the Simmons Hardware Company, with which he continued for two years. He was next in the office of the auditor of the Wabash Railroad, occupying a clerical position there for a year and a half, at the end of which time he became bookkeeper for the Third National Bank, remaining with the bank for three years. His first independent business venture was made as junior partner in the real estate firm of Moffett & Franciscus and since that time he has operated in real estate circles, where his energy, his capability and his enterprise have brought him prominently to the front. He is now conducting his interests under the firm style of Franciscus & Kunz. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "In his early career Mr. Franciscus displayed many of the qualities which distinguished his honored father and made him a leader in commercial and financial circles. The recognition of his own personal worth and capability led to the selection of James M. Franciscus on two different occasions to act as special commissioner for the Lindell estate, and in control of its affairs he manifested such sound judgment and business enterprise that all concerned expressed their entire satisfaction. He was placed under two bonds of nine hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand



JAMES M. FRANCISCUS

dollars respectively, and that he could give them without delay shows the high confidence reposed in him by the business community, and especially by those who stood as sponsors for him in this financial connection. He also acted as special commissioner for the D. A. January estate, giving a bond of four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and served also as executor of his father's estate and as co-executor of the estate of Mrs. Jane Lindsay, the mother of Mrs. Franciscus. In many other ways Mr. Franciscus has given proof of his unusual ability for the management of important business interests and the firm of which he is now the head bears an unassailable reputation for reliability and for sound judgment. In addition to what may be termed as the realty brokerage department, the company also acts in a confidential capacity for its clients and enjoys the unqualified trust of those whom it represents."

Aside from his important interests in the conduct of a real estate and financial agency, Mr. Franciscus is one of the directors of the American Trust Company and also vice president and director of the Title Guarantee Trust Company. There is no name better known in financial circles in St. Louis than that of James M. Franciscus and none which more uniformly awakens confidence and respect.

It was a natural sequence of his business career that Mr. Franciscus should be chosen to handle public funds and at the democratic convention in St. Louis on the 12th of February, 1901, he was nominated for the position of city treasurer. His personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him were indicated in the fact that he ran twenty-two hundred votes ahead of his ticket and, moreover, he was the youngest man ever elected to the office in St. Louis. His course justified the support of his constituents and on the expiration of a four years' term he was reelected, continuing in the office until 1909. He is not infrequently seen in the conventions of his party and has had an influencing force in shaping democratic activities in city and state.

A most happy and interesting home life had its beginning when on the 12th of June, 1890, Mr. Franciscus was united in marriage to Miss Katherine G. Lindsay, daughter of the late Colonel A. J. Lindsay, a retired army officer. She is a granddaughter of John Mullanphy, a scholar and jurist, who received his education in France and came to St. Louis immediately afterward, in 1799. He is yet remembered as one of the most benevolent men of the city. His son, Bryan Mullanphy, was the founder of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund. The father of Mrs. Franciscus was General Andrew J. Lindsay of Confederate fame, who was a West Point graduate in the same class with General Grant. In 1857 he wedded Jane Delaney, a reigning belle and beauty, well known not only in the United States but in foreign lands as well. The youngest daughter of this marriage was Katherine G., who became the wife of James M. Franciscus, and to them have been born five children. The eldest, James Lindsay, married Kathleen Newhouse, of South Orange, New Jersey. He is captain of the Seventh United States Cavalry, Custer's old regiment, and is now serving on the Mexican border. The younger members of the family are Jane, Marian E., James M. and John D. The family is one of notable social prominence and the daughter Marian was chosen as queen of the Veiled Prophet's ball in 1919. For years this has been the most important social event in St. Louis and when, after an interim of two years, during which the ball was not held on account of the World war, the custom was revieved it was made the most brilliant affair that has been held in this city perhaps within its entire history. Miss Franciscus has long been prominently known through her social activities and charitable work. She was reared at Lindsayhurst, the family homestead, in the Florissant valley, and attended the Academy of the Sacred Heart and Miss Wright's School at Bryn Mawr and during the war period was very active in the conduct of the Allies' Tea Shop, which supplied money for the American fund for the French wounded, and which was conducted by the leading representatives of the foremost social circles of St. Louis. Her beauty, grace, education and character well fitted her to be chosen as queen of the carnival, which equaled in grandeur many an old-time oriental celebration.

Mr. Franciscus and his family were all active war workers. His wife was chairman of the American Fund for French Wounded, which maintained a tea shop and because of its very liberal patronage was able to turn over a very substantial sum for the benefit of convalescents of the French army and navy, to which the proceeds of the shop were devoted. Mr. Franciscus' military experience covers

service as a member of Company B of the National Guard of Missouri in 1888 and as captain of a division of the war workers during the Liberty bond, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives, and in all such his district exceeded its quota. The family are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Franciscus is president of the Florissant Valley Club and holds membership in the St. Louis Country Club, the Noonday, the St. Louis and Racquet Clubs. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the Mullanphy board, but resigned the following year. He has filled the office of vice president of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and he is keenly interested in everything that has to do with the city's development and progress. Throughout his entire career he has been actuated by the spirit of Abraham Lincoln's words: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." He meets every obligation willingly and courageously, performs every duty to the best of his ability —and that ability is of a notably high order—and in the long years of his residence in St. Louis his course has reflected honor and credit upon an untarnished family name that for eight decades and a half has figured most conspicuously in connection with the financial interests of the city.

JAMES R. LEAVELL.

James R. Leavell, vice president of the First National Bank of St. Louis, was born October 12, 1884, in Montgomery City, Missouri, and his father, James A. Leavell, was a native of Montgomery county, descended from one of the old pioneer families of the state, of French Huguenot origin. The family was founded in America by John Leavell, who originally settled in Virginia, while later representatives of the name removed to Kentucky and eventually the family was planted on Missouri soil. The great-grandfather of James R. Leavell came to Missouri and in this state James A. Leavell was reared and educated, receiving his early educational training in Montgomery county, while later he attended the William Jewell College at Columbia, Missouri. In 1881 he organized the Home Savings Bank at Fulton, of which he was president. Prior to this he had organized the bank at Montgomery City and has been continuously and successfully engaged in the banking business from that time until a recent date, when he retired from active life. He was early left an orphan, his parents dying when he was quite young, and he was then reared by relatives. His success has come as the legitimate result of his industry and perseverance. Step by step he has worked his way upward, utilizing every available opportunity for the attainment of honorable prosperity, and his record is one of which he has every reason to be proud. He married America Davis, who was born in Callaway county, Missouri, and was of English descent. They became the parents of two children: James R., of this review; and Sarah, now the wife of William G. Coxhead, a resident of San Juan, Porto Rico.

James R. Leavell was educated in Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and in the Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Virginia. When twenty-one years of age he entered the Mechanics American National Bank in St. Louis in a clerical capacity and remained in that institution until its consolidation with the First National Bank of St. Louis on the 7th of July, 1919, at which time Mr. Leavell was elected one of the vice presidents of the newly created bank. On October 15, 1920, Mr. Leavell was elected vice president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Throughout his entire business career he has been identified with banking interests and has closely studied all financial problems having to do with the successful conduct of a banking business. He is a man of resolute purpose who never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his plans, for he has ever recognized that when one avenue of opportunity seems closed he can carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal.

On the 15th of May, 1916, Mr. Leavell was married at Fort Worth, Texas, to Miss Lorna Doone Carr, a native of the Lone Star state and a daughter of C. C. and Ida (McLean) Carr, both of whom have passed away. The mother was a representative of an old and prominent pioneer family of Texas, Mrs. Leavell being the granddaughter of the Hon. William P. McLean, a well known and prominent jurist of Texas, who is living at the age of eighty-six years, being now a resident

of Fort Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Leavell reside at No. 4915 Argyle avenue, in St. Louis.

During the period of the World war Mr. Leavell was particularly active in the sale of Liberty Bonds and in many other ways did effective work for the interests of the government. In politics he maintains an independent course. He belongs to Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity, is a member and the treasurer of the St. Louis Club and is also identified with the Bellerive Club and the Missouri Athletic Association. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Fulton. His life has been characterized by high purposes and lofty principles.

CHARLES ROBERT BURRELL.

Charles Robert Burrell, who since October 1, 1918, has been president of the Citizens Savings Trust Company of Kansas City, was born in Harrison county, Missouri, November 24, 1884, and is one of the five living children of Robert and Sarah (Oram) Burrell. The father was born in Virginia, while the mother's birth occurred in Missouri. They are members of the Baptist church and the family is well known in Missouri.

Charles R. Burrell attended the district schools and also the State Normal School, in which he was a student in 1902 and 1903. He entered upon his business career as an employe of the Gilman City State Bank, of which he served as cashier from 1905 until 1913. He afterward filled the office of state bank examiner for two years and for three years was a national bank examiner. In October, 1918, he came to Kansas City and entered upon the duties of president of the Citizens Savings Trust Company. In April, 1920, he was made president of the Central Exchange National Bank when it was consolidated with the Citizens Savings Trust Company. He has closely studied every phase of the banking business as the years have passed and his enterprise and progressiveness have brought him prominently to the front in financial circles.

In 1906 Mr. Burrell was married to Miss Eva Welden, of Gilman City, Missouri, a daughter of W. J. Welden. They have gained a wide acquaintance in Kansas City, where they now have many friends. Mr. Burrell is a member of the Kansas City Club, also of the Blue Hills Country Club and of the City Club.

HORACE GERSHOM POPE.

Personality, application and ability are salient features in the successful career of Horace Gershom Pope, representative of the Kansas City bar. He was born in Cawker City, Mitchell county, Kansas, July 15, 1873, and is one of the four children who were born to James A. and Eliza L. (Warner) Pope. The father was a native of Watkins, New York, while the mother's birth occurred at Unionville, Ohio. Two of their children have passed away. The father became one of the pioneer residents of Kansas, settling in the Sunflower state in 1859. For many years he engaged in business as a merchant and insurance representative, continuing active along those lines to the time of his death, which occurred in 1888. His military record covered service as an officer in the Civil war. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons, while his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church.

Horace G. Pope has but one living brother, Charles S., who is a druggist of Topeka, Kansas. In the public schools Horace G. Pope pursued his early education and afterward attended the Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Ambitious to enter upon a professional career, he then became a law student in the University of Kansas and was graduated in 1897 with the LL. B. degree. The same year he secured admission to the bar of both Kansas and Missouri. After his graduation he came to Kansas City and for twenty years was associated with L. F. Bird in the practice of law under the firm style of Bird & Pope. His practice has steadily

grown in volume and importance as the years have passed. Careful preparation of his cases has always characterized his career and he never enters the court without being well qualified to meet the attacks of the opposing counsel. He seems to lose sight of no point that has bearing upon his case and he always gives due stress to the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns.

On the 1st of January, 1902, Mr. Pope was married to Miss Allena Jewell, daughter of William R. Jewell, of Golden City, Missouri, where he is well known as a banker and merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Pope have one son, Halford Jewell, who is a graduate of the Westport high school, class of 1920, and is much interested in athletics.

Mr. Pope and his wife are consistent members of the Grace Presbyterian church, taking a most active and helpful part in its work, doing everything in their power to promote its influence, Mr. Pope serving now as president of the board of trustees. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he was formerly active in politics but now confines his activity merely to the exercise of his right of franchise. He belongs to Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity, and he has membership in both the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations.

FLINT GARRISON.

The term "battle of life" has not been merely a figure of speech to Flint Garrison but has been a reality. When a lad of thirteen necessity forced him into the business world. He has since fought every inch of the way toward success and at no point could he be said to have met defeat. Though obstacles may have barred his path at times, they have seemed to serve but as an impetus for renewed effort on his part, and his belief in the righteousness of a course or of a cause makes him a faithful follower thereof until the desired result is accomplished. Mr. Garrison is now well known in the business circles of St. Louis as publisher of The Drygoodsman and as a factor in various corporations conducting successful business interests. He was born in De Witt, Arkansas, September 20, 1876, his parents being James Buchanan and Gulnare (Halli Burton) Garrison. After attending public schools of Arkansas and of Texas he started out in the business world as a lad of thirteen years by securing the position of stock boy in the mercantile house of B. Kahn at Beeville, Texas, in 1889. He was afterward in the employ of D. H. Regan at Victoria, Texas, and still later with Mistrot Brothers and the Fellman Dry Goods Company at Galveston, Texas. As the years passed he won promotion from time to time, serving successively as stock clerk, buyer, assistant manager, advertising manager and general manager. On leaving the Lone Star state he made his way northward to Des Moines, Iowa, and there became an employee of the Younker Brothers.

Mr. Garrison dates his residence in St. Louis from 1899, in which year he came to this city as special writer on The Drygoodsman, and later he was made editor. His next promotion brought him to the position of managing editor and subsequently he was called to official position as secretary, then as vice president and in January, 1911, to the presidency of the company, in connection with which office he continues as general manager. In this connection the St. Louis Post-Dispatch once wrote of him: "Editing a trade paper has not meant, in his case, merely office work and an occasional visit to the wholesale houses. He has made it his business to know the St. Louis trade territory, and has learned that territory by going over it as systematically as a salesman would. He has been a member of nearly every trade extension party that the Sales Managers' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce has sent out. On these trips he is always used as a speaker to commercial clubs and other organizations. At such times he talks facts, and leaves the story-telling to other members of the party. * * * He has studied business conditions as part of his own business equipment. He has also studied labor conditions, social problems and economics, as things which a writer on trade subjects needs to know. He knows bankers and wholesalers, and he knows laboring men and labor leaders, and has the acquaintance of a number of radicals. He has been able to get the point of view of both sides, without losing the con-

FLINT GARRISON

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fidence of either side." For the past six years, in addition to his editorial and trade extension work, Mr. Garrison has been the head of a printing firm which occupies three floors of the new Advertising building at Seventeenth and Locust streets and which draws its business largely from the wholesale district of Washington avenue. This business is conducted under the name of the Garrison-Wagner Printing Company and he is also vice president of the Textile Publishing Company of New York, which publishes The Dry Goods Economist.

On the 30th of April, 1904, Mr. Garrison was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Hewit, of St. Louis, and they have become the parents of three children: Paul, Flint, Jr., and Mary. Mr. Garrison finds his recreation in athletic sports. Life, however, has been largely to him a serious matter, for duties and responsibilities early came to him and throughout his entire career he has been an active force in seeking to right conditions and bring into play that justice which is every man's due. He is a member of the advisory board having in charge the course in salesmanship in the Young Men's Christian Association. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the St. Louis Sales Managers' Association, the Advertising Men's League, the City Club, of which he has served as president, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Public Question Club. In politics he is a liberal democrat. He could not be bound by party ties, for he is an independent thinker, but he will ally his interests with the organization that he believes is making the most determined stand to bring into power the will of the many rather than of the few and that recognizes the rights of people as being superior to the rights of property. In the Business Men's League, the predecessor of the Chamber of Commerce, he was an active factor in what was termed the revolutionary movement, when a number of the members became dissatisfied with the system of official organization and put up an independent candidate, whom they succeeded in electing. He had previously been a member of the league's industrial committee and took an earnest and determined stand against a proposed plan which would have placed the league as an antiunion organization. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Business Men's League and the Chamber of Commerce continuously for eight years. He has served for a number of years on the governing body of the Business Men's League and the Chamber of Commerce, has been a member of the executive committee and president of the Civic League and in these and other connections has studied most closely the trend of the times and the tendencies which seem to be dominating the world. He has never hesitated to express an honest conviction and his position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one. He speaks clearly and forcibly, basing his arguments upon facts and tangible evidence. He has been a leader in the fight against the United Railways Company, and though others may oppose him and have no sympathy with his opinions, they do not doubt the honesty of his convictions nor the courage with which he defends them. On one occasion a local newspaper, after giving the dictionary definition of "flint" as "a hard, sharp substance, which strikes fire readily" and of "garrison" as "a strong force" said: "Seldom, in the lottery by which our names befall us, does a name fit its bearer more snugly than does that of Flint Garrison."

JOHN P. PRESCOTT.

John P. Prescott, no little of whose sustained power is due to the moral and social characteristics of this many-sided man, occupies today an enviable position in Kansas City. In social intercourse he is genial, kindly and humanly sympathetic; in business he is the personification of its highest ethics and the most rigid integrity. Success has come to him as the outcome of marked ability in organizing and directing important interests and the most envious cannot grudge him his prosperity, so wisely has it been won and so worthily used. He is now the president of the Kansas City Terminal Warehouse, and is also the president of the Carnes Artificial Limb Company.

John P. Prescott was born at Spirit Lake, Iowa, February 4, 1859, his parents being John S. and Mary E. (Harris) Prescott. The father was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and the mother's birth occurred at Brandywine, Delaware. The

father was a lawyer by profession and was graduated from Harvard University. In 1857 he made an overland trip to Iowa, settling at Spirit Lake, and he became a large holder of swamp lands and speculated extensively in property in Illinois, Iowa, Mississippi and Kansas. In 1872 he removed to Fort Zarah, now Great Bend, Kansas, and there passed away the same year.

John P. Prescott obtained only a public school education and when but thirteen years of age broke the sod on the Kansas prairies. From a very early age he has been dependent upon his own resources, and when fifteen years of age he began learning telegraphy, securing a position as operator on the Texas Pacific Railroad, being employed in that connection for about three years. He afterward started for Colorado, but on reaching the Panhandle of Texas, he accepted a position as a cattle-herder, being employed in that way for a few months. He next turned his attention to railroad survey work on the Santa Fe into old Mexico and when in that service worked on the survey of the new lines from Wichita south to Caldwell and Arkansas City, and later on the survey of the main line extension in New Mexico and on the Sonora Railroad in old Mexico. In fact, few roads in active building in old Mexico in those days were completed without Mr. Prescott having had charge of some part of the work. In 1892 he was engaged in railroad construction in Central America and in Guatemala. After five years' residence in that country he returned to the United States and became a resident of Kansas City in 1898. Here he entered into active association with the Kansas City Milling Company, as secretary and later was made manager for the company. Some years subsequent the plant of the Kansas City Milling Company was destroyed by fire. The site was regarded as too valuable for flouring-mill purposes and Mr. Prescott then organized the Terminal Warehouse Company and built a six-story concrete warehouse on the land. He continues as president of this concern to the present time, but in recent years has largely concentrated his efforts and attention upon the business of the Carnes Artificial Limb Company.

It was on the 16th of December, 1908, that Mr. Prescott was caught in a freight elevator in his warehouse and suffered the loss of his left arm and right leg. When recovering from the accident he looked about to see if by any chance he could secure some sort of a usable substitute arm. He heard of W. T. Carnes, who was engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs at Warren, Pennsylvania, and in May, 1909, while in California regaining his strength, Mr. Prescott sent in his order for an arm. The following November, however, he went to Warren to have the member fitted and found it to be entirely satisfactory for the purpose, but he also learned that Mr. Carnes could not meet the requirements for arms as he had not the necessary capital to finance and develop the enterprise. Up to that time Mr. Prescott was experienced in railway construction, engineering and the milling business. He knew nothing of the manufacture of artificial limbs but he felt that a man who could turn out satisfactory artificial limbs, like that furnished by Mr. Carnes, should be in a position to further aid humanity in this connection. Accordingly, he made a proposition to Mr. Carnes to establish a factory in Kansas City, with the result that the Carnes Artificial Limb Company was formed, and a branch opened in Kansas City. Of this Mr. Prescott is the president and Mr. Carnes the secretary. The business developed rapidly, the plant was equipped with the most modern machinery and today the company furnishes a large number of artificial limbs to the United States and allied governments, the superiority of their manufacture being such as to lead to the development of a business of mammoth proportions. The company now maintains sales offices at Cleveland, Portland, Washington, Los Angeles, Atlanta and Minneapolis. Every salesman of the firm and many of the employees are users of the artificial limbs, manufactured by the company. It was a humanitarian impulse that led to the organization of the Carnes Artificial Limb Company, and when such a quality is added to business enterprise and organizing ability, the result is certain. The business has become one of the foremost of its kind not only in America, but in the world, its output being sent to various foreign countries, as well as to all parts of America. They are today producing the most perfect arms in use, combining the natural principle of the human arm in an arrangement of steel levers, ratchet gearing and crank, in such a way that the artificial limb readily responds to the muscle force and the nerve impulses of the stump to which the arm is attached, and at the will of the operator the arm is flexed or

straight and the fingers open and close in a natural manner, enabling the wearer to carry a weight of fifty pounds with ease.

Mr. Prescott was married in 1892 at Chase City, Virginia, to Miss Martha Anderson, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Anderson, a native of England, who became a farmer of Pennsylvania and enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil war and laid down his life on the altar of freedom. Mrs. Prescott was one of the organizers of the Young Woman's Christian Association of Kansas City, became one of its first directors and has been identified with every phase of its activity. Mr. Prescott gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as trustee and in the work of which they have taken an active and helpful interest. Mr. Prescott is connected with the Kansas City Club and with the Automobile Club. He has served as a director and the vice president of the Manufacturers' Association, and vice president of the Employers' Association during the labor troubles. He has also been president of the Kansas City Millers' Club and served for one term as treasurer of the Millers' National Federation. For twenty years he labored earnestly and effectively to promote the upbuilding and progress of Kansas City and no plan or project for the public's good failed to receive his endorsement and support. He is a man of strong character, governed by high principles and actuated by lofty motives. He has built up a business that is a boon to humanity, and the keenest joy comes to him, not because of his success as viewed from a financial standpoint, but because of the aid he has been able to give to thousands who have suffered misfortune.

CHARLES W. SWINGLEY.

Charles W. Swingley, whose career has been characterized by steady progress since he made his initial step in the business world when a youth of fourteen years, has since 1914 held the responsible position of general manager of the Union Fuel & Ice Company, with offices in the Railway Exchange building of St. Louis. He was born in St. Louis on the 1st of August, 1872, a son of Charles E. and Eliza Swingley. The father joined the St. Louis fire department in 1869 and after filling positions in each branch of the service was promoted to the office of fire chief in April, 1895, continuing in that capacity until 1914. In the latter year he was appointed director of public safety and in that connection made a most enviable record, but resigned the office in 1917 and retired to private life. During the past two years he and his wife have made their home at Chesterfield, Illinois. They are the parents of three sons: Charles W., of this review; Edward C. who is engaged in the coal business in St. Louis; and Benjamin E., who is also a business man of St. Louis, handling automobile insurance.

Charles W. Swingley attended the public schools of his native city to the age of fourteen years, when in 1886 he secured a position in the office of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company. Two years later he left that employ and entered the office of the Union Sign Company. Laudable ambition prompted him to utilize every spare moment in study and he devoted his evenings to reading, thus acquiring a knowledge of railroading and traffic work that in 1889 qualified him for a position in the traffic department of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company. Recognition of his ability and trustworthiness soon won him promotion to the position of traffic manager of the Liggett & Myers Company, which he thus represented until 1904, when he was made traffic manager for the St. Louis Car Company. Five years later he severed his connection with that corporation to become southwestern agent of the Hart-Williams Coal Company, having in charge the district from St. Louis to New Orleans. In 1912 he entered the employ of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis in the sales department and in 1914 was placed in charge of the Union Fuel & Ice Company, a subsidiary concern, which has remained under his able management during the past six years and has a record of continued growth and success.

On the 19th of February, 1898, Mr. Swingley was united in marriage to Miss Grace Binnington, a daughter of Edward and Kate Binnington, the former a retired coffee and tea merchant residing at No. 5149 Kensington avenue in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Swingley have a son, Charles E., who is now twenty-one years of age and is a student in the

chemical engineering department of Yale University. The family home is at No. 5149 Kensington avenue.

In his political views Mr. Swingley is a stanch republican, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Fraternally he is identified with Occidental Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association. Baseball, tennis, handball and swimming are his chief sources of recreation. In early life he served as a member of the Missouri National Guard and during the World war took an active part in the promotion of the various Liberty Loan drives. His career has been a commendable one from every standpoint, winning him the high regard and esteem of all with whom he has been associated during his lifelong residence in St. Louis.

JULIUS A. SCHLUETER.

Julius A. Schlueter was numbered among those men who were promoters and builders of the commercial development and greatness of St. Louis. He was the founder of the Schlueter Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1902 and with which he was actively connected as the directing head until his demise. Born in Germany on the 17th of September, 1857, he came to the United States when eleven years of age in company with his parents, who settled in St. Louis. He was educated in the public schools of this city and when fifteen or sixteen years of age became a wage earner as an employe in a can manufacturing concern, with which he remained for twelve years, winning gradual advancement through intermediate positions to that of foreman with this firm. In 1885 he resigned to become superintendent of the Standard Stamping Company and served in that important capacity continuously for seventeen years. His sons were at that time growing into manhood and with a view of providing a future for them he gave up his position with the Standard Stamping Company to engage in business on his own account with the idea of preparing a place for his sons in the business world.

Julius A. Schlueter's first factory was at Ninth and Branch streets and with the growth of the business he sought more commodious quarters, erecting the present modern building at Nos. 4616-4630 North Broadway. This was erected and occupied in 1907. The business at that time was owned independently by Mr. Schlueter but as his trade relations expanded and his business became one of greater volume he admitted his sons to a partnership, their interest being incorporated in January, 1915, the stock, however, all being held by the family. Mr. Schlueter became the president of the corporation, with Walter H. Schlueter as vice president and treasurer and Albert J. as secretary. The business has enjoyed a continuous growth and remains as a monument to the enterprise, progressive spirit and devotion of the father to the welfare of his sons. On the 24th of December, 1916, Mr. Schlueter passed away and was succeeded in the presidency by his son Walter H., while Albert J. became the vice president, Herbert C. Schlueter was made treasurer, and Clifford A. became the secretary of the company. In these various official capacities the four sons are now serving and under their control the business is developing with rapidity, having become one of the important commercial interests of the city.

Mr. Schlueter was active in church and charitable work, holding membership in the Zion Lutheran church, while his contributions to its support were most substantial. His sterling worth was recognized by all who knew him and among the business men of St. Louis he occupied an enviable position and bore an unassailable reputation.

WALTER H. SCHLUETER.

Walter H. Schlueter is the president of the Schlueter Manufacturing Company of St. Louis and is thus in control of large and important business interests, but with him the objective and subjective forces of life are well balanced and business constitutes but one phase of his career. He has never allowed the attainment of wealth to monopolize his interests and activities and is keenly alive to many of the grave and important sociological and economic problems of the country, his interest therein being indicated in the unfolding of his career as presented in this review.

JULIUS A. SCHLUETER

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Walter H. Schlueter was born January 5, 1884, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Julius A. and Julia (Grote) Schlueter, a sketch of whom precedes this of the son. The son was educated in the public schools of the city and after completing his studies became actively identified with his father's business when nineteen years of age as office manager, the father looking after the manufacturing interests of the firm. On the incorporation of the business in January, 1915, under the name of the Schlueter Manufacturing Company, Walter H. Schlueter became a member of the firm and was made vice president and treasurer. Following the death of his father he succeeded him in the presidency of the company and remains as the chief executive head. In this capacity he has developed a business which now reaches a million and a half dollars annually and furnishes employment to two hundred and eighty people. The company manufactures sheet metalware and has a splendidly equipped plant, supplied with all the necessary machinery of modern make. His forcefulness and resourcefulness are manifest in his thoroughly organized business and well formulated plans, which are carried forward to successful completion. This, however, is only one feature of his activity. He is particularly interested in welfare work of various kinds and more especially in all that pertains to the best interests of his employes. He carries life insurance for his employes, secures for them free medical attention and is now planning to erect a cafeteria and reading rooms for their use and also to build better homes, thus aiding in solving the housing condition which is so prevalent throughout the country. In fact he assists his employes in every possible way. His business has never been to him a well organized machine in which the individual is but a unit of energy for the purpose of accomplishing a given result; on the contrary he has studied their needs and interests and in every possible way has sought to better conditions among them.

In 1906 Mr. Schlueter was married to Miss Clara Jaggi and to them has been born a son, Walter J. Mr. Schlueter is a member of the Missouri Athletic Club, the Riverview Country Club and the Optimists Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he and his wife are active members of the Lutheran church. To this end he is serving on the board of directors of the Lutheran Orphans' Home, the Lutheran Charity Association and the Lutheran Laymen's League and takes an active interest in all phases of church work. In fact nothing done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain.

SAMUEL O. HARGUS.

Samuel O. Hargus, who for nine years has engaged in the general practice of law in Kansas City, was born near Roscoe, St. Clair county, Missouri, March 28, 1885, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth Hargus, the former being mentioned at length on another page of this work. Spending his youthful days under the parental roof he passed through consecutive grades to the Osceola high school and when he had completed his course there he attended the Washington University, devoting two years to academic work. He afterward became private secretary to the general manager of the Frisco Railroad and subsequently occupied the position of private secretary to Senator William J. Stone. His sojourn in Washington was of great value to him in many ways. It brought him into close connection with the important interests and problems before the country and awakened his ambition to make the most of his time and opportunities. While at the national capital he attended the Georgetown University and in 1910 won the LL. B. degree.

In the following year Samuel O. Hargus entered upon the practice of law in Kansas City, where he has since remained. He continued in general practice until 1913 and was then made assistant United States district attorney, most capably discharging the duties of that position and gaining from the tasks which he daily performed courage and inspiration for the labors of the ensuing day. In 1915 he became a member of the faculty of the Kansas City Law School, as assistant instructor on contracts and torts. In 1919 he became lecturer on evidence in the same college and he has proven himself a capable educator, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge he has acquired. He is equally strong and forceful in the presentation of a cause before the courts or in the preparation of briefs, and he is likewise regarded as a safe counselor whose opinions are most valuable.

Mr. Hargus was married to Miss Camille Reynolds and they are well known in Kansas City, where they have a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Hargus belongs to the Phi Alpha Delta, a Greek letter fraternity, is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club and along professional lines his connection is with the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations.

RICHARD H. LEVY.

Richard H. Levy, St. Louis manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, was born January 22, 1876, in Louisa, Virginia, a son of Leon and Nora D. (Hudson) Levy. The parents are also natives of the Old Dominion and were connected with prominent families of Virginia, the mother being a descendant of the well known Cary family of Virginia on the maternal side. Mr. Levy is of French descent, while his wife is of English lineage. The father was a Confederate soldier in the Civil war and served with Colonel Mosby during the latter part of the struggle.

Richard H. Levy, who was the only child of his parents, was educated in public and private schools of Louisa and Richmond, Virginia, and later attended the University of Virginia. Starting out in his business career, he devoted several years to journalistic insurance work, after which he entered the life insurance business, becoming connected with the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. For five years he filled the position of general manager for that company at Baltimore, Maryland, and then resigned to become manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at St. Louis, taking the position in 1914. He has continuously been connected with insurance interests since starting out in the business world on his own account and he was thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the business and is most enterprising and progressive in managing the interests under his direction.

At Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th of June, 1902, Mr. Levy was married to Miss Margaret L. Robinson, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Robinson, who were representatives of one of the old families of Fauquier and of Norfolk, Virginia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Levy have one son, Richard H., Jr., born in Louisa, Virginia, October 28, 1904.

During the period of the World war Mr. Levy was very active in promoting the sale of Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party where national questions and issues are involved but he casts an independent ballot at local elections, supporting the men and measures whom he regards as best qualified for office. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and also to the Sunset Hill Country Club. He is a communicant of St. George's Episcopal church and he may be said to be strictly a home man, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside, where his leisure hours are largely passed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN EDWARDS.

Benjamin Franklin Edwards, president of the Central National Bank, which under his direction has enjoyed a most substantial growth and steadily increasing prosperity, is regarded as one of the most energetic and capable representatives of the banking fraternity in St. Louis. A native son of the city, he was born December 31, 1859, his parents being Albert Gallatin and Mary Ewing (Jenckes) Edwards. In his youthful days he attended the public schools until graduated from the Kirkwood high school with the class of 1875. When sixteen years of age he initiated his career as a banker by entering the St. Louis National Bank, with which he remained for four years. He then left that institution to become assistant correspondent clerk in the Bank of Commerce, with which he continued through the succeeding four years. On the expiration of that period he joined his father, General Edwards, in organizing the A. G. Edwards & Sons Brokerage Company, of which he is still a director. He returned to the banking business, however, in 1892, when elected assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, and seven years later he was chosen cashier. He continued thus to serve until 1904, when he was made vice president and also a director. In 1908 he was elected to

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the presidency and filled the office until April, 1913. He was elected to the presidency of the Central National Bank on the 1st of March, 1915, and has since guided its destinies, its splendid growth and prosperity resulting largely from his business enterprise, his excellent powers of organization and his initiative, combined with a conservatism that constitutes an even balance to his progressive spirit.

On the 14th of March, 1888, in St. Louis, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Isabel Woods and their children were: Benjamin Franklin and Archibald, both now deceased; and Albert Gallatin. On the 8th of January, 1901, Mr. Edwards was again married, his second union being with Flora G. Woods, and they have three children: Mary Rebecca, Presley William and Nancy.

Politically Mr. Edwards is a republican, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is identified with many important organizations of St. Louis. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also a member of the Bank Clerks' Association, and belongs to the St. Louis Country Club and the Bankers Club, of which he was the first president and of which he is called the father. He likewise belongs to the Glen Echo Country Club and finds diversion and recreation in the game of golf. However, he is a tremendous worker and the major part of his time and attention is given to his banking interests, while in financial circles he has made steady progress until he now occupies a place of prominence as a chief executive.

JOSEPH M. GARVEY.

One of the prominent young corporation lawyers of St. Joseph is Joseph M. Garvey, a native son of the city, whose record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the city of his birth he has risen to distinction in connection with a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and capability. Born on the 27th of April, 1893, he is a son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Garvey. The father enjoyed a state-wide reputation as a democratic leader and served in the forty-first session of the general assembly. He was also a member of the city council of St. Joseph for two terms and was a member of the democratic state central committee.

Joseph M. Garvey whose name introduces this review obtained his preliminary education in his native city and in preparation for a professional career entered the Christian Brothers College, from which he was graduated in 1911 with the LL. B. degree. In 1913 he was admitted to the bar and he has since practiced in his native city, where he is now recognized as one of the leading corporation lawyers, representing some of the largest corporate interests of northwestern Missouri, including the Grain Belt Mills, the Aunt Jemima Mills and the Larrabee Mills. He has made a very close and earnest study of corporation law and few men of his years are better informed concerning this branch of practice.

In 1913 Mr. Garvey was married to Miss Cecil M. Richards, daughter of L. P. Richards of St. Joseph, and they have one son, Richard M. (II). Mr. Garvey is actively interested in democratic politics and like his father is becoming widely known throughout the state in this connection. He served on the draft board as associate member of the legal advisers. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks Lodge, No. 40, of St. Joseph and he belongs also to the Highlands Golf Club—connections which indicate the nature of his interests outside of his profession. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He has a very wide acquaintance in St. Joseph and his well spent life is indicated by the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

CHRISTIAN BERNET.

Christian Bernet, president and general manager of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company, conducting a most extensive business in the manufacture of flour, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, October 4, 1850. His father, John Bernet, a native of that country, came to America with his family in 1856, first settling in Muscatine, Iowa, and afterward at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he re-

sided until his death, which occurred in 1896, when he was seventy-seven years of age. He followed farming and stock raising, thus providing a comfortable living for his family. He was a well educated and well read man, and keeping in close touch with the vital principles and questions of the day, gave his political support to the republican party. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church and he lived a devout Christian life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Bernet, although there was no blood relationship between them, was also a native of Switzerland and passed away in Wisconsin in September, 1871, at the age of forty-five years.

Christian Bernet was the second in order of birth in a family of eight sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter are yet living. He was in his sixth year when his parents crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel to the new world and his education was acquired in the public schools of Wisconsin and in the Atwood Business College at La Crosse. His early life to the age of twenty years was spent upon the home farm, with the usual experiences of the farmbred boy, and after leaving home and completing his studies he became sales manager for a La Crosse mill, thus gaining initial experience along the line in which he is now successfully and extensively operating. He continued with that firm as an agent in St. Louis until 1874, when the mill was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Bernet then entered the flour brokerage business on his own account, continuing active in that line until 1886, when he formed a partnership with H. G. Craft under the firm style of Bernet & Craft. They conducted a flour commission business from that time until 1903, when their present interests were organized and incorporated under the name of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company.

The firm conducts mills at Mount Carmel and East St. Louis, Illinois, with an average output of four hundred to four hundred and fifty thousand barrels of flour annually. There is no phase of the flour trade through all the processes of manufacture and the later sales with which Mr. Bernet is not thoroughly familiar, and in all of his business career he has displayed a spirit of enterprise and progressiveness that has brought him to a most prominent position as a representative of the milling interests of the middle Mississippi valley. Men who meet him constantly in business relations have the highest opinion of him as a thoroughly capable and dependable business man.

Mr. Bernet was married in 1874 to Miss Ella Markle, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of George Markle of an old Indiana family. Two sons were born of this marriage: Harry Markle, now of Dallas, Texas; and John, who died in 1896. The wife and mother died in 1878 and in 1880 Mr. Bernet was married to Sarah Huttig, daughter of Christ Huttig. They have a family of four sons and a daughter: Albert E., who is associated with his father in business, being secretary and general manager of the sales department of the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company; Arthur C., who is also with his father as assistant secretary and department manager; Fred Huttig, who is superintendent of the plant at East St. Louis; and Milton E., advertising writer and chief of the art department of the Western Advertising Company in St. Louis. The youngest member of the family is the only daughter, D. Ester Bernet, a graduate of Mary Institute and now a freshman at Washington University.

The youngest son, Milton E., was twenty-four years of age at the outbreak of the war. The day after the declaration of war he put in his application for one of the Officers' Training Camps which the government had announced would be commenced to provide leaders for the new and immense army which it was realized would have to be recruited.

His call to duty came May 12, 1917, and he immediately proceeded to Fort Riley, Kansas, where for the next three months he went through the strenuous drill and preparation which had been outlined by the War Department for the first training camps. Military life was not entirely new to him, however, for as a student at Missouri University a few years before, he had gained the rudiments of a military education in the cadet corps.

Commissioned a second lieutenant on August 15, he was immediately called to duty and assigned to the 89th Division which was being organized by Major General Leonard Wood. His assignment was to the 314th Motor Supply Train, which was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Grimes, just returned from the Philippines. First as supply officer and later as adjutant, Lieu-

tenant Bernet discharged his duties with his organization through the nine months of preparation of the division to go overseas, being promoted to a first lieutenancy March 1, 1918. The 314th Motor Supply Train left Camp Funston, Kansas (near Fort Riley), for the port of embarkation on June 4, 1918, Major Walter C. Cole being in command, and Lieutenant Bernet acting as his adjutant.

One month of completing equipment and the 314th Motor Supply Train sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey, on the 28th of June on the steamer "Lapland," in a convoy of fourteen ships. Two thousand six hundred troops and one hundred and seventy-five officers were aboard the Lapland. The commanding officer of the United States troops aboard the Lapland placed Lieutenant Bernet on special duty and appointed him adjutant of all the troops aboard the ship. Twelve days on the Atlantic ocean, during which time a bevy of German submarines was sighted off the Irish coast, but successfully eluded, and the Lapland arrived at Liverpool. Traveling across England and the English channel Lieutenant Bernet reached Le Havre, France, with his organization on the 13th of July, the day before the great battle which commenced at Chateau-Thierry, in which the Americans for the first time distinguished themselves.

Down the French coast to St. Nazaire the organization went, waiting there for a week until orders finally came directing the impatient soldiers to proceed to the front. The concentration point of the 89th Division was at Rimaucourt, about forty miles behind the front in the St. Mihiel sector. The great movement up to the actual front took place on August 2-3-4, headquarters of the 89th Division being established at Lucey, and Lieutenant Bernet with his organization being stationed first at Menil-la-Tour and later at Grosrouvres. After taking a very active part in the St. Mihiel drive, attacking on a large front and driving the Germans back before them, the 89th Division was ordered over to the Meuse-Argonne sector.

The 314th Motor Supply Train started over to the Meuse-Argonne sector on October 8, 1918, Lieutenant Bernet preceding the movement one day, as he had a special detail as a billeting officer, and it was his duty to prepare for the coming of the troops. Through the Meuse-Argonne offensive, in which the 89th Division commenced its big attack at Bantheville on November 1st, and eleven days later the Germans unconditionally surrendered to Marshall Foch's terms, and the war was over. In this latter offensive the 314th Motor Supply Train lost four men killed and twenty-nine wounded.

On November 23, orders were received at Train Headquarters for the movement of the organization into Germany to make up a part of the Army of Occupation. Lieutenant Bernet, still in the capacity of billeting officer, preceded the rest of the organization in the advance into Germany, locating the train first at Montmedy, France, then at Chatillon and Arlon in Belgium, then Mersch and Echternach in Luxemburg, and across the Sauer river at Oberkail, Germany, the 1st of December. Later the train was ordered to occupy Bitburg, Germany, and Lieutenant Bernet was located here with his organization from December 7, 1918, until May 13, 1919.

On this date Lieutenant Bernet was detached from his organization by special order from General Pershing's headquarters. His organization started home, but Lieutenant Bernet, who in civil life had been a newspaper man, was assigned to make an inspection of the entire work of the American Expeditionary Forces, going very carefully over all the battle-fields, the base ports, and the Service of Supplies. The trip was on a special train, and lasted nineteen days. At the conclusion of the tour, Lieutenant Bernet started back through Germany and France to Paris, and then down to Marseilles, France, where on June 28 he sailed for home on the Italian ship, S. S. "Re D'Italia." Arriving in New York on July 9, he secured his discharge from the service on July 11, having been in the service exactly twenty-six months.

Mr. Christian Bernet has been a member of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis for forty-eight years, and has always taken an active part in its management. He has served on all its committees for many years; was elected a director of the body in 1907; served as first and second vice president in 1909 and 1910; and served as its president in 1912. His administration was a most successful one. He was elected on an economy platform and at once went to work to make good his campaign pledge. He reorganized all the departments of the Exchange, such as the office force, employes in the building, weighing bureau and traffic department, placing all departments on a self-sustaining basis wherever it was possible. He saved during the year of his administration over thirty thousand dollars for the Exchange by spending over ten thousand dollars on improvements to the building, which put it in splendidly habitable condition;

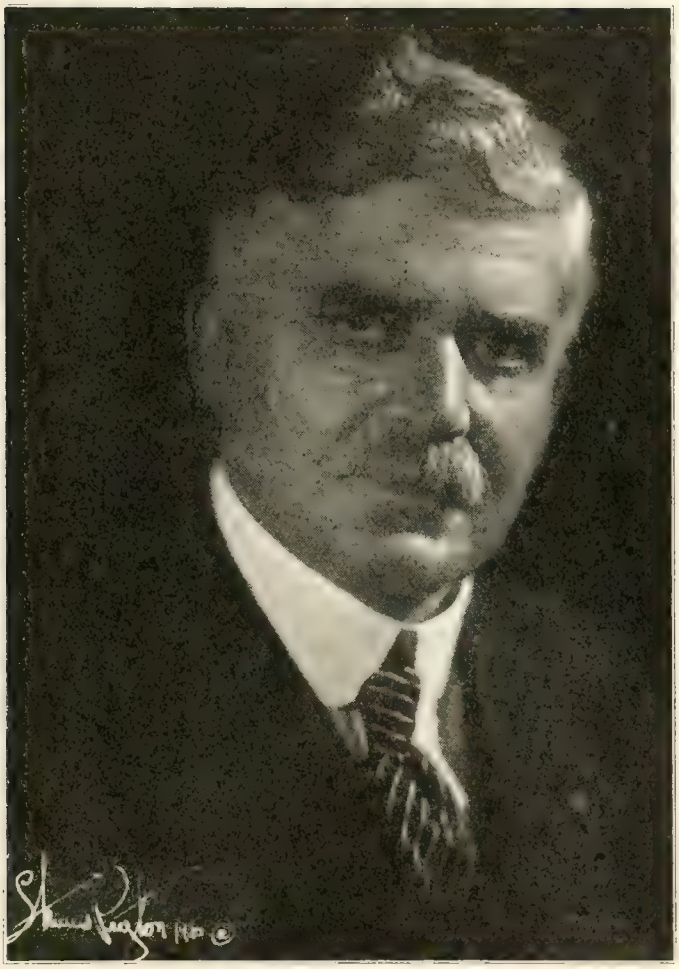
also investing the same year twenty thousand dollars in government bonds. All presidents since have followed his example and have put some money away for a rainy day.

Mr. Bernet is a member of Rose Hill Lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite Masonry and is also a Shriner. He takes a keen interest in the Chautauqua movement, and has been president of New Piasa Chautauqua, (situated about thirteen miles above Alton in a beautiful valley on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi river) for the past nine years and was the organizer of the association. For the past forty years he has been very active in the St. Louis Provident Association and has been one of its directors for many years and served as vice president and as its president 1914 to 1916, inclusive. He has also been president of the Children's Home Society of Missouri for the past nine years and has been a director for a period of fifteen years. The prohibition movement also has found in him a most earnest supporter. He has fought its battles for thirty years and filled the position of president of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League for ten years and is its president today. He was president of the Citizens Dry Alliance of St. Louis in 1919, during the prohibition campaign.

Mr. Bernet has been an ardent worker in the Methodist Episcopal church all his life He and all his family are members of the Maple Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He financed the building of their beautiful auditorium fifteen years ago and was chairman of the building committee and has been president of its board of trustees for the past twenty years. He was active in organizing the church and has been most earnest in religious and philanthropic work and most loyal in his support of civic interests, cooperating heartily in all plans and projects for the city's upbuilding and development. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the St. Louis Commercial Club, and of the City Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national questions and issues are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot. His business career has ever balanced up with the principles of justice and honor and he has done important public work for the uplift of mankind, not merely from a sense of duty, but from the deepest interest in the welfare of his fellowmen.

HENRY POLK LOWENSTEIN.

Henry Polk Lowenstein, a man of strict integrity, untiring energy and great natural ability, the latter being constantly manifest in his law practice as a member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, March 14, 1859. His father, Isaac Lowenstein, was for many years a leading citizen of White Hall, Illinois, where he long engaged in merchandising. He was born in Gimsheim, a suburb of Worms, Germany, December 19, 1833, but the militarism of that country was repugnant to him and when but nineteen years of age he came to America in a sailing vessel, landing on the shores of this country after a voyage of fifty-two days. For a year or two he remained with an aunt at Philadelphia and then made his way to east Tennessee. There about 1854 he married Elizabeth Ann Ghormley, daughter of Pleasant Miller and Ann Ghormley, of Monroe county, Tennessee. When the Civil war broke out he had the contract for carrying mail between Loudon, Tennessee, and Dalton, Georgia. He was not in favor of secession, but being a resident of the south, there was little to do but join the Confederate army and he became a cavalryman. He was captured twice and twice was slightly wounded. Following his second capture he was sent to the military prison at Rock Island, Illinois, where he spent the last thirteen months of the war period. His relations with the G. A. R. veterans in after years were always the most cordial and a source of reminiscences of historic value. He remained in Murray county, Georgia, until the fall of 1869, when he removed with his family to Washington county, Arkansas, and in 1872 left that place to become a resident of a little hamlet called St. Martha, near Pierce City, Missouri. On the 24th of July, 1873, he established his home at Patterson, Greene county, Illinois, and there engaged in the grocery business. In 1877 he removed to White Hall, attracted by the opportunities of the town, and for many years was prominent in its commercial circles as senior partner in the firm of Lowenstein & Sons, where the business is still carried on. To him and his wife were born eleven children and their care and training was of the utmost interest to him. His son, Louis Lowenstein, was a pioneer in reclamation work in the



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Illinois valley and became one of the leading landholders of that section of the state. His sons Mark and Claude are now carrying on the store at White Hall, while William P. Lowenstein, long connected with the firm, has now passed away. He was also associated for twelve years with his brother Louis in the farming and live stock business. The father was a man of the highest integrity of character and most upright purposes. His life was characterized by a kindly spirit and a generous disposition that was manifest in his relations to all. He was a most devoted follower of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and at the time of his death, which occurred September 30, 1895, was serving as noble grand of Benevolent Lodge. He has been described as "small of statue, somewhat stooped, with dark brown eyes, weighing one hundred and twenty-five or thirty pounds, with black hair in younger days and gray when old. He was a very modest person, was extremely unassuming and died respected by all citizens of every class and station in life." His widow survived him for a decade and a half, passing away in 1910.

Henry Polk Lowenstein was the third in order of birth in the family. The others are: Louis Lowenstein, of White Hall, Illinois; Mrs. Louise Fishback, of Carrollton, Illinois; Mark Lowenstein and Claude Lowenstein, of White Hall, Illinois, and Mrs. Lena Eberhart, of Austin, Minnesota. Two brothers died in infancy, Davis and Herman. Two sisters, Mrs. Caroline C. Smith and Mrs. Laura Gardiner, of White Hall, Illinois, died several years ago. Mrs. Smith left one son, Lynn C. Smith of White Hall, Illinois.

Henry P. Lowenstein pursued his education in the public and high schools of White Hall, Illinois, and there took up the study of law in the office of an attorney of that place. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, in 1881 and entered upon the practice of his profession in that state, there remaining until 1884, when he removed to Ottawa, Kansas. Later he returned to Illinois, where he again resided for two years, and on the 20th of December, 1886, arrived in Kansas City where he has since made his home. He is a valued member of the Kansas City Bar Association, enjoying the high respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession. His unerring judgment and wide knowledge of the law, and more especially the law in relation to real estate, have brought him prominence in that field. His success is attributable to his strict integrity, his good natural ability and his judgment along the line in which he has specialized.

Mr. Lowenstein was one of the examining attorneys of the Lombard Investment Company from 1888 until 1893 and after the company failed he remained with Frank Hagerman, sole receiver of the company, until its assets were sold to the Fidelity Trust Company in 1894. He examined all of the titles for the extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad yards a few years ago and all of the new Union station titles. He is now counsel for the Kansas City Title & Trust Company and has a large private practice, being regarded throughout the state as an authority on real estate law.

Mr. Lowenstein is a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has taken the degrees in the Adoniram Lodge of Perfection, the Areopagus Chapter of the Rose Croix, De Molai Council of the Knights of Kadosh and the Consistory of western Missouri. His York Rite connections are with Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Shekinah Council, R. & S. M.; and he has also crossed the sands of the desert with the nobles of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is very prominent and widely known in the order and is a man who is most liberal in connection with charitable and philanthropic work.

He was married July 2, 1891, to Miss Rebecca C. Dempsey, of Danville, Indiana. One child was born of that marriage, Henry Polk Lowenstein, Jr., who is a lawyer at Long Beach, California. He enlisted in the navy at the breaking out of the war, and was made ensign, and later lieutenant, j. g. Mrs. Lowenstein died July 7, 1900. Mr. Lowenstein was married to Mrs. Belle Van Natta Dom, of Kansas City, formerly of Burlingame, Kansas, June 25, 1907.

It would be to give an impartial and one-sided view of Mr. Lowenstein to write of him merely as a most successful lawyer. There is another side to his nature which has found expression in clear prose and exceptional verse. Some of his poems have been extensively copied in this country and Europe. Notably his answer to Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae's "In Flanders Fields," also his "Welcome to Our Soldiers." He has recently composed a very beautiful poem, entitled, "O Let Me Sleep in Flanders Fields," which has attracted much attention. He has reached high

poetic heights in some of these, the beauty and spirit of his poem as an answer to "In Flanders Fields" causes the historian to select that and "O Let Me Sleep in Flanders Fields" for presentation here:

IN FLANDERS FIELDS.

Sleep on, brave soldiers, sleep, sleep where the poppies grow,
Sleep on, brave soldiers, in your places, row on row.
The lark's still soaring in the sky,
Still bravely singing, soaring high,
Away above the cannon's roar,
Scarce heard amid the guns as yore,
Before you slept in Flanders Fields.

The faith with you we've kept and battled with the foe;
On crimson fields by you we've slept where poppies blow,
The torch you flung to us we caught;
With blist'ring hands we've bravely fought
To hold it high to guard you through the Night,
And at the Dawn to guide you to the Light,
When you awake from Flanders Fields.

LET ME SLEEP IN FLANDERS FIELDS.

In Flanders Fields, O let me sleep,
And wake me not and never weep
For me. I rest in perfect peace;
And till all earthly strife shall cease,
I shall in silence slumber deep.

You do me wrong to stir and sweep
Away my fondest hopes and keep
Me from my rest and just release,
In Flanders Fields.

Disturb me not, but let me sleep
Right where I am and never weep
Again, for I shall never cease
To live and make my light increase,
As Time rolls on in silence deep,
In Flanders Fields.

OTTO WILLIAM CROY.

Otto William Croy, vice president of the Central Exchange National Bank of Kansas City, who by close application has risen from a minor clerkship and whose future career seems well worth watching, was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, April 1, 1886. His father, William H. Croy, was born in Michigan and from that state removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he spent his remaining days, ranking for many years as an honored and representative resident there. For an extended period he was county assessor of Buchanan county and was very active in public and political affairs. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his life was characterized by sterling qualities of heart and mind. He died in 1898 and is still survived by his wife, who is now living in Kansas City. In her maidenhood she was Miss Caroline Martens, a native of Hamburg, Germany, who came to the United States with her parents in her early girlhood. By her marriage she has become the mother of five children.

Otto W. Croy was a public school pupil in St. Joseph, where he passed through consecutive grades to the high school. When fourteen years of age he entered the employ of the Tootle-Lacy National Bank at St. Joseph and remained with that institution for sixteen years, rising from the position of errand boy to that of

assistant cashier through various intermediate promotions, won through diligence, faithfulness and ability. He came to Kansas City as cashier of the Stock Yards National Bank in June, 1918, and in July, 1919, was elected to the vice presidency of the Central Exchange National Bank of Kansas City, in which position he yet continues. His aggressiveness is tempered by a safe conservatism and he displays sound judgment in all business affairs. The progress that he has already made indicates that there is a bright future before him.

In 1909 Mr. Croy was married to Miss Effie Thorne, a daughter of W. P. Thorne, president of the Citizens Bank of Linneus, Missouri, and a representative of a prominent old family there. Mrs. Croy is a graduate of Central College of Lexington, Missouri, and has been very active in social service, civic and church work.

Mr. Croy is much interested in golf and theatricals as a means of recreation and diversion. He belongs to the Milburn Country Club, also to the City Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having membership in Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 446, A. F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree and is a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a man of fine personal appearance, affable and genial, and has many friends wherever known.

GEORGE NELSON LOCKRIDGE.

Deeds of valor have ever been the theme of song and story through countless ages. The heroism that makes a man face death in defense of home, country and principle has justly won for him the honor and reverence of his fellows. For a long period the American citizen thrilled with the story of the "boys in blue," and then a new glory page was added to the country's history when four million of her sons responded to the call to the colors, one-half of this number being sent overseas for active service in the World war. Among the youth of Missouri who thus manifested their patriotic loyalty was George Nelson Lockridge, who with the quietude and unpretentiousness of the American soldier has resumed the pursuits of civil life and is now the president of the Kansas City Automobile Supply Company. He is a native son of this city, his birth having here occurred June 30, 1891. His father, Charles R. Lockridge, was also born in Kansas City, in 1860, his parents having located here in the early '50s. The grandfather homesteaded where is now Santa Fe Place and built the first hall in Kansas City, known as Lockridge Hall. He had large holdings on Walnut and Main streets and Grand avenue and continued as one of the prominent residents of the western metropolis through the ensuing period of development and upbuilding.

George N. Lockridge attended the high school and afterward became a student in the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1912, having completed his law course when twenty years of age, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. He was admitted to practice on the 2d of July of the same year and entered upon the active work of the profession, devoting five years to general law practice in Kansas City. After serving two years in the army he became interested in the Kansas City Automobile Supply Company, the oldest company of the kind in the city, established in 1900. He is now the president, treasurer and general manager of this business, which is conducted along wholesale and retail lines. In May, 1919, Mr. Lockridge was also one of the organizers of the Motors Loan Company, of which he is the secretary. He has thus been associated with the motor car trade in Kansas City for fifteen months and has been active in the development of a business which is now one of the extensive and important commercial enterprises of western Missouri.

Mr. Lockridge enlisted in the United States army in June, 1917, and shortly after enlistment he was transferred to the Air Service, becoming a cadet at the University of Ohio. After completing an eight weeks course he was commissioned and ordered to report to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas. In June, 1918, he was sent overseas as a casual and for a short time was adjutant of a company of motor mechanics stationed at the Second Aviation Instruction Center, Tours, France. He was later made commanding officer of a radio detachment stationed at the same camp, and shortly thereafter was ordered to report to the Third Aviation Instruc-

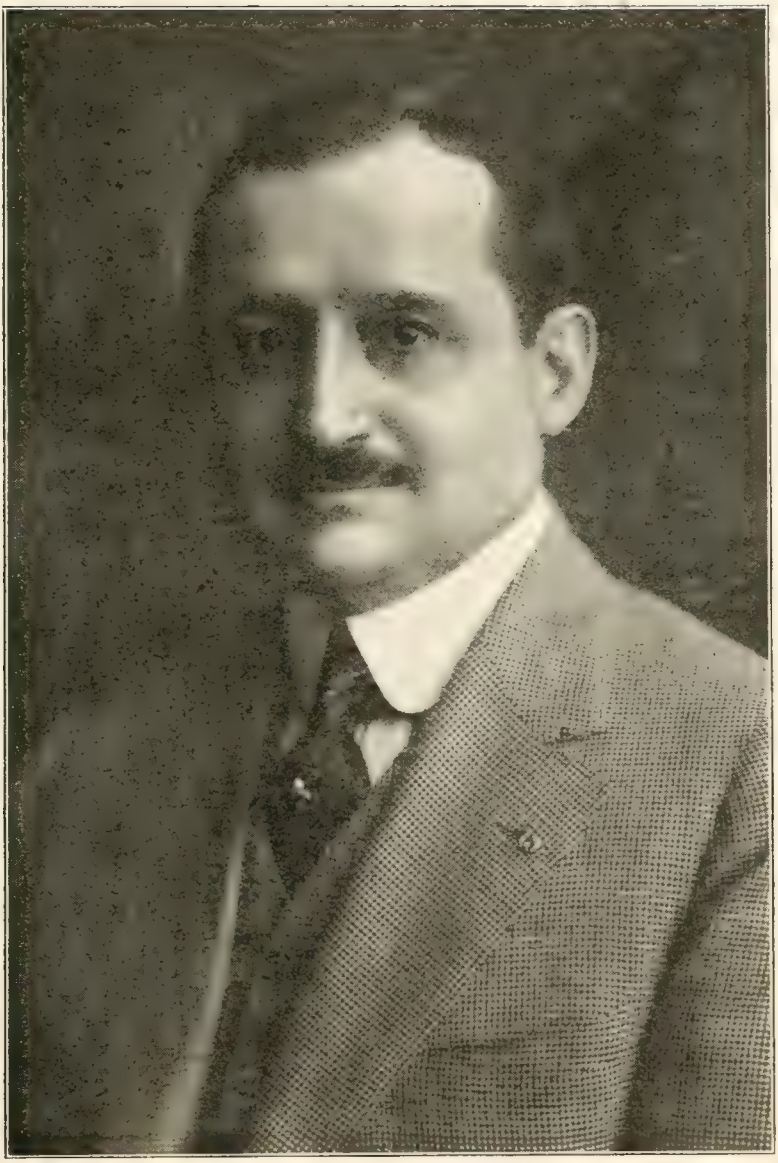
tion Center, Issoudun, France, to take flying instruction. After receiving a short course in flying he was disqualified as the medical board decided he could not stand a high altitude. He was then made assistant adjutant of the headquarters detachment of the Third Aviation Instruction Center which detachment at one time consisted of 1020 flying officers. In January, 1919, he was ordered to report to the assistant chief of Air Service, at Tours, where he assisted in compiling the history of the Air Service of the American Expeditionary Forces. Upon returning to America in April, 1919, he received his discharge at Mitchell Field, Long Island.

Mr. Lockridge is a member of the Rotary Club. He belongs to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Phi Alpha Delta Law fraternity, and he has given his political allegiance to the democratic party since early manhood. He served for some time as a member of the central committee of Jackson county and has done everything in his power to further the interests and secure the adoption of the political principles in which he so firmly believes.

CHARLES LOUIS NIEMEIER.

On the 7th of January, 1920, Charles Louis Niemeier was elected to the presidency of the Merchants Exchange, of which he has been a member for twenty years and in which he has held other offices indicative of his high standing in the business circles of St. Louis, where he is widely known as the president and treasurer of the Schultz-Niemeier Commission Company. He has long been identified with the grain trade of the city, and the company of which he is the chief executive officer also handles a general commission business. Mr. Niemeier is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Columbia, Monroe county, November 28, 1867, his parents being Christian and Katharine (Kraus) Niemeier, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, coming to America during the '50s, settled at Columbia, Monroe county, Illinois, where he resided throughout his remaining days. He was a butcher by trade and during the Civil war period engaged in the purchase and sale of horses and mules, which he provided for the army. In later years he met with substantial success in the real estate and land business and passed away at Columbia, January 14, 1904, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife also came to the new world during the '50s and they were married at Columbia, becoming the parents of six children, five daughters and a son, all of whom are yet living. The mother, whose birth occurred in 1845, sitll makes her home at Columbia.

Charles L. Niemeier, the only son, was educated in private and public schools of his native city and in the Bryant & Stratton Business College of St. Louis. He was graduated from the high school at Columbia in 1882 and from the Bryant & Stratton Business College with the class of 1884. When seventeen years of age he entered the employ of the Schwartz Brothers Commission Company of St. Louis in the capacity of office boy and continued with the firm for thirteen years. He then formed a partnership with Henry C. Schultz in March, 1897, and in 1900 the business was incorporated under the name of the Schultz-Niemeier Commission Company. Since the death of Mr. Schultz on the 3d of March, 1916, Mr. Niemeier has been the president and treasurer, having formerly served as the secretary and treasurer. An extensive business has been built up, the firm having long figured prominently in connection with the grain trade of St. Louis and in the conduct of a general commission business. Mr. Niemeier is also the vice president of the Lindell Fair Grounds Realty & Investment Company and in all business matters displays sound judgment and keen discrimination. He has worked his way upward entirely through his own efforts and the exercise of his powers is keeping him alert. He combines scrupulous honesty with sound judgment, is watchful over every detail of his business and manifests a most progressive spirit in all that he undertakes, while his genial personality must always be reckoned as a substantial feature in his success. For twenty years he has been a member of the Merchants Exchange and in 1913 and 1914 served as one of its directors, while in 1917 and 1918 he was the second vice president, in 1919 was first vice president and on the 7th of January, 1920, received the well merited honor of election to the presidency.



CHARLES L. NIEMEIER

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On the 14th of January, 1891, in St. Louis, Mr. Niemeier was married to Miss Emma K. Wissmath, a native of Waterloo, Illinois, but reared from infancy in St. Louis. She is a daughter of Charles and Wilhelmina (Vollhardt) Wissmath, both representatives of old St. Louis families.

Mr. Niemeier is very prominent in Masonic circles and is vice president of the Scottish Rite Cathedral Association. He has membership with Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; and is a Knights Commander Court of Honor of the Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite; Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine; Alhambra Grotto No. 47; and Bellefontaine Chapter No. 69, of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland at Washington, D. C. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Zoological Society, to the Auto Club of St. Louis, the Travelers Protective Association, the Zion Evangelical Church and Brotherhood and is a director of the north end branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis. All these connections indicate most clearly the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. During the war period he was active in support of all interests which upheld the government or maintained the welfare of the soldiers in camp and field. He served on every Liberty Loan, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drive and he can always be counted upon to take a leading part in social and political interests and particularly in the work of those organizations which tend to uplift mankind.

ANDREW J. HAVERSTICK.

Andrew J. Haverstick, a member of the St. Louis bar since 1900, was born in Victoria, Jefferson county, Missouri, January 9, 1878. He is a son of William J. Haverstick, a native of Missouri, and a grandson of George W. Haverstick, who became one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson county, where he took up his abode about 1835. He was a farmer who also engaged in wagon making and in teaming. He hauled freight from the Mississippi river in the early days before the railroads were built. His son, William J. Haverstick, was reared and educated in Jefferson county and there followed farming and stock raising, winning substantial success. He served as a member of the Home Guard during the Civil war and he reached the age of seventy-five years, passing away October 29, 1911. He married Elizabeth Vinyard, who was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, a daughter of Belleview Vinyard, a representative of an old, wealthy and prominent pioneer family of Jefferson county. The maternal grandfather of Andrew J. Haverstick was the owner of large farm and land interests at Victoria and in Jefferson county. His daughter, Mrs. Haverstick, passed away in April, 1919, at the age of seventy-six years.

Andrew J. Haverstick was the eighth in order of birth in a family numbering six sons and three daughters. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and in the State University at Columbia, in which he studied for two years before entering upon preparation for a professional career as a law student in Washington University, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree in 1901. He had been admitted to practice in December of the previous year and at once opened a law office in St. Louis, where he has since remained an active representative of the profession. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association and during the World war he served as a member of the legal advisory board of the eighteenth ward and was active in promoting the sale of Liberty bonds, in advancing the Red Cross drives and other war measures.

On the 9th of October, 1907, Mr. Haverstick was married in St. Louis to Miss Henrietta Bischoff, a native of this city and a daughter of Henry and Henrietta (Geismann) Bischoff, a family well known in St. Louis from an early day, Henry Bischoff being the founder of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, one of the largest packing industries of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Haverstick have been born two children: Andrew Henry, born in St. Louis, December 29, 1911; and Ida Janet, born May 12, 1918.

Mr. Haverstick deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. No special advantages aided him at the outset of his career. Following his graduation from high school he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for two years,

and from his earnings he paid his way through the university. While a student there he served with the State Cadets for a year. He has two brothers who are also professional men, George W. Haverstick being a prominent physician and surgeon, while Dr. Edward E. Haverstick is equally well known as a dentist. All of his brothers and sisters are living with the exception of Samuel T. Haverstick and the three brothers mentioned have made for themselvs a prominent place in professional circles, each choosing a different line but all gaining success in their particular fields. Mr. Haverstick is a democrat in his political views, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him as he has preferred to concentrate his energy and his attention upon his professional interests. He has been actuated by a singleness of purpose that has resulted in close application to his profession and the thoroughness and earnestness with which he has prepared his cases have constituted potent elements in the attainment of success for his clients before the courts.

C. W. BECK.

This is an electrical age and back of the mammoth machinery which is proving the motive power in the world is a dynamo that is sending its currents into every piece of machinery. This force finds its counterpart in many men—men who are human dynamos in their skill in organization and in their power of construction. Such a one is C. W. Beck, the president of the Beck Realty Development Company, who never measures anything by the inch rule of self but by the standard gauge of opportunity and possibility. In the conduct of his business affairs he is not only attaining substantial financial results for himself but is proving an element in the growth and progress of the city that is recognized by all who know aught of his career. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred November 12, 1892, his parents being John T. and Catherine (Pfeiffer) Beck, both of whom were natives of this city and representatives of pioneer families. The father was prominently connected with the distillery business in St. Louis in an early day and was the first man to distill whiskey from oats, being pensioned by his firm in recognition of this discovery. He passed away in 1895, but the mother is still living and is now the wife of Joseph Resico, who for thirty-three years has been connected with the American Car & Foundry Company.

C. W. Beck was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and also promoted his knowledge largely through reading and home study. When he was but seventeen years of age he was united in marriage to Miss Ruby Florence Langley, of Pueblo, Colorado, this being a school boy and school girl elopement. He was at that time the possessor of but ten dollars. Following his marriage he began work at the construction business and four years later, or by the spring of 1914, he had amassed a fortune of one hundred and four thousand dollars. By the following fall, however, he was not worth a dollar, having lost the entire amount in the construction business owing to conditions brought about by the outbreak of the European war. He then went to Colorado with his wife to visit her people, who resided upon a cattle ranch near Pueblo. The spirit of the young couple was not broken by their financial reverses and their pride would not allow them to let their financial condition be known. After their available funds were completely exhausted they slipped into Pueblo, rented a couple of cheap housekeeping rooms and Mr. Beck went to work as a day laborer in the steel mills at a dollar and seventy-five cents per day, which pittance was granted him in recognition of twelve hours' labor. It required an iron will and a strong heart to weather the adversities of that winter, but by the spring of 1915 the young couple had saved enough to buy a ticket to St. Louis. Soon after reaching the home city Mr. Beck was employed to help finance the Langham Cotton Cultivator Company of Atlanta, Georgia, and thus he found his niche in life, for he is a born salesman and organizer. His work took him all through the southern states and after the successful completion of the organization of the company he found himself in the following fall solidly landed on his feet once more financially. Returning to St. Louis, he then engaged in the real estate business and is today one of the dominant figures in connection with realty activity in Missouri's metropolis. In December, 1919, he organized the Beck Realty

C. W. BECK

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Development Company, of which he is president and principal owner. He is now handling extensive property interests both for himself and others, and with the thoroughness that has characterized him in everything that he has undertaken he has acquainted himself with every phase of the real estate market and is directing his activities along most progressive lines. Moreover, he displays marked initiative and originality in the conduct of his affairs. He looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and possibilities of the future, and it is this quality which has led him upon a campaign of advertising that has no direct influence upon his business but will bring about direct results in the upbuilding and benefit of the city. He has started a plan of advertising that will cause him to expend $12,000.00 in the year. He is placing four different signs in the street cars and in the coaches of the commutation trains of the Frisco and Missouri Pacific Railroads, urging cooperation of all citizens in an attempt to upbuild St. Louis. The cards for one month read as follows: "All pull together now for St. Louis." "There are some who knock St. Louis. Nail them when and where you meet them." "The old knockers are about through. St. Louis forges on in spite of them." "The sickly knocker with the weak chin and slanting forehead has had his day. St. Louis moves on and a new spirit is abroad in this city." The second month brought out the following: "Knocking your own city easily becomes a bad habit. Don't get that way." "The loose-tongued, thoughtless citizen who knocks St. Louis does not realize that he is almost invariably wrong—all wrong." "When you see something wrong don't go about knocking the town. A good citizen will try to remedy the condition. What are you doing for St. Louis along this line?" "The greatness of a city is in the hearts of her citizens. When you knock St. Louis you expose your own weakness and show that your heart is in the wrong place." Each card bore the name "Beck." People began to question "Who is Beck?" but the man behind the name had no object of advertising himself in this, being prompted by a true spirit of altruism in behalf of his native city.

Mr. and Mrs. Beck have become parents of a son, William H., who was born April 5, 1914. Politically Mr. Beck is a republican and he is active in all civic affairs, having membership with the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce in both the senior and junior bodies. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and occupy an attractive home at No. 25 East Big Bend road in Webster Groves.

THOMAS JESSE THORNHILL.

Thomas Jesse Thornhill, attorney at law of Kansas City since 1883, each intervening year chronicling progress in his profession, was born in Appomattox county, Virginia, October 8, 1849, and is a representative of an old southern family. His grandfather, Thomas Thornhill, was one of the early residents of the Old Dominion and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. His father, Albert Thornhill, was also born in Virginia and through his active business life followed farming, milling and tanning. He served as a soldier in the Confederate army. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a past master of Monroe Lodge, No. 212, A. F. & A. M. He was also a faithful follower of the Baptist church, was a member of the advisory board and for forty-four years served as one of the church deacons. He passed away in 1886. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucinda A. Lowry, was also born in Virginia and by her marriage became the mother of eight children, of whom six are yet living, two having passed away in infancy.

Thomas J. Thornhill, the eldest of the family, began his education in the country schools of his native county and afterward attended Richmond College, from which he was graduated in 1872. He had qualified for the bar, and, being admitted to practice, entered upon the active work of the profession in Buckingham and Appomattox counties of Virginia, where he remained until 1883. The opportunities of the growing middle west led him then to leave his own home and become a resident of Kansas City, where he has since remained in practice. He is regarded as a lawyer of superior ability, who finds ready and correct solution for the most intricate and involved legal problems. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association and he enjoys the highest respect and esteem of his colleagues and contemporaries in the practice of law.

Like his father, Mr. Thornhill is prominent in Masonry and has come to be recognized as one of the leading representatives of the fraternity in the state. He belongs to

Rural Lodge, No. 316, A. F. & A. M., of which he is serving as secretary for the twenty-fourth consecutive year; to Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Shekinah Council, R. & S. M., and in the Scottish Rite Consistory has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine and he likewise belongs to the Eastern Star. The principles which have governed his life are further indicated in the fact of his membership in the Calvary Baptist church, in which he is now serving as usher. He possesses the courtliness, dignity and courtesy of the southern gentleman, is acknowledged an eminent member of the Kansas City bar and one who in all matters of citizenship stands for progress and improvement.

EDWARD DAY RAE.

Edward Day Rae, district agent at St. Louis for the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, was born April 17, 1859, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Edward James and Ellen (Morrissie) Rae, who were natives of Ireland. The father came to the United States in young manhood, following his graduation from Trinity College of Dublin. The mother crossed the Atlantic with her parents when a little maiden of eight summers. Edward James Rae located in St. Louis where he engaged in the wholesale liquor business as a member of the firm of Rae & Kirby. His military experience connected him with the Continental Greys, with which he served as a lieutenant, and he took part in the Know Nothing riots, and later served in the Confederate army. He died in 1876, at the age of forty-four years.

His son, Edward Day Rae, was educated in the public schools, attending the original Carroll school, which was then a four-room log building. He later became a student in the St. Louis University and in St. Mary's College at St. Marys, Kansas. After completing a commercial course he accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper with the wholesale grocery house of Dyas, Hewitt & Stone and afterward held various clerkships until 1888, when he and his brother, William J. Rae, engaged in the feed and commission business, with which Edward Day Rae was connected for seven years. In 1895 he entered insurance circles as general agent for the United States Casualty Company and in 1900 was made district agent for the Travelers Insurance Company, which he has since represented. He is now one of the best known insurance men of St. Louis, specializing in Life, Liability and Accident Insurance.

On the 12th of November, 1885, Mr. Rae was married to Miss Clare E. Steinwender, of St. Louis, and to them have been born a daughter and a son: Olive Lucille, who is the wife of Charles Burnham Squier, of New York city; and Elmer, who is a graduate of Cornell University, is a mechanical and electrical engineer, and is now president of the Metal & Alloy Specialties Company, Inc., of Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Rae is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association. He also belongs to the Sunset Hill Country Club and has membership in St. Louis Lodge No. 9, B. P. O. E. He is likewise identified with the St. Louis Railway Club, is a member of the Million Population Club and a member of the Sugar Tree Club, which has its headquarters on the Gasconade river, and there he spends much of his leisure time in hunting and fishing, for he is a lover of both sports. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, while his wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM BRANTNER FINNEY.

William Brantner Finney, president of the W. B. Finney Advertising Company of Kansas City, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 7, 1879. His father, Alexander Finney, also a native of St. Louis, represented one of the old families of that city, his father being Bernard Finney, who came as a pioneeer to this state, traveling across the country with a cattle team. The father was for many years actively engaged in the insurance business. He belonged to the Roman Catholic church and in that faith passed away. In early manhood he married Louise Dixon, a native of Illinois and now a resident of St. Louis. They were parents of three children who are yet living.

William B. Finney was educated in the St. Louis University and in Georgetown University of Washington, D. C., in which he completed his course by graduation with

the class of 1898, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. In his early business career he was connected with newspaper and magazine work and was associated with the Post Dispatch and the Globe Democrat. Fourteen years ago he came to Kansas City and a year later he established the W. B. Finney Advertising Company, of which he has since been the head. He is honest, energetic, very forceful and in every sense capable. These qualities, combined with a thorough university education and marked literary ability, peculiarly qualify him for success in his business.

Mr. Finney also has an interesting military chapter in his life record. He served as captain of infantry on General Wood's staff of the Tenth Division and was upon the Mexican border with the Third Infantry, his service winning him a medal. Eighteen months ago her resigned from the army.

In 1896 Mr. Finney was married to Miss Kathleen McNally, of Chillicothe, Missouri. Their children are: Betty, thirteen years of age; Patsy, aged nine; and Mimi, aged four. The parents are members of St. James Roman Catholic church and Mr. Finney is well known in club circles as a member of the Kansas City Club and the Hillcrest Golf Club. Aside from his advertising agency business he is a director of the Home Trust Company. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion, but business has by no means been the sole end and aim of his life. He has always been an extensive reader of poetical, historical and philosophic literature. He has taken active part in general philanthropic work and has long been a liberal contributor to various charities. Thus he recognizes the duties and obligations as well as the opportunities and the privileges of life, and the subjective and objective forces in his career are well balanced.

LOUIS E. DENNIG.

Louis E. Dennig, secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Independent Packing Company of St. Louis and identified with other important corporate interests of the city, belongs to that class of representative business men who promote public progress while advancing their individual interests, his business activities having ever been of a character that have contributed to the general good. Mr. Dennig was born in St. Louis, December 22, 1860, and is of German descent. His grandfather in the paternal line was a probate judge in the province in which he lived. His father, E. G. Dennig, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in 1848, settling in New York city. In 1856 he came to St. Louis and here engaged in book binding and map making and also dealt in leather goods. His articles took first premium at the first exhibit of the St. Louis Fair & Agricultural Association. He afterward turned his attention to the wholesale liquor and wine business in connection with John Boeringer, organizing the firm of John Boeringer & Company, in which he was a partner. He continued with that business until his death in April, 1877. He had left the university in Germany to join the Revolutionary army that was attempting to make Germany a republic in 1848, being associated with the party of which Carl Schurz and Frederick Hecker were leading figures. He was thus in thorough sympathy with the republican government in the land of his adoption, of which he always remained a loyal and devoted citizen. He married Margaret Juengst, who was born in Bavaria and was brought to America when thirteen years of age by her father, who settled in New York city. He was engaged in the flour milling business and operated the first farina mill in the United States. He had learned the milling business in Germany, where his people conducted extensive flour manufacturing plants. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Dennig occurred in New York city in 1856 and they became the parents of a son and three daughters. The mother survived her husband for a number of years, passing away in 1894.

Louis E. Dennig, who was the second in order of birth in the family, was educated in private schools of St. Louis and started out on his business career on the 3d of September, 1877, with C. Conrad & Company, while later he occupied a clerical position with that firm, which was succeeded by the Budweiser Beer & Wine Company, of which Adolphus Busch was president. Mr. Dennig was made the secretary and treasurer of the company and in 1895 went to the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association as local manager, so continuing until 1910. He afterward devoted his attention to his duties as president of the Busch-Everett Company,

engaged in the oil business. He was thus connected until 1914, when he sold out to concentrate his efforts and attention upon the management of his private business affairs. In October, 1918, when the former secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, F. H. W. Krenning passed away, Mr. Dennig was elected to fill the vacancy. He had held the vice presidency in this company from its organization in 1906 and he is now devoting his time and energies largely to administrative direction and executive control in this connection, the St. Louis Independent Packing Company being one of the important corporate interests of the city. Mr. Dennig is also a director and vice president of the E. H. Bardes Range & Foundry Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and he is a director of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, which is the oldest insurance organization of the state.

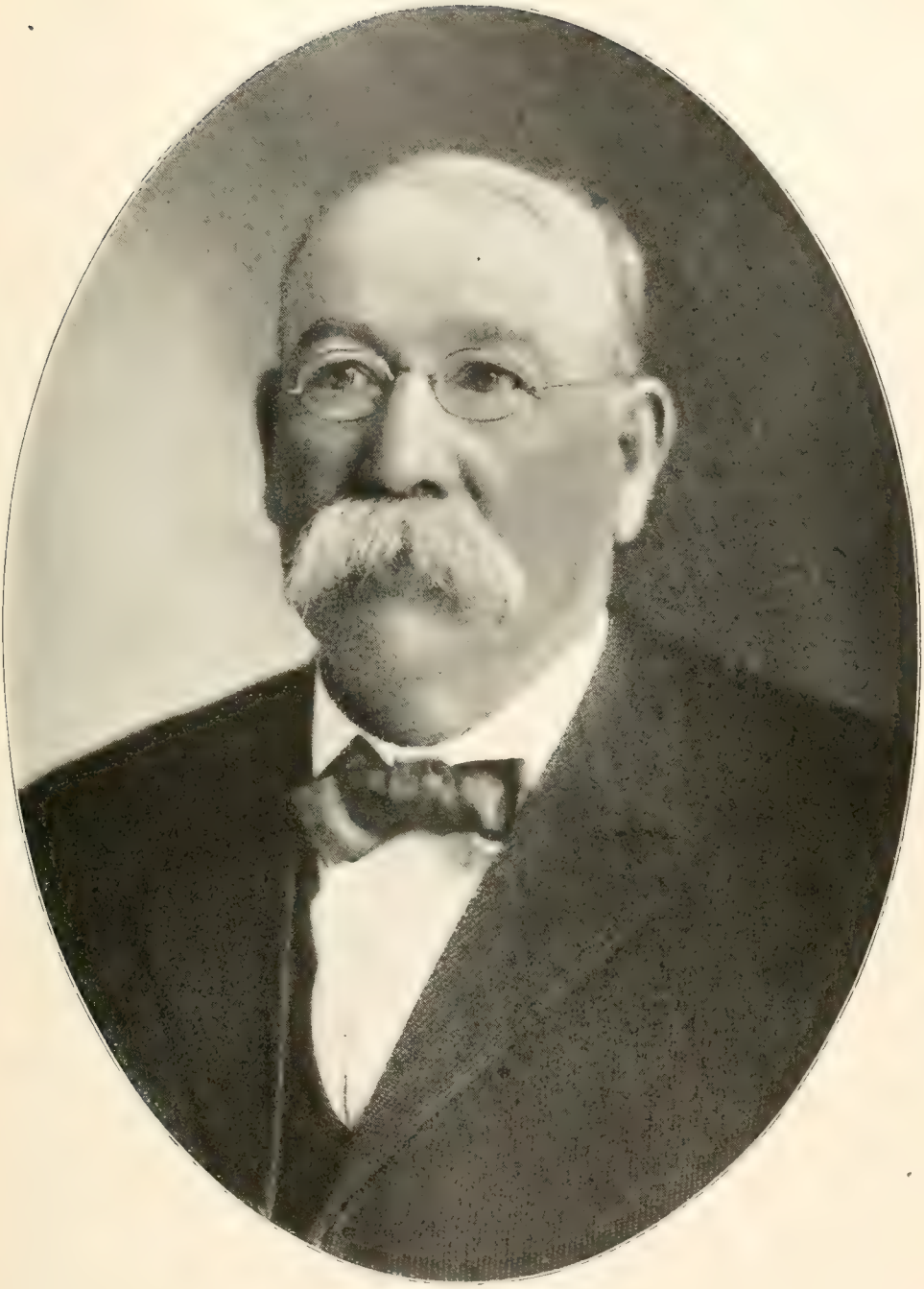
On the 21st of November, 1898, Mr. Dennig was married in St. Louis to Miss Marie Schaefer, who was born and reared in this city and is a daughter of Louis and Bertha (Dierberger) Schaefer, the former the president of the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company to the time of his death in 1912. Her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Dennig have one son, Louis S., who is now attending the Washington University of St. Louis and was formerly a student in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

In his political views Mr. Dennig has long been a stalwart republican and was alderman of the fifth ward of the Brentmoor district in Clayton, Missouri. During the war period he was active in the sale of Liberty bonds, serving as captain of his district in Clayton, which district had the highest percentage record for sales. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine, and he is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Racquet Club, Noonday Club, to the Missouri Athletic Association, to the Chamber of Commerce, with which he was also identified when it was known as the Business Men's League, to the Sunset Hill Country Club, to the Dardenne Shooting Club and the Canteen Hunting & Fishing Club. His interests are thus broad and comprehensive and aside from all these he is a protestant. His entire life has been passed in St. Louis, where his sterling traits of character have won for him the high respect of his fellowmen, many of his stanchest friends being those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

JOSEPH C. MINTEER.

When one meets Joseph C. Minteer, a most substantial, progressive and well poised business man of Chillicothe, where for many years he has been identified with the hardware trade, it is difficult to picture him hauling stones for the bridge east of Chillicothe with three yoke of oxen, but such labor featured as factors in his life in early manhood. It is characteristic of Mr. Minteer that he has never scorned any honest employment that would bring about his advancement, and step by step through an orderly progression he has reached a prominent place in the commercial circles of Chillicothe. He was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, August 20, 1840, his parents being William and Sarah (Davis) Minteer, the former passing away in 1850, while the death of the latter occurred in 1889. The father was well known as an influential factor in the public life of Harrison county, Kentucky, and was a stalwart advocate of democratic principles.

At the usual age Joseph C. Minteer became a pupil in the public schools of his native state, continuing his studies to the age of eighteen. He initiated his business career as clerk in a dry goods store, where he was employed for three years. He afterward clerked in another dry goods establishment in Chillicothe, Missouri, for four months and then returned to Kentucky, where he resided until January, 1863. Once more he came to Missouri and at that time secured a clerkship in the store of Colonel R. F. Dunn, with whom he remained for thirteen years, eventually resigning his position to engage in business on his own account as proprietor of a grocery store. A year later he entered the employ of a wholesale house in St. Joseph and represented that concern for a period of eleven years, at the end of which time he established the business of which he is now the head. However, in the early days of his residence in Chillicothe, when the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was being built into this city, he hauled the stone for the



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bridge east of Chillicothe, using three yoke of oxen for the purpose. He also broke sod on land that is now within the corporation limits or adjacent to Chillicothe with six yoke of oxen. During his commercial experience, too, he represented the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph as a traveling salesman for ten years and then established the hardware business of which he has since been proprietor. For some time past he and his nephew, Harry W. Minteer, have conducted the store. This nephew Mr. Minteer reared and educated and has had the satisfaction of seeing him develop into a substantial business man who is now of great assistance to the uncle. In addition to his commercial interests Joseph C. Minteer was also engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, owning a large acreage adjacent to Chillicothe. Under his supervision the land was made highly productive and all modern improvements were added, and in addition to the cultivation of the soil his farms were likewise devoted extensively to the raising of live stock. Mr. Minteer has also figured prominently in banking circles, having become one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank, of which for many years he has been the vice president.

In his political views Mr. Minteer is a democrat and always keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. His time and energies have been concentrated upon his business affairs and he has made for himself a most creditable position in the commercial circles of Chillicothe, being respected and honored for his enterprise, his progressiveness and his thorough reliability. For sixty years he made his home with his brother, James C. Minteer, who was born in 1833 and who passed away in 1900. James C. Minteer came to Missouri in the spring of 1857, settling in Chillicothe, where he engaged in merchandising and also for many years held public office. He wedded Ellen F. Jones, who passed away in 1898. They were the parents of six children, of whom three are yet living, the youngest being Harry W. Minteer, who acquired his education in the schools of Chillicothe and in the University of Missouri at Columbia. He then entered the Minteer hardware store as a clerk and so continued until admitted to a partnership by his uncle. In 1902 he married Miss Della McGill and they have one daughter, Lois, who is now in school.

JOHN HIRAM LATHROP.

John Hiram Lathrop, a distinguished member of the Kansas City bar who is practicing as a member of the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, was born October 3, 1884, in the city which is still his home, his father being Gardiner Lathrop, a wealthy and able Chicago lawyer. The son attended the public schools of Kansas City and afterward became a student in St. Paul's school at Concord, New Hampshire, there pursuing his preparatory course. He next entered Yale and won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905. At Harvard he pursued his law course and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him in 1908. He became a member of Alpha Delta Phi at Yale. Having thus enjoyed most liberal educational opportunities, which he wisely improved, Mr. Lathrop was admitted to the bar of Kansas City in January, 1910. In the previous year he had been admitted to practice in the courts of California, remaining an active representative of the legal profession in Los Angeles for fourteen months. Returning to his native city, he here took up law practice and has become the associate of a number of the strongest representatives of the legal profession in this city. The personnel of the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore includes Gardiner Lathrop, Thomas R. Morrow, John M. Fox, Samuel W. Moore, O. W. Pratt, Cyrus Crane, T. H. Reynolds, George J. Mersereau, Samuel W. Sawyer and John H. Lathrop. Like the older members of the firm, Mr. Lathrop of this review is making steady progress, his powers developing through his work in the courts and through his constant reading and wide study. Since 1911 he has been assistant attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and he is also assistant general solicitor of the Kansas City Terminal Railroad. His identification with his present firm dates from September 1, 1914. This is one of the most prominent law firms not only of Kansas City but of the state and of the Mississippi valley, with a very large clientele. Mr. Lathrop belongs to the Kansas

City Bar Association and he has won favor with his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession, while the recognition of his ability is coming to him in his constantly increasing practice.

On the 14th of July, 1908, Mr. Lathrop was married to Miss Florence Alice Smith, of New Haven, Connecticut, a daughter of Irving F. and Alice (Cooper) Smith. The children of this marriage are: Elaine, born October 7, 1913; Jessie, October 27, 1914; and Gardiner, September 7, 1915.

Mr. Lathrop has always been a supporter of the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, also to the City Club and his interest in community affairs is indicated in his identification with the Chamber of Commerce. That he is not unmindful of other and higher obligations is manifest in his connection with St. Paul's Episcopal church.

HON. WEB. M. RUBEY.

Hon. Web. M. Rubey, who since 1866, or for a period of almost fifty-four years has made his home in Macon, was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, October 19, 1835, and has therefore passed the eighty-fourth milestone on life's journey. He came to Macon county in February, 1855, and filled the office of deputy clerk of the circuit court and that of county court clerk and recorder from 1856 until 1861. He has been prominently identified with many of the activities which have led to the development and upbuilding of this section of the state, his efforts at all times being far-reaching and beneficial. In 1859 he opened the first bank in Macon county at Bloomington. While serving as deputy clerk of the circuit court he gave his attention to the study of law and in 1865 was admitted to the bar upon examination by Judge Burkhart, circuit court judge. The following year he took up his abode in Macon city, where he has since remained, and through the intervening years he has been a prominent member of the legal profession. While he was well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to the bar, he continued through the whole of his professional life a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science and this knowledge served him well in many a legal battle before the superior and the appellate courts, where he won many cases. As few men have done, he seemed to realize the importance of the profession to which he devoted his energies and the fact that justice and the higher attribute of mercy he often held in his hand. His reputation as a lawyer was won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar was a merited tribute to his ability.

In 1874 Mr. Rubey was elected to the state senate of Missouri, of which he remained a member for the four years' term. In 1896 he was again called upon for legislative service, being elected to the Missouri house of representatives and reelected in 1898. He has made a special study of our American system of government and has in the last two years made a vigorous fight against the doctrine of communism as held by the supreme court of Missouri and nearly all other states. He opposes as unconstitutional and un-American the matter of inheritance laws, holding that the doctrine of Americanism, as stated in the Declaration of Indepence of 1776, maintains as "an inalienable right" the right of property—a right which can never be taken away from the citizen. The inheritance laws of the states take the property of the citizen without due consideration and are criminally anti-American. Mr. Rubey expects to fight communism while it is within his power to do so, continually opposing the attempt to force it upon the country.

ROY DRAFFEN WILLIAMS.

Roy Draffen Williams, member of the law firm of Warner, Dean, Langworthy, Thomson & Williams of Kansas City, was born in Boonville, Missouri, January 1, 1881. He is a son of Judge William Muir Williams, of whom it has been said "than whom Missouri had no greater lawyer." The father was judge of the supreme court of Missouri and one of the most eminent and distinguished jurists who has ever sat

upon the bench of the court of last resort in this state. He passed away in September, 1916.

Roy D. Williams, after completing his more specifically literary education in the Kemper Military Academy and the University of Missouri, read law under the direction of his father, who was always an inspiration to him, and was admitted to the bar in 1903. He then practiced law in Boonville until 1920, when he came to Kansas City and entered the firm with which he is now associated. He is also a lecturer in the Kansas City School of Law, on guarantee and suretyship. He possesses much natural ability withal, and added to his other qualifications is an untiring industry that has made him a careful and conservative lawyer. He is always punctual and more than willing to carry his end of the load. He continues in general practice, is a forceful speaker and strong before a jury. Moreover, he is a close student and always prepares his cases well, while at all times he is absolutely loyal to his clients and to his friends.

In 1911 Mr. Williams was married to Miss Adda Williams, who although of the same name was not a relative. They are rearing an adopted daughter, Mary Margaret, who is six years of age. Mr. Williams gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, of which he is an active supporter, and is a man of considerable influence in political connections. He was particularly diligent in his support of war activities and as chairman very successfully conducted a number of the drives in Cooper county. He belongs to the Masonic order, having membership in the lodge, in all the York Rite bodies and in the Mystic Shrine. He is now serving as chairman of the Missouri state tax commission at Jefferson City. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he has always been most liberal in charitable work. A wide reader, he is particularly fond of Kipling. He belongs to the University Club, also to the Knife & Fork Club of Kansas City, while along strictly professional lines his identification is with the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations and he is a member of the committee of the State Bar Association on the new state constitution. He is a man of fine personality whose record as a man and citizen is in harmony with that of his distinguished father.

WILLIAM A. SHELTON, M. D.

Dr. William A. Shelton, who since 1904 has been a representative of the medical profession in Kansas City, and is specializing in the practice of surgery, was born in Lebanon, Tennessee, March 6, 1879, his parents being William and Hattie (Bass) Shelton, who were also natives of Tennessee. The father was a Baptist minister and at one time was pastor of the Nashville Baptist church, and also of the Edgefield Baptist church, filling the latter pulpit at the time of his death, which occurred in 1904. He was also well known in educational circles being at one time in charge of the Franklin Street church, in Louisville, and a graduate of the Theological Seminary of Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. William A. Shelton, of this review, obtained a common school education in Dalton, Georgia, and afterward removed to Missouri, where he pursued a course in the academic department of Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri. Later he became a student in the William Jewell College, of Liberty, Missouri, and was graduated therefrom in 1900 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He next came to Kansas City and entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, being numbered among its alumni of 1904, for in that year he won his professional degree. He entered upon active practice in Kansas City, and through the intervening years has specialized in surgery. From 1906 until 1910 he was surgeon on the staff of the Kansas City General Hospital, and is still a member of its staff, and also of the staff of the Research Hospital of Kansas City. He has made steady professional progress, as the result of his broad experience, his constant study and his continuous research and investigation. He has at all times kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress, and this has been effected in part through his membership in the Jackson County, Southwest Medical, and Missouri State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, and he is a Fellow in the American College of Surgeons. During the World war Dr. Shelton was commissioned captain of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., and was connected with

Surgical Group No. 2, A. E. F., being stationed at Evacuation Hospital No. 1, at Toul, France. He went overseas in August, 1918, returning in May, 1919, and upon his return was commissioned major.

On the 1st of April, 1904, in Kansas City, Dr. Shelton was married to Miss Charlotta Ellen Prior, whose people were natives of Missouri, and at one time were identified with farming interests at Marshall. Dr. and Mrs. Shelton have become parents of a son and a daughter: William Prior, who was born February 25, 1905, and is now a junior in the Central high school; and Virginia Harriett, who was born May 16, 1907, and is also a pupil in the Central high school. Dr. Shelton's interest centers in his family, and he has every reason to be proud of a most interesting little family group. He belongs to the First Baptist church of Kansas City, and is well known in club circles having membership in the Kansas City, City, Rotary, Meadow Lake and Automobile Clubs. He is a Mason belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge and to the Scottish Rite bodies, and he likewise has membership in Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. The results which he has achieved have been most satisfactory, and he enjoys a deserved reputation which many an older representative of the profession might well envy.

ROBERT A. BARNES WALSH.

Robert A. Barnes Walsh, vice president of the Mississippi Glass Company and also officially connected with a number of other important business enterprises of St. Louis, his native city, was born December 25, 1877, and is a son of Julius S. Walsh, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Liberal educational opportunities were accorded him. He attended the St. Louis University, also the Georgetown University of Georgetown, D. C., and then entered Princeton College. He initiated his business career as an assistant in the superintendent's office of the Mississippi Glass Company and as his powers developed he was advanced until in 1902 he was made secretary of the company, while later he was elected to the vice presidency, which position he still fills. He has also extended his efforts into other connections, being now a director and the vice president of the Mississippi Wire Glass Company of New York; vice president and general manager of the Walsh Fire Clay Products Company of St. Louis; a director of the Universal Arch Company of Chicago, Illinois; president of the Vandalia Land & Home Company of Vandalia, Missouri; and a director of the Vandalia Lumber & Realty Company, also of that place.

In St. Louis, on the 15th of October, 1917, Robert A. Barnes Walsh was married to Miss Stella Schnaider, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Schnaider, the former now deceased, while the latter resides at Portland Place. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born July 7, 1920. Mr. Walsh finds his chief diversions in golf and horseback riding. He is of the Catholic faith and attends the cathedral. He belongs to the St. Louis Country Club, the St. Louis Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the University Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a member of the Protective League, while during the war period he was actively interested in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. While his business interests are extensive and important, he has always found time to cooperate in those measures which have to do with the upbuilding and progress of community, commonwealth and country and he has ever stood for the highest ideals in matters of citizenship.

MARVIN EARLY HOLDERNESS.

Marvin Early Holderness, a keen business man, always courteous, a tireless worker who it most attentive to details, is now the vice president of the First National Bank of St. Louis. He was born in Calhoun county, Arkansas, a son of the late Dr. A. S. Holderness, a native of North Carolina and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and in 1857 removed to Arkansas,

ROBERT A. B. WALSH

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where he engaged in the practice of medicine throughout his remaining days. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army and held the commission of major. He died at Fordyce, Arkansas, in 1904, when seventy-one years of age, while his wife is still living at Fordyce and reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. She bore the maiden name of Catherine Dixon and is a native of Alabama and of English lineage. By her marriage she became the mother of six sons and three daughters.

Marvin E. Holderness, who was the sixth in order of birth in this family, is indebted to the public schools of Fordyce, Arkansas, for the early educational advantages he enjoyed. He afterward matriculated in Vanderbilt University of Tennessee and there completed his more specifically literary course, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902. In the meantime after completing his grade studies, or in 1897, he came to St. Louis and was employed as an office boy in the wholesale dry goods and notions business, with which he was connected for a year. He later spent four years in college and after completing his studies there was elected treasurer of Vanderbilt University, which office he filled until 1906, when he resigned his position and became connected with F. O. Watts, the president of the First National Bank of St. Louis, who at that time organized the First Savings Bank & Trust Company at Nashville, an institution affiliated with the First National Bank of Nashville, of which Mr. Watts was the president. Prior to leaving the First Savings Bank & Trust Company, which he assisted in organizing, Mr. Holderness was advanced to the position of cashier and so continued to serve until February, 1915, when he became assistant cashier of the Third National Bank of St. Louis and afterward was elected to the vice presidency in May, 1918. He continued to fill that position until the consolidation of the Third National with the First National Bank of St. Louis in July, 1919, at which time he was chosen vice president of the latter institution. He has thus spent practically his entire life in active connection with the banking business and his developing powers and increasing ability have brought him prominently to the front.

On the 7th of October, 1916, Mr. Holderness was married in Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Eunice Baxter Jackson, a native of Nashville and a daughter of Robert F. and Mamie B. (Baxter) Jackson, connected with the old and prominent Jackson families of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Holderness have one daughter, Eunice Jackson, born August 16, 1917.

In politics Mr. Holderness has always maintained an independent course. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is also connected with Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a Greek letter society, and was its national president from 1908 until 1912. During the World war he conducted two offices, one at Evanston, Illinois, and the other in the Railway Exchange building at St. Louis, for men who held national offices and were in active service. He was a member of the Liberty Loan organization and worked in connection with the advertising department thereof. He organized the Financial Advertisers Association and was its president from 1916 until 1917. He was also one of the prime movers in the first organization of Boy Scouts and served as scout master. His interests are thus broad and varied and his activities have often been of a most helpful and beneficial character to mankind. In banking circles he is widely known throughout the country, for he has spoken in almost every state in the Union, largely upon the subjects of bank advertising and savings. He is a member of the American Bankers Association and at present is serving on its public relations committee. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, is a member of its advertising committee and cooperates heartily in all the plans of that organization for the benefit and progress of St. Louis, the extension of its trade relations and the upholding of its civic standards. He has addressed various audiences upon the question of city building and upon many phases of civic life and activity he is thoroughly well informed. He is also the vice president of the Tennessee Society of St. Louis and he finds his chief diversion in trap and field shooting. His characterization has been expressed by an acquaintance of long standing, who said of him: "Mr. Holderness is a man who gives the most thorough and careful attention to any matter in hand and yet does it with an ease that conceals the deep wisdom of his decision. He has a rare knowledge of his fellowmen and a comprehension of the better ways to meet them. In his activities he is always the high-minded gentleman. He has been national president of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, has served it in many other ways, and in his college fraternity connections he is greatly beloved and has been of great usefulness to the organization in constructive work. A lover of good reading, he is also a writer

of considerable ability and is an exceptional speaker. His language is choice, his diction faultless and his delivery most charming and he is in great demand as a speaker." He is a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South, in St. Louis and is interested in and a liberal contributor to all worthy city charities. Mr. Holderness is president of the Advertising Club of St. Louis and is well known socially as a member of the Normandy Golf & Country Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Association and the Kiwanis Club and of the last named is serving as vice president.

WILLIAM ZACHRITZ.

William Zachritz, who has attained prominence in the practice of law, particularly in criminal law, in St. Louis, where he was born August 28, 1859, is a son of Frederick William and Elizabeth (Strauss) Zachritz, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany. Coming to the new world in early life, they met and were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the early '50s removed to St. Louis. The father, who was a barber by trade, passed away in 1901, having long survived his wife, who died of cholera in 1866.

William Zachritz attended the public schools of St. Louis until graduated from the old Central high school, then at Fifteenth and Olive streets, with the class of 1878. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he entered the law school of Washington University and completed his course in 1881. He also read with the firm of Finkelnberg & Rassieur and was admitted to practice in the year of his graduation. By appointment he became assistant city attorney in January, 1885, for an unexpired term of two years in the old second district police station, then at Broadway and Biddle streets, and served until the close of the term. He went out of office in July, 1887, when a democratic administration succeeded a republican one, after which he remained in private practice until January, 1889. He was then elected assistant circuit attorney in the election of November, 1888, and in 1892 was elected circuit attorney, being one of two elected on the republican ticket, this being the year in which Grover Cleveland was reelected to the presidency, the democrats sweeping the city, state and country. Mr. Zachritz' election was certainly indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. During his four years' incumbency in the office of circuit attorney he was prosecutor in some of the most celebrated cases and won all of the important cases, including that of the state vs. Arthur Duestrow, a millionaire, who murdered his wife and child in a drunken fury. This case was taken on change of venue on application of the defense to Union, Franklin county, Missouri, and was tried there four times before there was a conviction, which trials lasted over three weeks, from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night. The first two hearings were on the question of present insanity and in the first trial there was a mistrial, while in the second the jury found him sane. The first trial on the indictment resulted in a mistrial and the second trial in January, 1896, resulted in a conviction and the supreme court affirmed, Duestrow being hung in January, 1897, in Union, Franklin county, Missouri. Mr. Zachritz also had nine capital convictions in four years and five of the number were hung, the others being commuted or pardoned through executive clemency. In 1896 Mr. Zachritz was elected circuit judge for a term of six years and during his service upon the bench tried many important cases, including the injunction suit brought by two citizens to restrain the holding of the World's Fair in Forest Park, the judgment being against the plaintiffs, so that the fair was held in Forest Park. That case, however, was decided on a law question and did not concern the issue as to whether Forest Park was the proper place in which to hold the exposition. Judge Zachritz also occupied the bench at the time of the Delmar race track case, in which the judgment was affirmed by the supreme court. Since retiring from the bench in January, 1903, he has engaged in the private practice of law and has an extensive clientage of an important character.

It was after his first appointment to office that Mr. Zachritz was married on the 12th of August, 1885, in the city of St. Louis to Miss Emma Hinzpeter, daughter of Ferdinand and Theresa (Kimmi) Hinzpeter, who were natives of Germany, while their daughter, Mrs. Zachritz, was born in St. Louis. To the judge and his wife

WILLIAM ZACHRITZ

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have been born three sons, William O., married Leona Endres and has a daughter, Marjorie Helen, four and a half years of age. They reside with Judge Zachritz at No. 2921 Lafayette avenue. Edgar F., who was a law partner of his father until his death, which occurred March 27, 1915, left a widow, Mrs. Emily (Diederich) Zachritz, who has since remarried. Walter, who is agent of the Lion Bonding Company, married Eveline Hickel, by whom he has a son, Walter Howard, two years of age. Their home is at No. 4323 Shaw avenue.

Judge Zachritz is a member of the Royal Arcanum and has been a representative of the local lodge in the Grand Council of Missouri. He has also been the general president of the St. Louis Public School Patrons Alliance, in which office he served in 1914 and 1915 and has recently been reelected to the position. He has also been president of the Old Union Club and a member for many years of the Liederkranz Club. He likewise has membership in Meridian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of Thomas Jefferson Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

As a matter of political faith Judge Zachritz has always been a republican in politics and more or less active in party ranks in connection with city, state and national politics. He is a member of the various republican organizations in the locality in which he has resided, having for twenty-five years been a member of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club, of which he was president for seven years. He served for four years as a member of the republican state committee and for a part of a term as a member of the republican city committee. From the time when he attained his majority he was for many years a delegate to numerous city and state conventions and in 1916 was a delegate from the twelfth congressional district to the republican national convention in Chicago, where he voted all the way through for Charles E. Hughes. He is keenly interested in the vital questions and problems that affect the welfare of city, commonwealth and country and keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age concerning the important political, sociological and economic problems. His has been an active life of far-reaching effect. He has practiced law since leaving the circuit bench, giving his attention to general practice, and has successfully defended many cases, including important felony and civil cases and will contests, all of which he has won when in the defense. He has been active in the St. Louis Public School Patrons Alliance for twenty years or more, long after his children left the schools, and for a number of years was the head of the organization. He has also been active in charitable work and has assisted financially and otherwise in numerous benevolent projects, especially the St. Louis Protestant Orphans Home on the St. Charles rock road, and the Old Peoples Home of the same organization, his life thus reaching out in constant usefulness and benefit to others.

GEORGE DULANY HURLEY.

George Dulany Hurley has been a resident of Kansas City since 1897 and is now engaged in the lumber business in connection with his father under the style of the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company. He was born in Butler, Missouri, July 1, 1881, and is a son of Robert James Hurley, whose birth occurred in Schenectady, New York, March 23, 1844. The father of R. J. Hurley, James Hurley, was a native of Ireland who on coming to the United States settled in New York and afterward removed to Wisconsin, establishing his home near Milwaukee, where he engaged in farming. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church and was prominent in the affairs of the community, serving as county superintendent for twenty years. He married Ellen Donovan, also a native of the Emerald isle, in which country their marriage was celebrated. They became the parents of eight children, of whom but two are not living, the surviving daughter being Mrs. Mary Vetter, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Robert J. Hurley was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which was the initial step that took him in the course of a progressive business career into lumber circles, leading eventually to his notable success as a prominent lumberman of Missouri. He came to Kansas City in 1868 and after a year removed to Fort Scott, Kansas. Later he took up his abode at Butler, Missouri, where he spent fifteen years, and during that period was pro-

prietor of a lumberyard at that place. For forty years he has been continuously connected with the lumber business. In 1882 he incorporated the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company, of which he has continuously served as an officer and is now president. This is now one of the mammoth concerns of the kind in the state, owning a chain of lumberyards and hardware stores at various points in Missouri. Robert J. Hurley is today one of the outstanding figures in commercial circles in Kansas City and Missouri, his life illustrating clearly what can be accomplished through individual effort when guided by sound judgment. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party.

Robert J. Hurley was united in marriage to Miss Louella Hall, a native of Greencastle, Indiana, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom three survive: George D., of this review; Mrs. W. E. Pruett, of Kansas City, who has one child, Claribelle; and Alice Hurley.

George D. Hurley pursued his education in the public schools of Bates and Jackson counties and received his early business training under his father's direction. In fact he has been continuously connected with his father since making his initial step in the business world. He came to Kansas City in 1897 and as his business qualifications and powers have developed he has more and more largely assumed authority and responsibility in connection with the interests of the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company, of which he is now the active secretary, director and general manager. This is a million dollar corporation which has been built up from a small beginning by the ability and efforts of Robert J. and George D. Hurley, the enterprise, enthusiasm and progressiveness of the son ably supplementing and rounding out the splendid powers of organization, the sound judgment and the keen business discrimination of the father. The firm stands very high in the trade and its business has steadily been one of growing importance. In addition to his other interests George D. Hurley is a director of the Central Exchange National Bank and a director of the Albert Johnson Chain Stores.

In 1908 Mr. Hurley was married to Miss Elmina Williams, of Roscoe, Missouri. Mr. Hurley is well known in the leading club and social organizations of the city, having membership in the City Club, the Automobile Club and the Kansas City Club, also in the Optimists Club of America. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is keenly interested in all those projects and movements put forth by the organization for the benefit and upbuilding of Kansas City and the extension of its trade relations. He is likewise secretary of the Good Roads Association and he gives his cooperation to all those forces and interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

HARRY JAMES NELSON.

Harry James Nelson, who since 1917 has been district attorney, in charge of the Missouri district of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at St. Joseph and who has been connected with railroad service as a representative of the same line since 1886, was born in Canton, Ohio, June 9, 1869, a son of William J. and Katherine (Kahler) Nelson. In the paternal line he comes of English ancestry through his grandfather Nelson and of Pennsylvania Dutch stock through the latter's wife. In the maternal line he is of German descent, his grandparents having been natives of Germany. Both William J. Nelson and Katherine Kahler were reared near Canton, Ohio, and were there married. They are now residing in St. Joseph, Missouri, at the ages of eighty-one and eighty-two years respectively. William J. Nelson is a veteran of the Civil war and after the cessation of hostilities he removed to central Nebraska and in 1882 became a resident of Nodaway county, Missouri, while at the present time he resides in St. Joseph. He has devoted his life to law practice but is now living retired.

Harry J. Nelson is indebted to the public school systems of Nebraska and Missouri for the early education which he acquired, while later he attended the Northwestern Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa. Throughout his subsequent career he has given his attention to law and railroad business. He entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at St. Joseph in 1886 and in 1893 was appointed to a position in the law department of the company, with which he has since been identified. He advanced through various promotions until in 1917 he was made district attorney

in charge of the Missouri district, becoming the successor of Judge Spencer, who was made general counsel for the railroad at Chicago.

At St. Joseph, in October, 1894, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Ella May De Clue, daughter of John De Clue, of this city, who was one of the earliest residents here and engaged in business as a building contractor and planing mill operator. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have been born a son and a daughter, Howard D. and Grace R. The family is well known in the social circles of the city and the hospitality of many of the best homes in St. Joseph is freely accorded them. Mr. Nelson belongs to the Commerce Club of St. Joseph and through his cooperation with its plans and purposes contributes to the upbuilding of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the upbuilding of its civic standards. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national questions and issues are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot.

CLAUDE R. FOOSHE.

Claude R. Fooshe, manager at St. Louis for the Prudential Insurance Company, was born in Greenwood, South Carolina, April 12, 1886. His father, James D. Fooshe, was a native of North Carolina but was descended from one of the old families of South Carolina of French origin. James D. Fooshe became a successful planter but at the time of the Civil war he put aside business and personal considerations and joined the Third South Carolina Battalion in defense of the cause in which he believed. He served throughout the period of the war, was a part of the time a courier on General Lee's staff and he participated also in many of the leading battles. In one engagement he was wounded and taken prisoner but afterwards was exchanged. At the close of the war he resumed the development of his plantation but is now living near Augusta, Georgia, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. He wedded Mary Ann Fuller, who was born in South Carolina and was of English lineage. She passed away March 21, 1918, at the age of sixty-six years. Their family numbered twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of whom nine are yet living.

Charles R. Fooshe, who was the tenth in order of birth, was educated in the public schools of Coronaca, South Carolina, and in Wofford College at Spartanburg, South Carolina, which he attended for a year. When eighteen years of age he started out to earn his livelihood and his first position was that of insurance solicitor for the Prudential Insurance Company at St. Paul. He entered upon active connection with this company in 1904 and continuously and successfully served as solicitor for seven years. He was then appointed general manager for the Minneapolis office and occupied that position for a year, after which he was obliged to resign on account of ill health, largely caused by the close confinement of the office. Returning to the south, he then took up field work as a solicitor in Virginia and continued thus to represent the company for five years, the outdoor life proving greatly beneficial to him. On the expiration of that period he again accepted the position of manager, being placed at this time in charge of the office at Denver, Colorado, successfully and capably directing the interests of the business at that point until August 4, 1919, when the company transferred him to the larger field offered by the St. Louis office, where his course has steadily been marked by progress and advancement in the upbuilding of the business.

On the 17th of March, 1913, Mr. Fooshe was married to Miss Lura Denkman, a native of Iowa and a daughter of John A. and Ella (Shrope) Denkman, representatives of one of the pioneer families of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Fooshe have already gained many warm friends during the period of their residence in St. Louis and the circle of their acquaintance is constantly broadening. They are members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. Fooshe was formerly a member of the Denver Athletic Club, and now has membership with the St. Louis City Club.. Throughout his life, however, his attention has been largely concentrated upon his business interests. He has risen to his present position through strict application, through honest effort and hard work. He inspires one with confidence after they have had a few minutes' conversation with him. He has an extremely genial disposition and remarkable self-control, rarely allowing anger to make itself manifest. He is well known throughout the army and navy and many officers can testify to his business acumen as well as to his courtesy and kindly spirit. Since entering the field of insur-

ance he has made steady progress and from June, 1916, until June, 1917, he wrote over a million dollars worth of insurance, all among army and naval officers. He possesses marked executive ability, is skillful as a salesman and is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of insurance, while throughout his career his honesty has never been questioned. That he is a man of philanthropic spirit all recognize and yet his benevolences are of a most quiet and unostentatious nature, for he is one who practices the admonition, "Never let your left hand know what your right hand doeth."

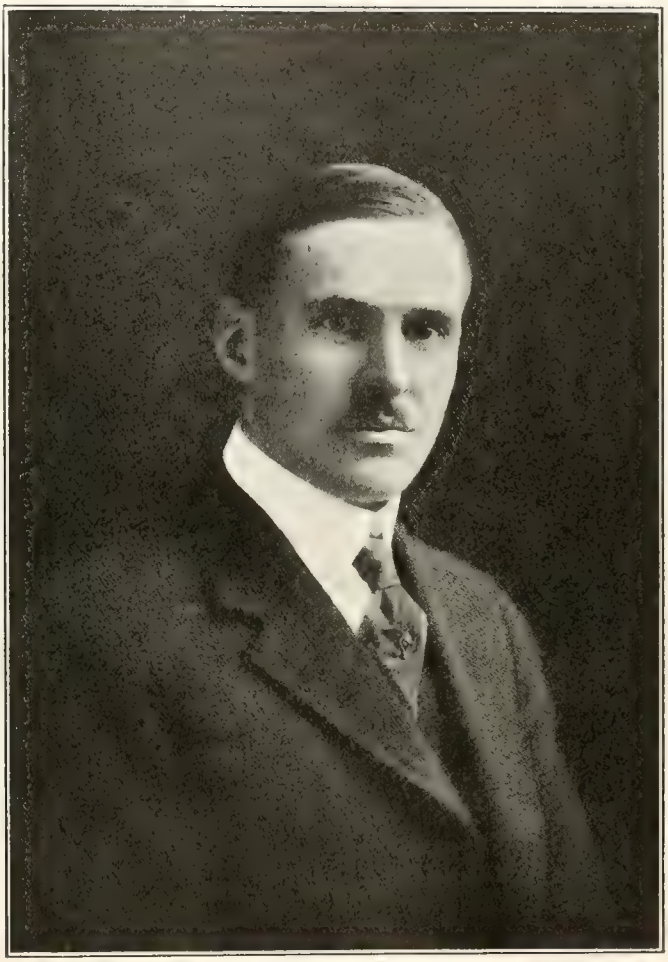
SAMUEL F. BAKER.

Samuel F. Baker is the president of the Sam F. Baker Motor Company of Kansas City and is a self-made man who deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He has but just completed the third decade on the journey of life but already has attained a measure of success that many an older man might well envy. Kansas City is proud to number him among her native sons. He was here born May 24, 1890, his parents being Charles W. and Emma Florence (Lapsley) Baker, who were natives of Ohio and Alabama respectively. On removing to Missouri the father settled in Mexico and became very prominent in public affairs. He was keenly interested in educational matters and became treasurer of Hardin College. In the early '80s he removed to Kansas City, where he entered upon the practice of law and was soon recognized as one of the leading attorneys here. He also became a member of the Lapsley-Baker Company, real estate dealers, and thus he was well known in professional and business circles.

Samuel F. Baker, however, was but a young lad when left an orphan and at ten years of age he started out to make his own way in the world. After attending the public schools he continued his education in Park College, working his way through that institution and also through the University of Kansas, for he early recognized the value and worth of education as a factor in a successful business career. He completed his university course with the Bachelor of Arts degree. The qualities which he displayed in acquiring his education indicated the elemental strength of his character, his firm purpose and his laudable ambition. In 1910 he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but illness prevented him from completing his course. He finished his education in 1912 and on the 8th of June of that year became associated with the Union Depot Bridge & Terminal Company of Kansas City. In the following year he turned his attention to the automobile business, being first a representative of the Packard car and later of the Ford. He has made it his purpose to thoroughly master every element that relates to the automobile trade and he has gained notable success. He started with practically no funds and his close application, indefatigable energy and thoroughness have constituted the basis of his present prosperity. He has never been afraid of hard work and strict attention has been the foundation upon which he has built his present business.

After America's entrance into the World war, however, Mr. Baker put every interest aside save that of a military nature. In 1917 he was called from civil life and appointed a second lieutenant of engineers. He was sent as an instructor to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston to give instruction in signal work and in August, 1918, sailed overseas, commanding the American detachment of the Fifty-fifth Division of the British army. He served in England, won promotion to the rank of first lieutenant and afterward to a captaincy. He rendered valuable aid to his country in this connection and he is still identified with military interests as captain of Company H of the Third Infantry Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. With his return home he resumed his connection with the automobile trade of Kansas City and has not only won success in this connection but has also become a director of the Kansas City Terminal Trust Company and of the South Side Bank.

In 1914, in Kansas City, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Irene Neal, a daughter of Charles T. Neal, the vice presdient of the United States grain commission and representative of the United States when the first cargo of wheat was taken to Europe. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker have been born two children: Nancy Alice, whose birth occurred September 11, 1915; and Emily Florence, born April 15, 1919. The parents are members of the Westport Presbyterian church and Mr. Baker is much interested in all those forces which make for material, intellectual, social and moral



SAMUEL F. BAKER

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progress. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and in his college days he became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega and is now president of the Kansas City chapter of that fraternity. He also belongs to the Kansas City Club, the Lions Club, of which he is a director, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Automobile Club and the Hillcrest Country Club. He is a Mason, having membership in Ivanhoe Lodge, and he has likewise taken the degrees of the chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine and in the latter is a member of the Shrine patrol. The salient features in his career are most commendable. He worked his way through college, held high rank in the service during the World war and has made notable success in business, being recognized today as a dynamic force in the motor trade circles of the west.

FRANK HURWITT, M. D.

Dr. Frank Hurwitt of Kansas City, specializing in internal medicine, was born in New York City, January 15, 1882. His parents, Harris and Frances Hurwitt, were natives of Germany, in which country they were reared and married, and their son Frank was the youngest of several children. He obtained his early education in the public schools of New York, and afterward attended the New York City College, in which he pursued his specifically literary course, being graduated in 1904 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He later pursued his medical studies in the National University of St. Louis, and was graduated in 1909 with the M. D. degree. He located for practice in that city in the same year but remained there for only three months, after which he removed to Kansas City and here took up professional work in which he has since continued, giving his attention largely to internal medicine. He has the confidence of his professional colleagues and contemporaries, as well as of his patients, and his practice has steadily grown in volume and importance.

When America entered the World war, Dr. Frank Hurwitt enlisted in June, 1917, and was commissioned captain in command of Ambulance Company No. 137, Division No. 35. He was first stationed at Camp Riley, and then went to Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, whence he was sent overseas, landing in England. He proceeded to France, going first to Vosges Mountains, in Alsace, then to St. Mihiel, being on active duty in that sector, and later in the Argonne. There he was gassed and was in a hospital for six weeks, but recovered so that he resumed his command and went to Verdun. After the armistice was signed he was sent to a quiet sector where he remained until he received his honorable discharge, returning home in May, 1919. He has been commissioned major and well deserved the advancement that came to him.

In 1910, in St. Louis, Dr. Hurwitt was married to Miss Josephine Kowalski, and they have two children, Irwin E. and Fayette. Dr. Hewitt is a Mason, belonging to Westport Lodge, No. 220, A. F. & A. M., and he has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees, at Guthrie, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Grotto at Kansas City. His religious faith is manifest in his connection with the Jewish Temple. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Young Men's Hebrew Association and to the B'nai B'rith. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party, and along strictly professional lines he has connection with the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations.

LIEUTENANT A. EVAN HUGHES.

Lieutenant A. Evan Hughes, who won his commission as an aeroplane pilot and served until the summer of 1919, is now engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, his native city. He was born October 12, 1893, and is a son of William H. Hughes, a native of England, who came to America in 1885 and first settled in Canada, whence he came to St. Louis about 1890. Here he has since resided and at present is a government official. He is active in politics as a supporter of the democratic party and was a member of the house of delegates and its speaker in 1904. He married Ida Evans, who was born in Ailsa Craig, Ontaria, Canada, and was descended in the maternal line from an old Canadian family of Welsh origin.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have been born two children, the younger being Miss Georgia Hughes.

The son, A. Evan Hughes, after attending the public schools continued his education in St. Louis University and completed his studies by attending the night classes of the Benton Law School, from which he was graduated in 1915 with the LL. B. and LL. M. degrees. He was admitted to the bar and began practice, however, in December, 1914, and has since been closely associated with the work of the profession save during the two years of his military service. Immediately after America's entrance into the World war he enlisted, in April, 1917, for the aviation service and went to the officers' training camp at Fort Riley, and later was sent to various camps and fields in the United States. He was then sent to France as a casual officer and later became a member of the Twenty-sixth Aero Squadron, originally the first Aero Reserve sent from America. He was stationed at Issoudun, France, and was in active service until the signing of the armistice, serving with the rank of lieutenant. He continued abroad until the summer of 1919, when he returned home and reentered the practice of law.

On the 10th of January, 1920, Mr. Hughes was appointed executive secretary and attorney for the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange. He continues in the general practice of law and his clientage is one of growing extent and importance. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and many of his contemporaries and colleagues in the profession acknowledge him to be one of its rising representatives.

In politics Lieutenant Hughes is a democrat and during James Hagerman's term of office was assistant circuit clerk. He is a member of Tower Grove Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also of the Woodmen of the World and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. One who knows him well said of him: "He is a man of excellent mentality, ambitious and fearless, which coupled with a willingness to work and a generous, helpful spirit, bids fair to make of him a most valuable asset to the life of any community."

E. STANTON STOFER, M. D.

For ten years Dr. E. Stanton Stofer has engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City, save for the period of his active overseas service as a member of the Medical Corps. Dr. Stofer is a native of Ohio, his parents being Samuel R. and Lucretia F. (Bowles) Stofer, who were residents of Knox county, Ohio, for many years. The father was born in 1854, and for forty-five years was a successful practicing physician, spending twenty-eight years of that time in Kansas City where he is now living retired. He had been engaged in practice at Clarkdale and Danville, Ohio, before removing to the west.

Dr. E. Stanton Stofer, the subject of this review, secured his education in the high school of Kansas City, Missouri, and afterward attended the University Medical College at Kansas City, from which he was graduated. In 1910 he entered upon the general practice of his profession in which he continued successfully until 1917, when his patriotic spirit dominated every other impulse and he joined the army as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, going to Fort Benjamin Harrison, where he received his commission as first lieutenant. He was afterward transferred to Camp Grant, and from there was sent as instructor and student to the School of Roentgenology in connection with the Cornell Medical College of New York City. In 1918 he went overseas as a member of Base Hospital Unit No. 14, this being the base hospital unit organized by St. Luke's Hospital of Chicago. He proceeded to Mars, near Nevers, France, and later was transferred to Field Hospital No. 163. He was next sent to Evacuation Hospital No. 9, where he had charge of X-ray work and was there promoted to the rank of captain. His next assignment was to Camp Hospital No. 138, at Chatillon, sur-Seine where he was in general work and then went to Camp Hospital No. 148, at Recy-sur-Orce, where he had charge of X-ray work. He returned home on the 23d of June, 1919, after having devoted more than a year to the service of his country, and in Kansas City is now engaged in practice, many of his old patients having returned to him, while many new ones are also giving him their patronage. He belongs to the Jackson County, the Missouri State and the American Medical Associations.

Dr. Stofer was married to Miss Estelle B. Greenwood, a daughter of William

Greenwood, now deceased, who was a railroad engineer of Kansas City. They have two children, Russell Stanton and Harriett Louise. Dr. and Mrs. Stofer occupy an enviable social position and he is well known among the younger representatives of the medical profession, his ability being attested in the liberal professional support given him, and in the high regard of his professional colleagues and contemporaries.

HON. WALTER J. G. NEUN.

Hon. Walter J. G. Neun, an official of the St. Louis Bar Association and a prominent practitioner in the courts of Missouri, specializing largely in corporation law, is also well known because of the activity which he has displayed in support of many agencies looking to the benefit and uplift of his fellowmen and the upbuilding of the city and state in which he lives. He was born in St. Louis, June 17, 1881, and is a son of Charles H. Neun, also a native of St. Louis. Charles H. Neun was reared and educated in this city and after attaining man's estate joined his older brother, John Neun, in founding and conducting a mercantile enterprise under the name of the John Neun Dry Goods Company. Theirs was for many years one of the leading dry goods houses of the city, their business reaching extensive proportions. Charles H. Neun was married to Miss Augusta Scherringhausen, also a native of St. Louis and a representative of one of the old families of the city. Her father was a warm personal friend of General Ulysses S. Grant. For many years he conducted a brick manufacturing plant and also a large mercantile establishment at Twelfth and Calhoun streets, at which General Grant was ofttimes a purchaser. Mrs. Charles H. Neun is still living and Mr. Neun since retiring from the dry goods business has been actively and successfully engaged in other commercial pursuits.

Walter J. G. Neun was the only son in a family of five children. He attended the public schools in his early youth and afterwards became a pupil in the Smith Academy of St. Louis, while still later he attended the Washington University and following the completion of his more specifically literary course entered the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated with honors with the LL. B. degree in 1902. In July of the same year he was admitted to practice and has since been an active representative of the bar here, specializing largely in corporation law. He has a keen legal mind and is absolutely just and fair on all questions. He is capable and many who know him class him with the best in the profession in his native city, his life record therefore standing in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country. In 1918 he was elected judge of the circuit court to fill out an unexpired term. In the same year he was elected secretary of the St. Louis Bar Association and his prominence and popularity among his fellow representatives of the law in St. Louis is indicated in the fact that he was elected treasurer of the Bar Association in 1919. He likewise belongs to the Missouri State and American Bar Associations. In January, 1919, he became a member of the firm of D'Arcy & Neun and they are serving as counselors for the Bank of Commerce and in addition have an extensive clientage which includes many of the important corporation interests of the city. Mr. Neun had previously served as assistant counsel of the Bank of Commerce from 1911 until 1916 and for two years, in 1910 and 1911, was assistant circuit attorney.

On the 23d of January, 1909, Mr. Neun was married in St. Louis to Miss Marie Edna Nagel, a daughter of Frank and Marie (Tomlinson) Nagel, representatives of one of the old families of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Neun have become the parents of two sons: Frank A., born in St. Louis, November 7, 1909; and Walter J. G., Jr., on the 7th of May, 1913.

In his political views Mr. Neun is a stalwart republican, active in support of the party because of his firm belief in its principles. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of St. Louis. An Episcopalian in religious faith, he is a communicant of the Church of the Ascension. He is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., also to the Royal Arch Chapter and to the Mystic Shrine. He has likewise taken the Scottish Rite degrees, is the orator of the Lodge of Perfection, is now a potentate of Moolah Temple of the Shrine. His interests are broad

and have to do largely with the welfare and progress of the race and of the individual. He is now president of the Hamilton School Parent-Teachers Association, an organization doing effective work to bring the parents into closer relations with the schools that both may be mutually benefited.

During the World war Mr. Neun served as a member of the legal advisory board of the twenty-second ward and was most helpful in support of all war activities. He was chairman of Thrift Stamp meetings and also chairman of a subcommittee on the Liberty Loan drives. He is a lover of music, plays the violin and nearly all stringed instruments and in 1910 was the leader of the Washington University Glee & Mandolin Club. He also enjoys a well earned reputation as a forceful, entertaining and convincing speaker and his social qualities make for popularity among a host of warm friends.

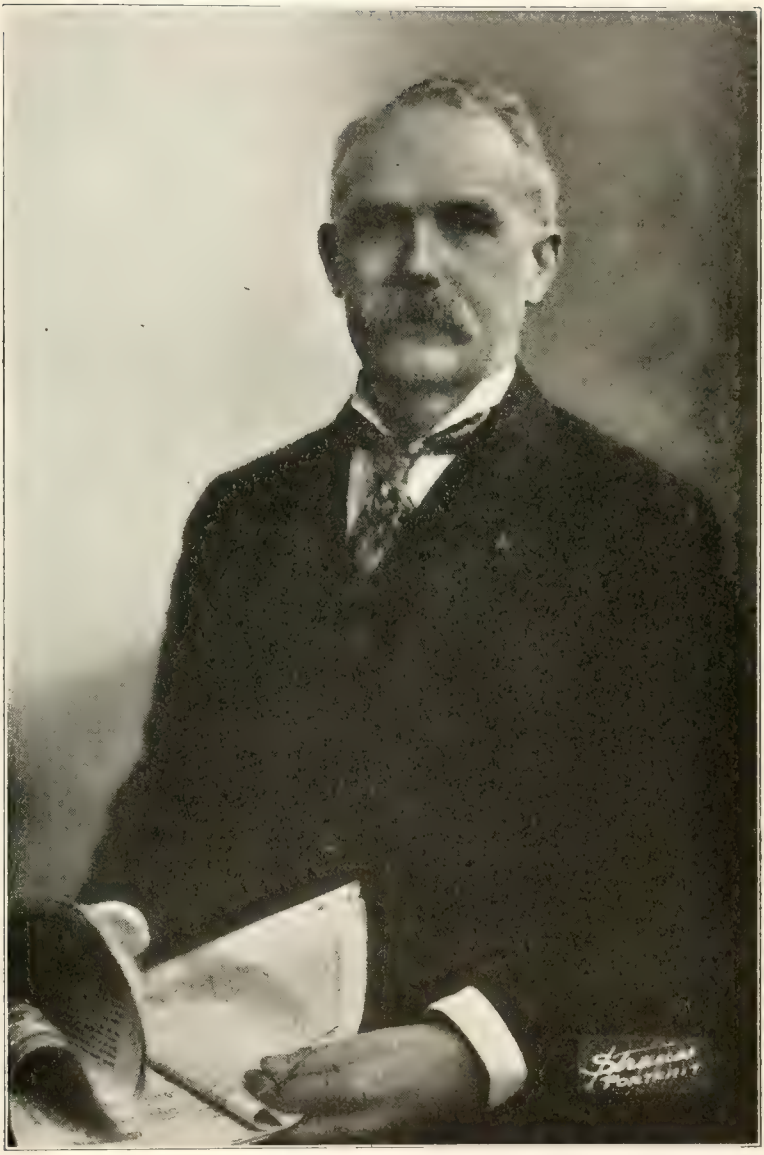
JOHN NELSON DENNY.

John Nelson Denny, agent for the Southern Surety Company of St. Louis, was born in Bond county, Illinois, July 22, 1851. His father, Andrew Sheppard Denny, who was a farmer of Bond county and also a native son of Illinois, belonged to one of the old American families which was represented by three generations in the new world before the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather in the Denny line was one of the heroes in the war for independence. The mother of John Nelson Denny bore the maiden name of Sarah Jane White and was a daughter of William and Agnes (Johnson) White and a relative of Captain Isaac White, who was a Revolutionary war soldier, while in the Civil war Edward White served as a first lieutenant in McAlister's Battery of the Second Artillery and Frank White was captain of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, thus valiantly aiding in the Union cause. It was in March, 1848, that Sarah Jane White became the wife of Andrew Sheppard Denny, the ceremony being performed at Greenville, Bond county, Illinois. The marriage was blessed with three sons and five daughters, of whom John N. Denny of this review is the eldest. The others are: Henrietta, Ida and Martha, all now deceased; Emma; Agnes, who is the widow of Robert D. Hoyt of Clearwater, Florida; William, who manages a grape fruit and orange plantation in Florida, having been one of the pioneers in the production of citrous fruits in that part of the country; and Edward, who passed away at the age of twenty years.

John N. Denny began his education in the country schools at Chapel Hill, Illinois, and afterward attended high school at Greenville, Illinois. He later entered the Kentucky University at Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1881 became a student in Washington University of St. Louis, where he took up the study of law, winning his LL. B. degree in 1883. During his college days he was also a teacher in the Jones Commercial College. Following his admission to the bar of the circuit, state and federal courts in June, 1883, he at once entered upon practice and for two years thereafter was associated with Frank E. Richey and A. M. Berry. From 1885 until 1887 he was employed as an attorney for the firm of Brookmire & Rankin of St. Louis and in 1887 and 1888 was attorney for the James M. Hayes Woolen Company. In the latter year he began practicing independently and so continued for two years, while from 1890 until 1895 he engaged in the real estate business under his own name. On the expiration of that period he became clerk of the circuit court of St. Louis, occupying the position for thirteen years or until 1911, when he became identified with the Southern Surety Company and has since been associated therewith. He handles surety, fidelity and contract work in the capacity of agent for the corporation.

The happy home life of Mr. Denny had its inception in his marriage on the 25th of June, 1884, in St. Louis, to Miss Ottilie Schierstein, a daughter of Jacob and Rose H. (Renner) Schierstein. They have become parents of two daughters: Elsie Renner, who is now the wife of Robert June, sales and advertising manager with the Diamond Power Specialty Company of Detroit, Michigan; and Ethel, who is the wife of William Wilson Burden, who during the World war was a major of the Twelfth Engineers and was on duty in France for two years.

Mr. Denny is a stanch supporter of the republican party and in 1894 was nominee for the office of justice of the peace. He belongs to Westgate Lodge,



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No. 445, A. F. & A. M., having been initiated into the order in 1893. He served as master of his lodge in 1899 and has taken the degrees of the chapter and commandery. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and enjoys the high regard of his contemporaries in the profession. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is now serving as deacon in the Second Presbyterian church, in the work of which he takes active and helpful part.

HON. NATHANIEL MEACON SHELTON.

Hon. Nathaniel Meacon Shelton, jurist and statesman of Macon, Missouri, occupied the circuit court bench for eighteen consecutive years and as a member of the general assembly he aided in directing the policy and shaping the destiny of the state. He occupies an exalted place in the confidence and esteem of the people of Missouri. His record is an honor to the commonwealth in which he lives and his personal worth makes him an ornament in any social circle of which he is a part.

Judge Shelton was born near Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, March 17, 1851, his parents being Meacon A. and Anna (Berger) Shelton. He comes of English ancestry in the paternal line, the progenitors of the family in the new world emigrating from Great Britain to America early in the seventeenth century. Abraham Shelton, the great-grandfather of Judge Shelton, was a member of the last house of burgesses in Virginia and served as a member of the lower house of the legislature of the new regime of 1778, when Patrick Henry was governor, and also served in the house of delegates after America had won her independence. He took an active part in the agitation leading up to the Revolutionary war and was widely and favorably known throughout Virginia and other American colonies as a wise counselor, a pure patriot and a fearless defender of his faith. His son, Crispin Shelton, grandfather of Judge Shelton, was a prominent planter of Virginia and at length passed away on the old plantation on which he had lived a life of usefulness, contributing to the welfare and progress of his community in a more quiet but none the less effective way than had his father. His widow afterward came to Missouri and died some years later at the home of her son, Meacon A. Shelton. The last named was a native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and was twice married, his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Evans, passing away in her native state of Virginia. In the Old Dominion Meacon A. Shelton was afterward united in marriage to Miss Anna Berger, who was likewise born in Pittsylvania county. At length they determined to become residents of what was then the far west and in 1834 bade adieu to their ancestral home and started for Missouri, traveling across the country with teams and bringing with them a good herd of cattle and a number of their negroes. Mr. Shelton entered government land in what is now Lincoln county and bent his energies to the development and improvment of an extensive farm, which he further cultivated until 1870, when he sold the property, and he and his wife thereafter made their home with their daughters until called to their final rest. The death of Mr. Shelton occurred in 1873, when he was seventy-six years of age, while his wife survived until 1887 and had reached the advanced age of eighty years when she passed to the home beyond. They were the parents of three sons and six daughters, of whom Judge Shelton is the only one surviving. One of their sons joined the Confederacy as a surgeon and lost his life in the Civil war. Mr. Shelton had given his political allegiance to the whig party until its dissolution, after which he joined the ranks of the democratic party and was one of its foremost leaders in Missouri. For more than twenty years he was the presiding judge of the Lincoln county court and his name is revered throughout the state as that of a capable and upright jurist and as that of a citizen whose career was above reproach.

Judge Nathaniel M. Shelton was reared to the age of eighteen years on the paternal homestead in Lincoln county and had the advantage of training in private schools, attending the Parker Seminary of Troy, Missouri, and also the William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Missouri, where he remained as a student for two years. He afterward taught school for a year and on the expiration of that period was appointed deputy clerk and recorder of Montgomery county. He capably served in that capacity for two years and throughout the entire period devoted every leisure moment to the study of law under the direction of Judge Elliott M. Hughes. In 1874 he matriculated

as a law student in the Missouri State University and after a year devoted to most thorough and earnest study there was admitted to the bar in Montgomery county in 1875, before Judge Gilchrist Porter, at Danville.

Judge Shelton entered upon the active practice of his profession in Schuyler county, Missouri, in the same year and continued there to practice successfully until his elevation to the bench. Prior to entering upon judicial duties he served as attorney for the Wabash Railroad for a number of years in Schuyler county, rendering the corporation faithful and capable service, and at the same time he had an extensive private practice that connected him with much of the important litigated interests heard in the courts of the district. On the 1st of January, 1899, he was elected judge of the circuit court and on the expiration of his first term was reelected, his popularity steadily growing with the people owing to the confidence awakened by his prompt and faithful discharge of judicial duties. For eighteen consecutive years he remained upon the bench by the vote of the people. He has always had great respect for the dignity of judicial place and power and no man ever presided in a court with more respect for his environment than did Judge Shelton. At a result of that personal characteristic the proceedings were always orderly upon the part of everyone—audience, bar, and the officers, from the highest to the lowest. His opinions are fine specimens of judicial thought, always clear, logical and as brief as the character of the case would permit. He never enlarged beyond the necessities of the legal thought in order to indulge in the drapery of literature. His mind, during the entire period of his course at the bar and on the bench, has been directed in the line of his profession and his duty, and by reason of his preeminent judicial ability his name is carved high on the keystone of Missouri's legal arch.

Judge Shelton was also able to render his state valuable public service in another direction—that of legislator. In 1884 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly and was reelected in 1886. In that body he was made chairman of the committees on education and criminal jurisprudence and he so wisely directed the committee work and the legislative interests under his control that in 1888 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate. In the upper house he was made chairman of the judiciary committee and his record reflected credit and honor upon the state. He has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and prior to his elevation to the bench he was active in its councils, delivering many campaign addresses and putting forth every possible effort to promote the success of the party. He always carefully studied the vital problems and issues of the day and supported his position by clear reasoning and logical deductions. The interests of the American people, individually and collectively, have ever been dear to his heart and throughout his entire life he has clung closely to the highest standards of American citizenship.

On the 21st of November, 1878, Judge Shelton was married to Miss Belle T. Garges, a native of Missouri, and they have become parents of four children, of whom three are living: Mabel C., the wife of Wilbur M. French, a practicing physician of Chicago; Charles W., who recently entered into partnership with his father under the style of Shelton & Shelton for the practice of law; and Anna E., at home. All of the family are consistent and faithful members of the Christian church and Judge Shelton is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and of the Modern Woodmen of America. The judicial and legislative records of the state bear testimony of his pronounced ability, and of his character one who knew him well, said: "Well descended and well bred, his life is that of a high-souled, large-minded, noble-hearted Christian gentleman whom no taint of dishonor or dishonesty ever touched."

GEORGE THOMAS O'MALEY.

George Thomas O'Maley, connected with the automobile business in Kansas City, was born in Hartwell, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati, March 13, 1889, and is a son of P. J. and Sarah Cecilia (Grogan) O'Maley, both of whom were natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married. The father was a graduate of Dublin University and after coming to the United States at once took up the profession of teaching in New Jersey. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war as aide-de-camp to General Sidney Johnston and participated in many battles in Tennessee. After an active and useful life devoted to contracting, he having built

GEORGE T. O'MALEY

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part of the Queen and Crescent Railroad through Kentucky, he retired and spent his last days in Cincinnati, Ohio. However, on coming to the United States in the '40s he had settled in New Jersey and later removed to Shiloh, Tennessee, and it was while residing in the south that he became a supporter of the Confederate cause. To him and his wife were born seven children.

The youngest of the family, George Thomas O'Maley, was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, where after attending the public schools he was graduated from St. Xavier's College. He early entered the drug business as a clerk and after being thus employed in Kansas City he studied pharmacy in the Kansas City Pharmaceutical College, from which he was graduated. He went to Covington, Kentucky, in 1898, where for nine and a half years he successfully conducted a drug store at the corner of Eighth and Greenup streets. For a year he was a student of medicine in Kansas City but gave this up to enter the automobile business on the 7th of February, 1910, as a salesman for the Ford Motor Company, in which connection he was very successful. In 1916 he established business on his own account as sales agent for the Ford cars and in 1918 was also made distributor for the Fordson Tractors for the state of Missouri. He occupies a very fine building at McGee and Eighteenth streets and employs ninety-six people in the various departments of his business. He attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm and has splendid salesmanship qualities, combined with courage and ability to handle this business. He is considered one of the best salesmen in the automobile trade of the state. He has the authorized sales and service, handling genuine Ford parts and legitimate accessories in his establishment at McGee and Eighteenth streets, while at No. 1717 Walnut street he is conducting business as a dealer in the Fordson farm tractors under the name of the G. T. O'Maley Tractor Company.

In 1910 Mr. O'Maley was married to Miss Lucy Evelyn Burke, a daughter of Edward Burke, of Florence, Kentucky, and they have become the parents of four children, Sarah Natalie, George T. (II), Janet Gale and Robert Garth. Mr. O'Maley is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Automobile Club and to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Kansas City Club, Kansas City Athletic Club, the Mid-Day Club and the Hillcrest Country Club. He is a golfer and hunter, a man of jovial disposition with a ready laugh, and a most genial companion whose friendship is highly prized by all who know him.

ALFRED MORTON SEDDON.

Alfred Morton Seddon, born in Kansas City, August 10, 1881, has in the place of his nativity risen to prominence as one of the younger members of the bar, now practicing law as a member of the firm of Scarritt, Jones, Seddon & North. His father, John T. Seddon, was a native of England and was brought to the United States in his childhood days by his parents. He was reared near Salem, Illinois, spending his youth on a farm there, and in 1866 he came to Kansas City. He afterward took up the business of a building contractor and for many years was identified with building operations in Kansas City but is now living retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. He wedded Mary Jane Morton, who was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and both are consistent members of the Westport Avenue Presbyterian church. They have become the parents of three children, of whom two are living. One son, Arthur H. Seddon, is a resident of Baltimore, Maryland.

The other son, Alfred M. Seddon of this review, is a graduate of the Central high school of Kansas City and of the University of Kansas, in which he completed a law course as a member of the class of 1903. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. He was admitted to practice at the bar of Kansas at the time of his graduation and to the bar of Missouri in the fall of 1903. Since locating here he has been a member of the law firm of Scarritt, Jones, Seddon & North, now ranking with the most prominent at the Kansas City bar. He is a lawyer of fine standing, a hard worker, who as an attorney is actively engaged in counsel and trial and appellate court practice, and in the preparation of briefs. He gives painstaking attention to detail in all matters intrusted to his care. His success may be attributed to his good character, the advantages of a thorough education and a fine spirit of service.

On December 6, 1911, Mr. Seddon was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Lee Lipscomb, a daughter of Professor Millard Lipscomb, who for twenty-three years was one of the faculty of the Missouri State University. Mrs. Seddon received her education at the Missouri State University and has taken an active part in church work, as does Mr. Seddon, their membership being in the Westport Avenue Presbyterian church, in which church Mr. Seddon is now serving as an elder and also as superintendent of the Sunday school. He had previously been teacher of a boys' class in the Sunday school for a number of years and is now at the head of one of the largest Sunday schools of the city. He is also a director of the Tralle Bible School, is prominent in the Sunday School Association, in the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations of this kind and his qualities of leadership in this direction have been well proven. He is an enthusiastic golf player and is an all-round good companion for men and boys. He thoroughly understands the nature of youth and has the happy faculty of directing the exuberance and energy of boys into a healthful channel toward character development. He is a member of the City Club and Westport Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while along professional lines he is a member of the Kansas City and the Missouri State Bar Associations and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. He has used his time, his talents and his opportunities wisely and well and is connected with all that makes for honorable manhood and citizenship.

JOHN HODGMAN HOLLIDAY.

John Hodgman Holliday, specializing in corporation and insurance law as a member of the firm of Fordyce, Holliday & White, has throughout his professional career been a practitioner of the St. Louis bar and his record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for he has so directed his labors that his developing powers as a lawyer have brought him into prominence in the line of his specialty. He was born in St. Louis, April 16, 1879, a son of Joseph Henry and Anne Wade (Hodgman) Holliday. The father was born in St. Louis, where he resided until his death in 1885. The mother, born in this city April 5, 1850, died December 6, 1919. She was a daughter of Charles and Eliza (Wade) Hodgman, while Mr. Holliday was a son of John J. and Lucretia (Foree) Holliday.

John Hodgman Holliday attended the public schools of St. Louis until 1890, when he went abroad, remaining until the year 1892 and attending school in Berlin and Vevey. Following his return to his native city he entered the Belmont school at Belmont, Massachusetts, where he studied until the spring of 1895, preparing for Harvard College, to which he was admitted at the opening of the school in the fall of that year. Again, however, he went abroad for a year and studied during that period in Paris. In the fall of 1896 he came again to the United States and entered Harvard College, where he completed his course in 1900. He next became a student in the Harvard Law School, where he remained until 1903, and after his graduation he immediately returned to St. Louis and entered upon the practice of law. He was associated with the firm of Johnson & Richards from 1903 until the 1st of January, 1908, when he entered into partnership with S. W. Fordyce, Jr., and Thomas W. White, under the firm style of Fordyce, Holliday & White, with offices at No. 506 Olive street, St. Louis. While well versed in the general principles of jurisprudence, he has largely specialized in his practice in corporation and insurance law and has an important clientage of this character.

On the 1st of September, 1909, at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, Mr. Holliday was united in marriage to Miss Marjorie Plimpton Thornburgh, daughter of William H. and Florence P. Thornburgh. Their religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and in politics Mr. Holliday is a liberal republican. He is keenly interested in the vital political problems of the age and is a well known factor in local political circles, having been a member of the house of delegates as representative from the twenty-eighth ward from 1909 until 1911. He became an honorary member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon at Harvard in 1899 and he belongs to the Harvard Club of New York, the Harvard Club of St. Louis, the Racquet Club, St. Louis Country Club and the Noonday Club. He possesses considerable literary ability

and not infrequently expresses his thought in poetic form, several of his poems, written during his college days, having appeared in Life and other publications. He is a good talker and his public addresses always command attention. During the war period he was an active member of the St. Louis Chapter of the Red Cross and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further those interests which work for the benefit of humanity and the advancement of civic standards.

GEORGE BLACKWELL RICHARDS.

For many years the name of Richards has been a synonym for progressiveness in the commercial circles of Kansas City, and the mammoth wholesale hardware business now conducted under the name of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company had its inception in a humble way in 1857, having been founded by John Francisco Richards, the father of George Blackwell Richards, who is now vice president of the company. The son was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, January 7, 1866, his parents being John Francisco and Martha A. (Harrelson) Richards, who are mentioned at length on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of Walter B. Richards. The father is still active in business circles at the advanced age of eighty-six years and is one of the most honored merchants of the city.

In the acquirement of his education George B. Richards attended the public and high schools of Leavenworth, Kansas, and afterward entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, where he completed a course in letters and won the Bachelor of Letters degree as a member of the class of 1887. Returning then to the family home in Kansas City, he entered the hardware business now conducted under the name of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company, and through the intervening period he has bent his energies to the further development of the house and the extension of the trade. Theirs is today a mammoth wholesale concern, scarcely exceeded in the west, and George B. Richards is very active in directing the policy and promoting the interests of the enterprise. He has also become a director in various financial and commercial organizations that have brought him prominently before the public as a leading business man of Kansas City.

In 1889 Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Belle Hastings, a daughter of Stewart Hastings, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and they have two children living. The daughter, Alice, is now the wife of C. N. Seidlitz, of Kansas City, and they have one son, George Richards Seidlitz. The son, Stewart Hastings, who was educated at Yale University, is now with his father in business. Another son, First Lieutenant John Francisco Richards (II), enlisted in the aviation service at Washington, D. C., May 22, 1917, and attended the ground school at Austin, Texas, from the 28th of May until the 15th of July, 1917. Six days later he sailed for France, landing on the 15th of August, 1917. He was commissioned first lieutenant December 1, 1917, and assigned to Aero Squadron No. 1, the Pioneer Corps of the army. Sent to the Toul sector for active service as pilot, he then worked over the lines there until the 1st of July, 1918. He was on the Marne front in July and August of that year and participated in the St. Mihiel engagement from the 12th to the 18th of September. On the 23d of September, 1918, he went to the Argonne, where he was killed in action three days later—one of the noble heroes who gave their lives for the democratization of the world.

Mr. Richards is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church and he is identified with various benevolent organizations. He is serving on the executive board of St. Luke's Hospital, he is a member of the University Club of Kansas City, of Alpha Delta Psi, a college fraternity, and also of the Kansas City Country Club.

JOHN WILLIAM HOLTMAN.

John William Holtman, president of the Holtman & Sons Commission Company of St. Joseph, has throughout the entire period of his residence in this city, continuing since 1897, been connected with live stock interests. Broadminded and enterprising, his labors have been wisely directed and the soundness of his judgment has been demonstrated in the success which has continually rewarded his labors. Mr. Holtman was

born in Quincy, Illinois, November 7, 1867, and is a son of Henry John and Vandine (Hallan) Holtman, the former a merchant of Quincy.

In the public schools of his native city John W. Holtman pursued his education and after his textbooks were put aside he worked on a farm near Quincy for several years. In 1887, when about eighteen years of age, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed for a time in a machine shop and then engaged in the live stock business in Kansas City until 1897, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri. Here he has since continued to handle live stock and for several years was manager of the Crider Brothers Live Stock Commission. Later he acquired all of the capital stock of that company and changed the name to the Holtman & Sons Commission Company, under which style he has since operated, the stock of the company being owned entirely by himself and his sons.

On the 16th of January, 1889, Mr. Holtman was married at Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Dora W. Fleer, a daughter of William F. and Dorothea Charlotte Fleer, her father having been engaged in the cooperage business at Quincy. Mr. and Mrs. Holtman became the parents of the following named: Frank William, who married Ruth Cleveland Ellis; Virginia Vandine, the wife of Lieutenant Reinhold Rifenbary; Helen Wilamine; Louise Sophia; Henry John; and Dorothy Pearl.

The parents are members of the First English Lutheran church of St. Joseph and Mr. Holtman also belongs to the Elks lodge and to various social clubs of the city. He is one of the most prominent Masons of northwestern Missouri. He belongs to King Hill Lodge, No. 376, A. F. & A. M., of which lodge he served as worshipful master during the year 1908; King Hill Chapter, No. 55, O. E. S., of which he served as worthy patron during the year 1906; Mitchell Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; St. Joseph Council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; and Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 4, K. T. On November 20, 1903, he received the thirty-second degree in Missouri Consistory, No. 1, at St. Louis, after which he moved his membership to St. Joseph, Missouri, and is now a member of all the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies in St. Joseph. On March 20, 1908, he was made knight commander of the Court of Honor and on October 22, 1909, he received the thirty-third degree and became an honorary member of the Supreme Council for the southern jurisdiction of the United States. On October 20, 1913, he received the Royal Order of Scotland at Washington, D. C. On February 10, 1904, he became a member of Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at St. Joseph and was elected high priest and prophet of that temple in December, 1919. On June 6, 1918, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, he was elected an honorary life member of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Scottish Rite Cathedral Association of St. Joseph and a charter member of the National Masonic Research Society, organized January 1, 1915.

Mr. Holtman was elected a member of the city council of St. Joseph in 1910 and is still a member of that body, having served for a decade, and he was president of the council in the years 1914 and 1916. In politics he has always been a democrat and takes an active interest in the support of the party. He has been associated with many charitable and patriotic movements and during the World war he served as a member of the draft board in South St. Joseph, having been appointed by the president on the 20th of October, 1917. He was also prominent in all of the local activities incident to the war and is a recognized leader in many lines which constitute important elements in the life of his adopted city, while as a business man his capability and intelligently directed efforts have brought him to a point of leadership.

FRED WEHMILLER.

Since 1894 Fred Wehmiller has been connected with the business of which he is now president and which is now conducted under the name of the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company. His entire life has been passed in St. Louis, where he was born November 10, 1873. His father, John Henry Wehmiller, was a native of Free State of Hanover, born in 1826, and was a youth of fourteen years when in 1840 he came to America, settling in St. Louis. Here he filled various positions until 1849, when he started with an ox team to California and remained for three years upon the Pacific coast, returning by way of the Panama route and New Orleans. After again reaching St. Louis he engaged in the flour brokerage business,

FRED WEHMILLER

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in which he continued successfully until he retired about five years prior to his death. He was one of the original defenders of Camp Jackson in St. Louis during the Civil war. He was also a member of the German Turnverein, which captured the St. Louis arsenal in 1861 and turned it over to President Lincoln. He passed away in 1889, while his wife died in 1909. She bore the maiden name of Henrietta Jebker and was born in Osnabruck, Free State of Hanover, in 1833, coming to St. Louis in 1848. They were married in this city and to them were born four daughters.

Their only son and youngest child is Fred Wehmiller, who was educated in the public schools and in the Manual Training School of St. Louis. In 1891 he became assistant surveyor for the Terminal Railroad Company in connection with the construction of the Merchants bridge and remained with that company until 1894. He then secured a position as draughtsman for Essmueller & Barry and a change in the organization in 1897 led to the adoption of the firm style of the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company. Mr. Wehmiller became the secretary thereof and so continued until 1903, when he was elected to the presidency and has now for more than seventeen years been at the head of the business. They are the largest bottle-washing machine manufacturers in the world and they ship their products not only throughout the United States but to all foreign lands, their business having now reached mammoth proportions. Mr. Wehmiller is also the president of the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company of Fort Worth, Texas, president of the Barry Realty Company of St. Louis and vice president of the Union Station Trust Company. The new plant of the Barry-Wehmiller Machinery Company was erected in 1912 and is a model of its kind, having been built with a view to the comfort and convenience of the employes. It contains bathrooms, lunchrooms and every facility to provide comfort and entertainment for employes during the rest hours.

In May, 1905, Mr. Wehmiller was married to Miss Lillie Widmann, who was a daughter of Fred Widmann, a prominent architect of St. Louis. Their children are Eleanor, Dorothy, Frederick W. and Paul K. Mr. Wehmiller finds his chief rest and recreation in sea voyages and in touring, greatly enjoying every form of travel. He has traveled extensively, has visited in nineteen countries, and is now preparing to make another trip around the world. He is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to the Scottish Rite bodies and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and he is also a valued member of the Liederkranz Club and the Cedar Crest Country Club.

CHARLES ANDRUS RISLEY.

Charles Andrus Risley has been connected with the management of the Gate City National Bank of Kansas City since 1918 and is now one of the directors and vice president. He was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, January 21, 1861. His father, Dr. A. O. Risley, a native of Ohio, became a prominent physician who practiced successfully in Minnesota, Ohio and Missouri. He came to the latter state in 1867, settling at Cameron, where he followed his profession for many years, passing away there in 1905. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a consistent and loyal member of the Christian church. He married Jennie S. Coulthard, who was born in Rochester, New York, and who still survives. She had a family of five children, two of whom are living, Charles A. and his brother, Dr. C. H. Risley.

Charles A. Risley was but six years of age when the family home was established at Cameron, where he pursued his education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school. Starting out upon his business career, he became identified with mercantile interests and for thirty-five years was engaged in the general dry goods trade at Cameron, having one of the leading stores of that section of the state. He carried a large and well selected line of goods and his enterprise and progressive spirit were dominant factors in the upbuilding of his trade. He was a director of the Farmers Bank of Cameron and also president of the Cameron Building & Loan Association. His knowledge of business methods made him a valuable member of the above mentioned companies. He was always very attentive to business and was always most highly regarded by his associates in business

circles. At length he left Cameron and in 1912 removed to Kansas City, where he has since made his home. In 1918 he entered the Gate City National Bank, of which he had formerly been a stockholder and of which he became an active manager in the year indicated. He is now one of the directors and also vice president of the institution and his previous connection with banking interests at Cameron had well qualified him to undertake the duties and responsibilities that now rest upon him.

On the 4th of May, 1887, Mr. Risley was married to Miss May Rogers, a daughter of Captain Rogers, of Cameron. They have become the parents of six children: Mae, now the wife of C. E. Zeigenbine, of Kansas City; Palmer C. and Ogden, who are connected with their father in business in the savings department of the Gate City National Bank; Helen; Glenda; and Rothwell. Mr. Risley's devotion to his family is ideal. Few fathers give as much time to the direction and welfare of their children as has Mr. Risley, whose home is to him a sacred place and who displays the most filial love and devotion to his aged mother. He finds his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare and comfort of the members of his own household.

Mr. Risley is also prominently known in Masonic circles. He belongs to Vincil Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., and has taken the York Rite degrees. He also belongs to Moila Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Joseph, Missouri. He is likewise a member of the Commercial Club and in politics he is a democrat who has long been active in support of the principles of the party. In 1900 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention. He has filled many offices in the Masonic lodges, being thoroughly familiar with the work in every particular, and he was also one of the most active promoters of the Knights of Pythias lodge while at Cameron. He is optimistic by nature, looking upon the bright side of things, and he is a man of pleasing personality who always greets one with a smile. His unfeigned cordiality is the outcome of his genuine interest in his fellowmen and their welfare and his aid can be counted upon to further any plan or project which tends to uplift humanity or establish higher ideals for the community. He stands as a splendid type of American manhood and citizenship.

BERNARD E. GRIDLEY.

Bernard E. Gridley of the Gridley Motor Company, handling the Locomobile, Peerless, Auburn and other cars, has built up a notable business and occupies a fine new building of his own recently completed at the corner of Twentieth and McGee Traffic Way, in Kansas City. This structure stands as a monument to his enterprise and progressiveness and he has won the well deserved reputation of being one of the best automobile salesman of the country. He was born on a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, near Hamilton, June 5, 1883, his parents being Ellsworth and Clara (Jolidon) Gridley. The father, who was also a native of Hancock county, Illinois, successfully devoted his attention to the occupation of farming to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887. His widow survives and still resides at Hamilton, Illinois. The family numbered two sons, a half brother, Warren Iliff, being a member of the United States navy.

Bernard E. Gridley pursued his education in the schools of Portland, Oregon, and in the Bishop Scott Military Academy, which he attended in 1897-8. He later became a student in the Montana Western University and he pursued a medical course in the Keokuk Medical College of Iowa and was graduated on the completion of a pharmaceutical course there in 1905. He afterward was engaged in the drug business at Hamilton, Illinois, and subsequently at Okeene, Oklahoma. Since 1909 he has been connected with the automobile trade and in 1911 removed to Wichita, Kansas, where he remained until 1912 and then came to Kansas City. He was associated with the Kansas City-Auburn Auto Company as a salesman until September, 1914, when he established an agency on his own account, and through the intervening years has won notable success. He has sold more Peerless cars than any other agency in the United States and he handles as well the Locomobile and the Auburn. The success of his enterprise is indicated in the fact that in order to secure more space and larger facilities he had erected a building one hundred by one hundred and nineteen feet at the corner of 18th street and McGee Traffic Way, where he has four floors and a basement, giving him fifty thousand square feet of floor space for show rooms, storage, etc. He has a splen-

didly equipped establishment, handling high-priced cars, and his trade is continually increasing. Nor has he confined his attention solely to this line, for he is a director of the Central Exchange National Bank, a director of the Kansas City Automobile Dealers Association and chairman of the board of United States Insurance Exchange.

In 1905 Mr. Gridley was married to Miss Jennie Spence representing a family that has maintained an acquaintance with the Gridley family for eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Gridley have two children: Florence, born in 1907; and Bernard, in 1910.

Mr. Gridley is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Hillcrest Country Club, the Blue Hills Country Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Automobile Club and is an ardent golfer. He belongs as well to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all of the activities of that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. During his residence in Missouri he has made an enviable position in business circles and is today at the head of one of the largest agencies of Kansas City.

WILLIAM HENRY HUNT.

William Henry Hunt is one of the pioneer business men of St. Joseph, who for the past twenty years has been connected with the Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company as department manager in their wholesale dry goods house. He has ever sustained an unassailable reputation in commercial circles and enjoys the confidence and goodwill of all who know him. He is likewise prominent in connection with civic affairs and his aid and influence are always given on the side of progress and improvement.

Mr. Hunt was born in Weston, Missouri, November 4, 1868, and in the spring of 1876 accompanied his parents on their removal to St. Joseph, where he has since made his home. He is a son of Richard Madison Hunt of Platte county, Missouri, whose forefathers were originally from Kentucky. His mother bore the maiden name of Susan Cox and was a native of Jackson county, Tennessee.

Mr. Hunt acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and later he pursued a course of study in the Bryant Business College and in the Queen City Business College. Throughout his business career he has been connected with commercial interests. He was engaged in the retail grocery trade for a number of years and through the last two decades has been connected with the Wheeler & Motter wholesale dry goods house, which is the largest establishment of the kind in northwestern Missouri. He represents this house as department manager and by his business capability and enterprise is contributing in no small measure to the success of the concern.

In 1916 Mr. Hunt was elected to the vice presidency of the National Sample Men's Association at its annual convention in Detroit. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and in April, 1917, he was elected to the office of city councilman of St. Joseph and has been striving continuously throughout the intervening period for a cleaner, brighter and better "City worth while." He cooperates heartily in all measures for civic advancement and his labors in this connection are far-reaching and resultant. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks Lodge of St. Joseph and he has the high regard of his brethren of the fraternity and the respect and goodwill of all with whom he has been associated through social or business relations.

ROBERT McE. SCHAUFFLER, M. D.

Dr. Robert McE. Schauffler, a graduate of Columbia University of New York and a successful practitioner in Kansas City for some time, has during the past five years specialized in orthopedic surgery. He was born June 26, 1871, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Edward W. and Martha (Haines) Schauffler. The mother belonged to one of the old Quaker families of Philadelphia. The father, though of American parentage, was born in Vienna, Austria. His father was a missionary to Turkey and translated the Bible into the Turkish language, being for twenty years engaged in this work, in connection with which he went to Vienna

where the printing and publishing of the work was done. It was on one of these trips from Turkey to Austria that Edward W. Schauffler was born.

Dr. Schauffler of this review, after obtaining a high school education in Kansas City, became a student in the Williams College of Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He next entered Columbia University of New York and completed his course with the M. D. degree in 1896. He then entered the New York City Hospital as interne and served there for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he returned to Kansas City and entered upon active practice, in which he has since continued, and has made a most enviable reputation as a skillful orthopedic surgeon. For a number of years he was the secretary and a member of the faculty of the Kansas City Medical College. After the medical colleges here were merged he was a member of the faculty of the University of Kansas in the surgical department. He is also serving on the staff of the Children's Mercy Hospital, the Kansas City General Hospital, the Research Hospital and the Christian Church Hospital. Dr. Schauffler belongs to the Jackson County, Missouri State, American and Southwestern Medical Associations. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and he is also connected with the Delta Psi, a college fraternity, and the Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity.

In Baltimore, Maryland, Dr. Schauffler wedded Elizabeth Tough, a member of an old Maryland family, and they have one child, Robert McE., Jr. Dr. and Mrs. Schauffler attend the Westport Avenue Presbyterian church. Dr. Schauffler is a member of the University Club, of which he has served as president, and he is also identified with other club organizations. In national politics he is a republican. For recreation he turns to hunting and fishing.

JOHN A. NOLAN.

John A. Nolan, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born on a farm in Jefferson county, Missouri, April 25, 1884. His father, John P. Nolan, was also born in Jefferson county and belonged to one of the old pioneer families of the state, being a son of Nelson Nolan, who was a native of Ohio and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Nelson Nolan came to Missouri in 1850, establishing his home in Jefferson county, where he followed farming and there continued to reside throughout his remaining days, passing away in 1870, when thirty-eight years of age. He was a Civil war veteran, having served with the Confederate army.

John P. Nolan was reared and educated in Jefferson county and in young manhood learned the cooper's trade, which he followed during his early life. In his later years he was active in political affairs in Jefferson county and filled the offices of constable, assessor and sheriff, while at the time of his death in 1894 he was acting as deputy assessor. He, too, departed this life when a comparatively young man, being but thirty-nine years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Johnston, was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, and was a daughter of Russell and Mary (Neu) Johnston, the latter a representative of an old Tennessee family, the Neus being of French descent. To Mr. and Mrs. John P. Nolan were born two children: Ida, the wife of Frederick Ehrhardt; and John A., of this review. The mother departed this life on the 21st of March, 1919, at the age of sixty-four years.

John A. Nolan was educated in the public schools of his native county and afterward attended the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1909. Prior to his graduation he acted as private secretary to George W. Davis, general freight agent for the Pennsylvania lines, with headquarters at St. Louis. It was in this way that he provided the means for his legal education and in May, 1909, he was admitted to practice. Since then he has been active as a member of the bar, enjoying a large general practice, in the conduct of which he has been very successful. In addition to his professional interests he is the secretary and assistant treasurer of the Annapolis Lead Company and is a director of the H. R. Ameling Prospecting Company.

On the 18th of March, 1903, Mr. Nolan was married in St. Louis to Miss Viola George, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Robert L. and Agnes (McMillan) George. They have become the parents of three children, Walter Ellsworth,

JOHN A. NOLAN

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William Milton and John Robert, all natives of Webster Groves. The family residence is maintained at No. 660 Atlanta avenue, in Webster Groves.

Mr. Nolan and his wife are members of the Webster Groves Presbyterian church and he is serving on its official board. In politics he is a stanch republican and he filled the office of city attorney of Webster Groves and for one term was a member of the city council there. He belongs to Webster Groves Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M., and to the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 131, R. A. M., of Webster Groves, also to Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, K. T., of St. Louis. He has served as junior steward of the blue lodge and as principal sojourner of the Royal Arch Chapter. Along professional lines his connection is with the Missouri State Bar Association. During the World war he was a member of the Kirkwood legal advisory board and was active in connection with other war movements, serving on the speakers' committee and doing everything in his power to advance the interests of the government in its connection with the allies and the prosecution of hostilities. From the age of ten years he has been dependent upon his own resources and his success and prominence are attributable entirely to his own labors.

STANLEY NEWHOUSE, M. D.

Dr. Stanley Newhouse, who since his graduation from the University Medical College of Kansas City has engaged in active practice, making a specialty of surgery, was born at Kansas Station, Ohio, May 20, 1877, his parents being Jacob and Dena (David) Newhouse. The father was a native of Ohio, while the mother was born at Coblenz, on the Rhine. The father is engaged in the insurance business in Kansas City.

Dr. Newhouse of this review obtained a common and high school education in Kansas City and afterward entered the University Medical College in which he completed his professional course on the 23d of March, 1898, the M. D. degree being at that time conferred upon him. He at once began practice in Kansas City, where he has remained through the intervening period of twenty years, and he is now specializing in surgery and has won exceptional skill in this connection. He has been particularly active in hospital practice, especially in connection with St. Joseph's Hospital, and he is still serving on its staff. He is likewise a member of the staff of the Jewish Institute of Kansas City.

In 1900, Dr. Newhouse was married in Kansas City to Miss Hazel Lorie, whose parents were born in Kansas City. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Stanley, Virginia and Lorie Jay.

Dr. Newhouse is a member of the Jewish Temple, holding to the religious faith of his fathers. He belongs to the Progress Club, to the Kansas City Athletic Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Mason, having taken the Scottish Rite degrees, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Along professional lines his connection is with the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is everywhere spoken of as a man of splendid traits, a clean-cut gentleman and an expert surgeon, who enjoys the highest regard of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

ARCHIBALD B. LEWIS.

Archibald B. Lewis, the vice president and one of the directors of the George D. Barnard Stationery Company of St. Louis, became connected with this business as an errand boy and his life illustrates the fact that opportunity is open to the individual who possesses energy, ambition and determination. Born in St. Louis, April 9, 1878, he is a son of Charles and Charlotte V. (Perryman) Lewis, the latter now deceased. The father is an agriculturist and in late years has resided in Pulaski county, Missouri. The family numbered but two children, the daughter being Maud, now the wife of J. M. McKernan, secretary and treasurer of the Kant-Break Spark Plug Company of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. McKernan have two children, Archibald and Alice.

Archibald B. Lewis attended the Lincoln public school of St. Louis to the age of thirteen and then started out to earn his own living, securing a position as errand boy with the George D. Barnard Stationery Company. Since that time he has been in all departments of the concern save that of auditing and accounting. He has represented the house as traveling salesman, his territory covering the entire west to the Pacific coast. He possesses splendid qualities of salesmanship and throughout his business career has displayed close application and a proper conception of the subjects handled. He seems almost intuitively to understand human nature and therefore knows how to meet any individual with whom business brings him in contact. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the trade and step by step has been advanced until he is now one of the executives of the company, serving as vice president and director. He is also the secretary of the St. Louis Leather Specialty Company, vice president of the Association of Manufacturing Bank & Commercial Stationers and a director of the Lithographic Cooperative Association.

On the 31st of August, 1899, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Octavia Straat, a daughter of Harmon V. D. Straat, now deceased, and a sister of John Straat, who was a well known attorney of St. Louis but has also passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children: Elizabeth Virginia, Charles H. and Wilfred O.

Mr. Lewis belongs to the Elks Lodge No. 9 and to Rose Hill Lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M. He is also connected with Vandeventer Council, No. 1235, of the Royal Arcanum, and with Red Cross Lodge, No. 54, K. P. He belongs as well to the United Commercial Travelers, being connected with Mound City Lodge, No. 207, and with Post A of the Travelers Protective Association. His membership relations further extend to the Chamber of Commerce, the Missouri Athletic Association, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Old Colony Club and the Zoological Society of St. Louis. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is a broad-gauged, democratic man who possesses a genial manner, sheds around him much of life's sunshine and is rich in his host of friends.

GEORGE L. DYER.

George L. Dyer, manager of the St. Louis office of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and one of the outstanding figures in insurance circles in the state, was born October 16, 1878, in Franklin county, Kansas, and is a son of Martin and Mary Ann (Meade) Dyer. His grandfather came from Ireland to this country in 1834 and the family home was established at Racine, Wisconsin. There the grandfather was engaged in the contracting business, in which he met with substantial success, making a specialty of canal and railway construction. His son, Martin Dyer, father of George L. Dyer, was born March 1, 1846, and went from Wisconsin to Kansas with his parents in 1856, where on attaining his majority he became engaged in farming and stock raising, winning substantial prosperity especially in the latter line. He passed away June 5, 1914. His wife was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 9, 1854, and they were married in Kansas in 1877. They became the parents of three sons: George L.; Thomas A., deceased; and Oscar, who follows farming.

George L. Dyer attended St. Marys College at St. Marys, Kansas, from which he was graduated with honors in 1898, and subsequently entered the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, Kansas. When twenty-three years of age he embarked in the life insurance business in connection with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kansas and was soon afterward promoted to the position of supervisor, continuing with the company until 1905. In that year he accepted the general agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Kansas City, where he remained until 1911, when he was requested to undertake the management and reorganization of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company office in St. Louis. The success which has attended his efforts is indicated in the fact that the business has increased far beyond all expectations, Mr. Dyer and his agents having written nearly twenty million dollars of insurance. He occupies offices in the La Salle building, utilizing the entire seventh floor. Closely studying every phase of insurance, his increasing powers and ability have brought him

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prominently to the front and he is today accounted one of the foremost life insurance men of the state. He was formerly president of the Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis and was secretary of that organization in Kansas City. He was also the secretary of the National Life Underwriters' Association and is now a member of the executive committee of the National Life Association, representing life insurance agents. The period of his residence in Missouri covers fifteen years.

On the 20th of December, 1905, Mr. Dyer was married to Miss Katharine Mary Dobson, whose father was a banker of Ottawa, Kansas, for 25 years and there passed away June 30, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have become parents of four children: George L., Jr., Katharine Mary, Frederick Charles and John Martin.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Dyer is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs also to the Elks, to the Zoological Society of St. Louis, to the St. Louis Club, Chamber of Commerce, the Sunset Hill Country Club and the Algonquin Club. In politics he is a republican but not an active party worker. His military record covers service as captain of Company B of the School Battalion. During the period of the World war he participated most helpfully in all war activities, including the five Liberty Bond sales, the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A drives. He was also a member of the insurance committee having in charge the War Savings Stamps sales. He is a supporter of all plans and projects looking to the betterment and upbuilding of the city and his efforts along these lines have been far-reaching and resultant. A friend said of him: "He is a man's man—willing to give of his time and means for those things which help to make this world better."

CHARLES NOEL.

Charles Noel, investment banker of St. Louis, of the firm of H. M. Noel & Company, was born in this city July 26, 1877. His father, Henry M. Noel, was a native of Missouri and became the founder of the firm of H. M. Noel & Company in 1879. The business was established, however, under the firm style of Nelson & Noel, the senior partner being a brother-in-law of Hon. Lon Stephens. Henry M. Noel was connected with the business until his death, which occurred in January, 1919, when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Julia E. Graves, was a granddaughter of the Hon. Jonathan Edward Graves, a judge of the supreme court of Missouri and one of the early governors of the state. Mrs. Noel passed away in St. Louis in 1910 at the age of sixty-six years. By her marriage she had become the mother of three sons and three daughters.

Charles Noel of this review, who was the fourth in order of birth, supplemented his public school training by study in Smith Academy of St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1893. After leaving the academy he entered the employ of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis and there remained for three years. He then entered the banking establishment of his father, with whom he was associated until the latter's death, when he succeeded to the business. He has since been at the head of the firm of H. M. Noel & Company, investment bankers, and is a well known and highly respected figure in the financial circles of the city and he has many friends among the Investment Bankers Association, to which he belongs. He is also a member of the St. Louis Stock Exchange.

On the 2d of June, 1902, Mr. Noel was married in New York city to Miss Margaret E. Currie, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Thomas L. and Sarah C. (Weis) Currie, the former a native of St. Louis and the latter of Peoria, Illinois. Her mother died in 1919 and her father has also passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Noel has been born a son, Thomas C., whose birth occurred in St. Louis, April 1, 1903.

During the World war Mr. Noel served as a member of the Missouri Home Guard, belonging to Company A of the First Regiment, in which he was a first sergeant, and he also acted as jitney driver for the Red Cross, while Mrs. Noel, who was equally active in war work, served as a lieutenant with the Red Cross canteen. Politically Mr. Noel is a republican where national questions and issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He is well known in club circles, belonging to the Algonquin Club and the Missouri Athletic Association. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce and heartily endorses and supports all

of the plans and projects put forth by that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He is a member of the Webster Groves Presbyterian church and throughout his life he has commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen and his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

HENRY D. LEE.

Henry D. Lee is active in the control of a mammoth enterprise which has been built up under the name of the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company. While he has become a prominent capitalist of the west, he is also one who has long recognized his duties and obligations to his fellowmen and is one of the foremost philanthropists of Kansas City. Moreover, he early learned the lesson that true philanthropy consists most largely in enabling others to help themselves and he has thus made it possible for hundreds of his employes to advance, stimulating and encouraging all to put forth the best that is in them. He has always attributed much of his success to the lessons early impressed upon his mind by his mother and his entire policy and career might be summed up in a mention of the five dominant qualities of his life —absolute honesty, desire to help others, keen foresight, ability to know men and ability to organize.

The story of his earnest endeavor has much of stimulating interest and value to those who read it. Something of the marvelous growth of the business of the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company is indicated in the fact that on the 1st of January, 1916, the capital stock was increased from eight hundred to twelve hundred thousand dollars and on the same date a cash dividend of twenty-five per cent was paid. On the 1st of January, 1917, the capital stock was increased to three million, five hundred thousand dollars and a cash dividend of fifty per cent was paid. On the 1st of January, 1919, the capital stock was advanced to six million, five hundred thousand dollars and while on the 1st of January, 1918, a cash dividend of fifteen per cent was paid, on the 1st of the following year the dividend amounted to seventeen and fifteen-hundredths per cent. On the 1st of July, 1920, the capital stock was increased to ten million dollars and a cash dividend of ten per cent was declared. Mr. Lee has thus made valuable contribution to the world's work. An eminent American statesman has said: "The thing supremely worth having is the opportunity and the capacity to do a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." This opportunity has come to Mr. Lee and today the Lee Mercantile Company stands as a monument to his enterprise and business ability and no less as a monument to his humanitarian spirit.

Mr. Lee is a member of the Mission Hills, the Blue Hills Country Clubs, the Kansas City Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He likewise belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all those forces which make for a greater and better city with higher civic standards and ideals. In politics he is a republican, while his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church.

MORD M. BOGIE.

Mord M. Bogie, an attorney of the firm of Sebree & Sebree, with offices in the Scarritt building in Kansas City, was born in Huntsville, Missouri, June 22, 1869. His father, Thomas D. Bogie, was a native of Kentucky and became one of the early settlers of Huntsville, where he was well known as editor, owner and publisher of a newspaper. He afterward engaged in the same business in Richmond, in Carthage and in other points in Missouri and Texas, becoming owner of the Huntsville Herald, the Richmond Democrat and the Carthage Democrat. He was an active supporter of the democratic party and his papers were always utilized to further the interests of the political cause in which he believed. He was a most successful publisher and was the founder of the three papers mentioned. At the time of the Civil war he gave his allegiance to the Union cause. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and held membership in the Christian church. His last days were spent in Richmond, Missouri, where his widow still resides. She bore the maiden name

of Dorothy Maughs and is a representative of one of the prominent early families of the state. By her marriage she became the mother of four children: D. T., living in Lexington, Missouri; Mord M., of this review; and Rector S., of Chicago. They also had one child who died in infancy.

Mord M. Bogie was educated in the public and high schools of Carthage, Missouri, and in the State University of Missouri, where he became a law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1891 and for a time he engaged in newspaper work but has since given his attention to the active work of the profession. He came to Kansas City in 1904 and is now associated with a prominent law firm practicing under the style of Sebree & Sebree. From 1907 until 1913 he filled the position of assistant prosecuting attorney. His practice is one of growing importance and his ability is displayed in his capable handling of many intricate and involved legal problems.

In 1894 Mr. Bogie was married to Miss Olympia Stauch, of St. Louis, Missouri. During his college days Mr. Bogie was given the Varsity M in football and baseball while at the State University. In politics he is a democrat and has been active in party work but has never been an office seeker, holding no public positions outside the strict path of his profession. He became the second member of the Elks Lodge, No. 834, and he has ever been loyal to the high teachings and purposes of the order. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, esteem him highly as a man of ability in his profession and as one whose personal and social qualities entitle him to the regard which is uniformly accorded him.

AMOS THEODORE FISHER, M. D.

Dr. Amos Theodore Fisher, a most successful diagnostician, his labors being at all times crowned with success in the practice of medicine, is now located in Kansas City, where he has done much important hospital work in addition to his private practice. He was born upon a farm in Pettis county, Missouri, November 22, 1866, and is a son of Rhodes C. and Laura (Ramey) Fisher, both of whom were natives of Pettis county. The grandfather, Samuel Fisher, made an overland trip to Missouri and secured a homestead claim in pioneer times. He was a very prominent and influential citizen and contributed much to the upbuilding of this section of the country. He acted as a pilot on boats on the river in the early days and was pilot on a steamer that was sunk near Boonville with a cargo of two and a half million dollars in money and whisky. Stout Ramey, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Fisher, was presiding judge of Pettis county and his daughter, Mrs. Fisher, was acting as county clerk when for the last time a negro was burned at the stake in Missouri. Rhodes C. Fisher, father of the Doctor, followed the occupation of farming as a life work. He gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and was very prominent in community affairs. He belonged to the Baptist church, which stood on the county line between Pettis and Johnson counties, and in every possible way he contributed to the moral progress of the community. During the Civil war he served as a scout for General Price. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, was very progressive in all things and was particularly untiring in his efforts to advance good roads. He passed away in September, 1919, when more than eighty-five years of age.

Dr. Amos Theodore Fisher of this review attended the district schools and in early manhood began teaching, while later he resumed his studies in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1894. For six years he was superintendent of the high school at Harrisonville, Missouri, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for it was his desire and ambition to become a member of the medical profession. He bent every energy toward this end and at length matriculated in the medical department of the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1903. He then opened an office in that city, where he remained for five years, after which he removed to Maryville, Missouri, and for six years filled the position of city health officer there. He has always been a close student of the profession and a great believer in preventive medicine. While he engaged in general practice at Maryville, he also specialized to a large extent on diseases

of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was also prominent in religious work there and served as a deacon of the First Christian church.

Dr. Fisher afterward pursued post-graduate work through two sessions in the Chicago Post Graduate College. He was then appointed to the office of pathologist of the State Hospital (No. 2) for the Insane at St. Joseph. This gave him opportunity for much scientific study and research work and he has always been recognized as a very keen student and careful diagnostician. While there he discovered by the tabulation of 1,380 blood tests the fact that thirty and six-tenths per cent of the cases of insanity are due to venereal diseases. He has always been a teacher and is a firm believer in preventive medicine. In 1916 he came to Kansas City and through the intervening period has confined his attention to diseases of women, in which his success has been remarkable, especially in bringing about cures that have protected women from operations which other physicians have claimed were necessary for cure. He believes that the knife should be used most sparingly and that many other methods of treatment can be used with equally successful results.

Dr. Fisher has made a special and careful study of diabetic conditions, and has come to believe that diabetes is due to the attack of bacteria on the organs of metabolism. Many cases treated from this point of view have entirely cleared up.

On the 13th of January, 1918, Dr. Fisher was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States army and went to Fort Omaha as sanitary officer of the post. During the influenza epidemic his efforts to prevent the disease greatly lessened the mortality. He is now professor of neurology and gynecology in the Kansas City University of Physicians and Surgeons. He belongs to the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and through these avenues keeps in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress.

Dr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Florence M. McKee, who was born in Nodaway county, Missouri. Her father, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Canada in young manhood and later took up the occupation of farming in Missouri. Dr. Fisher and his wife have one daughter, Hermion, now the wife of E. N. Fisher, of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Fisher are well known in Kansas City and the hospitality of many of the best homes is freely accorded them. Dr. Fisher has won the recognition of his professional brethren for his achievements in his chosen line of work. While attending post-graduate courses in Chicago he specialized on bacteriology and genecology and as the years have passed has made steady progress in these fields of practice. He gives thorough study to each individual case which comes under his attention, is careful and accurate in diagnosis and that his ability has secured recognition is found in the large practice now accorded him.

VINCENT HENRY GLOSEMEYER.

A multitude of business enterprises of most varied character enter into the make-up of every city, but there are always those who, by reason of close application, indefatigable enterprise and sound judgment, advance beyond their fellows and become prominent in the line of activity which they choose as a life work. In this connection mention should be made of Vincent Henry Glosemeyer, who is the president of the Glosemeyer Flour Company, with offices in the Merchants Exchange building of St. Louis. He was born near Dutzow, Warren county, Missouri, February 12, 1869. His father, Joseph Glosemeyer, who passed away in 1911, was also born in Warren county, his natal year being 1834. His parents came up the river from New Orleans and settled in Missouri at a time when Indians still inhabited the state. Joseph Glosemeyer devoted his life to farming in Warren county until 1884, when he removed to Franklin county, settling near Washington, Missouri, where he continued to engage in general agricultural pursuits until 1910. During the Civil war he was a member of the Missouri Home Guard. He married Caroline Krekel, a daughter of Captain Francis Krekel, who was with the Missouri volunteers during the Civil war, serving as a captain in the Union army. Their marriage was celebrated in Dutzow, Missouri, November 25, 1863, and they became parents of four sons and five daughters, of whom

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Theodore J. passed away at the age of eight years, while Johanna died at the age of six years. Vincent H. was the third in order of birth. His brother Frank, who passed away at the age of thirty-six, was a soldier of the Spanish-American war with the Heavy Coast Artillery and was stationed in San Francisco. For six years he remained a member of the navy before again entering civil life. Frances is the widow of Bernard Hotmer. Mary is the wife of Powell Ross, of Washington, Missouri. Helen is the widow of George Carrel of St. Louis. Clara is the wife of Herbert Jones, of Washington, Missouri. The youngest of the family is John A., a traveling salesman representing the Glosemeyer Flour Company. He married Genevieve Busen, of St. Louis, and makes his home in this city.

Vincent H. Glosemeyer was educated in the parish schools of his native town and also spent two years in the high school at Washington, Missouri, while subsequently he attended the Jones Commercial College of St. Louis. While in school he worked on the farm through the summer months in order to provide for his own support and thus early indicated the elemental strength of his character and the laudable ambition which has at all times prompted him to make the best of his opportunities. At the age of twenty-two he started as a solicitor and collector for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and in 1892 accepted a clerkship with A. E. Brucker & Company of St. Louis. In the following year he established an agency in St. Louis to sell the products of different flour mills of Missouri, establishing the business without capital save the goodwill of his customers. Steadily his trade developed and at length the business was incorporated under the firm style of the Zirnheld-Glosemeyer Flour Company, under which name operations were profitably conducted until 1909. In that year Mr. Glosemeyer sold his interest to Mr. Zirnheld and in 1910 he established business under the name of the Glosemeyer Flour Company, Incorporated, of which he became the president and general manager, and since that time he has directed the interests of the business, which has brought to him substantial success.

On the 26th of June, 1894, Mr. Glosemeyer was married to Miss Catherine Wallrapp, of St. Louis, who passed away in November, 1908. They became the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters. Alphonse J., who served for eight months in the World war as a member of the staff of General Wood, joined the army as a private and rose to the rank of sergeant. He had charge of the bookkeeping division at Camp Funston; Olivia is the wife of Joseph L. Rehme, who is assistant cashier of the Lafayette South Side Bank of St. Louis; Florence Adele, Celeste and Raymond are at home. For his second wife Mr. Glosemeyer chose Miss Veronica Rengel and they were married in St. Louis, June 12, 1917. They have become parents of a daughter, Agnes Josephine, and reside at No. 2037 Sidney street.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Glosemeyer is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. He is also vice president of St. Peter & Paul's Conference, a benevolent society, and is the treasurer of the German St. Vincent's Orphan Association of Normandy, Missouri. He is a member of the Merchants Exchange and was appointed by President Niemeyer of the Exchange to serve on the flour committee of 1920. In politics he maintains an independent course, though usually giving his support to the republican party. He is interested in all matters of progressive citizenship and his public spirit is manifest in his cooperation in every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community. Moreover, he has become an important factor in business circles and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

C. E. THOMAS, M. D.

The qualities of the successful physician find expression in the activities of Dr. C. E. Thomas, who is practicing in St. Joseph, with offices in the Commercial building. If a lawyer is brusque and crabbed it is believed that he is engrossed with professional interests; if a minister seems reserved and distant it is supposed that he is engaged with things beyond the ken of the average man, but the public

demands that the physician be always genial, courteous and cheerful as well as most capable in the discharge of his professional duties.

Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1867, Dr. Thomas acquired his early education in the public schools of that city and then completed a course in the study of pharmacy. He next became a manufacturing chemist and his training and experience along these lines led to his determination to take up the practice of medicine as a life work. In 1891 he was graduated from the Keokuk Medical College with the M. D. degree and entered at once upon the practice of his profession at Harper, Iowa, where he married Miss Cora E. Newhouse. In 1902 he removed to St. Joseph, where he has since remained, and at different times he has pursued special post-graduate courses in various schools of the country. He is an expert in electrical treatment and is an especially capable consulting physician. He is an active and valued member of the local and state medical societies and is examiner for a number of the old line life insurance companies. He has gained an interstate reputation as an opponent of the indiscriminate use of the surgeon's knife. He is thoroughly informed concerning the broad scientific principles which underlie his work and at the same time his wide experience has given him valuable knowledge and efficiency in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Thomas is a consistent member of the Francis Street Methodist church and fraternally he is connected with the various Masonic bodies, including the Mystic Shrine, also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. All interests, however, are made subservient to his professional duties, which are most faithfully discharged, with a sense of conscientious obligation that produces most satisfactory results.

WILLIAM M. McCLURE.

William M. McClure, president of the Stine & McClure Undertaking Company of Kansas City, was born on a farm in Des Moines county, Iowa, March 21, 1869. In 1889 he came to Kansas City and was employed by E. Stine as his assistant until 1906, when the Stine & McClure Undertaking Company was incorporated, Mr. McClure becoming vice president. This business, of which he is now the president, was established in 1861 and is one of the leading concerns of the kind in Kansas City.

THEODORE BOTHMAN.

Theodore Bothman, secretary and treasurer of the Broadway Savings Trust Company of St. Louis, was born May 17, 1865, his parents being Frederick W. and Margaret (Nissen) Bothman, who years ago came to the United States. The father was engaged in the catering business and in St. Louis he and his wife reared their family of ten children, of whom four are living—William, Albert, Theodore and Mrs. Dora Brock, the six others having died in early childhood.

Theodore Bothman acquired his education in the public schools of western Missouri and entered upon his business career as an employe of the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, with which he was connected from 1883 until 1893. He afterward spent five years in the grocery trade and for seven years was associated with the Mercantile Trust Company in various positions from that of bookkeeper to auditor. He later spent one and a half years as state bank examiner, serving under John E. Swanger, and on the expiration of that period became the secretary and treasurer of the Broadway Savings Trust Company, which was organized in November, 1904, and was capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars. The bank has enjoyed a substantial growth from the beginning and now has a surplus equal to its capital stock and undivided profits of more than thirty thousand dollars. Its officers are men of well known reliability and enterprise and the success of the undertaking is due in no small measure to the thoroughness, determination and organizing powers of Theodore Bothman.

Mr. Bothman is pleasantly situated in his home life and has four children:

Leola, who is now the wife of I. T. Vierheller; Minnette, the wife of H. W. Tilker; Margaret; and William, who is now attending Washington University, where he is pursuing a civil engineering course. He was formerly a member of a naval unit at the university. He has made an excellent record in his college days and is a young man of decided promise.

During the war period Theodore Bothman took a very active interest in promoting Red Cross and bond sales. He has never been an active club man nor a worker in political ranks, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs, and those who know him regard him as a straightforward man who owes his success to close application, steadiness and reliability.

DAVID ARTHUR BOWMAN.

David Arthur Bowman, who is engaged in the investment banking business as a member of the firm of Bowman, Cost & Company in St. Louis, was born in this city December 29, 1881, a son of Samuel and Tillie (Schiele) Bowman, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. The son after attending the public schools of St. Louis continued his education in the Western Military Academy at Upper Alton, Illinois. After leaving college he was associated as a representative of the firm of Max Judd & Company, with members of the New York Stock Exchange, with whom he continued until 1904. He then became connected as St. Louis manager with the firm of Farson, Leach & Company of New York and Chicago, his association therewith continuing until 1906, when he organized and established his present business of Bowman, Cost & Company, investment bankers, with offices at 506 Olive street. The firm specializes in government and municipal bonds and other high class securities and they are rated among the leading investment bankers of this city.

During the World war Mr. Bowman took a very helpful part in the various activities and was an assistant to L. L. Leonard, chairman of the Four Minute men of Missouri, in which department he did most commendable and creditable work. He holds membership in the City Club, also in the Chamber of Commerce and a number of charitable, fraternal and civic organizations, as well as the Ethical Society of St. Louis. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. He has for many years been a member of the Public Question Club and can discuss entertainingly and convincingly almost any subject of general interest. He is a highly intelligent, cultured and charming gentleman who has won for himself an enviable position in St. Louis and who has made a creditable place in financial circles through his indefatigable industry and enterprise.

SAMUEL BOWMAN.

Samuel Bowman, prominently identified with the real estate business in St. Louis for many years, was born in Weston, Missouri, February 21, 1851, a son of the late David Bowman, who was a native of Bavaria, Germany, but came to America in 1845. He made his way first to St. Louis and thence removed to Weston, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1854, when he was but twenty-five years of age. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Bauman, was also born in Germany and arrived in the new world in 1847. They were married in Missouri and became the parents of a son and daughter, the latter being Mrs. Leonard Wolfort, a resident of St. Louis. The mother passed away in 1896 in St. Louis at the age of seventy-seven years.

Samuel Bowman was a lad of but eight years when he became a resident of St. Louis, where he attended the public schools to the age of thirteen years and then started out to provide for his own livelihood and aid in the support of his widowed mother. His first position was with the old established real estate firm of Barlow, Valle & Bush. Subsequently he became connected with the wine business in association with Isadore Bush and when nineteen years of age was admitted to a partnership.

He continued successfully in the business for many years and about 1885 entered real estate circles, to which line his attention has since been given. He has met with very substantial success along this line and in the years which have elapsed has negotiated many important property transfers. He has at all times kept in touch with the real estate market, has long been regarded as an excellent valuator of property and there is no phase of the business with which he is not thoroughly familiar. His activities have at all times been directed by a most progressive spirit and the measure of success which he has accomplished has been the direct and legitimate result of persistent effort, intelligently directed. He is also the president of the Automatic Ticket Selling Cash Register Company, a New York corporation.

On the 18th of December, 1878, in St. Louis, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage to Miss Tillie Schiele, a native of New York city and a daughter of Sigmund and Fanny (Schulman) Schiele, the latter now living in St. Louis at the age of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman became the parents of five children: David Arthur, of the firm of Bowman, Cost & Company, investment brokers, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Edgar S., who is secretary and sales manager of the Automatic Ticket Company; Amy, the wife of S. H. De Roy, a resident of New York city and the vice president of the ticket company; Walter H., who is engaged in the bond business in St. Louis; and Edith, who completes the family. There are also two grandchildren, who are the children of Amy (Bowman) De Roy. The son, Walter H. Bowman, was in the navy during the war, while D. Arthur Bowman was very prominent in war work, organizing the Four Minute men of the state and becoming one of the principal speakers.

Politically Mr. Bowman is a republican, having long given his support to the party. In 1900 he was the president of the District Grand Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., of which he is still a member. The organization is one of the prominent philanthropic institutions of the country, having established orphan asylums and promoted other charitable institutions. In this work Mr. Bowman has taken a most active and helpful part, giving generously to its support. He belongs also the Civic League and to the Chamber of Commerce and he is a member of the Missouri Historical Society. He is likewise connected with the Columbian Club of St. Louis. His religious faith is indicated by his connection with Temple Israel. He has been loyal to the principles which he has espoused and he has ever been ready to extend a helping hand where aid is needed. He started out in the business world when a lad of but thirteen years and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources. Whatever success he has achieved or enjoyed has been the direct result of his labors and for thirty-seven years he has been a most prominent figure in real estate circles in St. Louis.

JOSEPH J. YAWITZ.

Prompted by a laudable ambition, Joseph J. Yawitz made his start in the business world when still a schoolboy, obtaining work during a vacation period. Later he inserted an advertisement for a position in one of the St. Louis papers, which led to his entering the employ of the mound City Chair Company and thus acquiring a knowledge of the line of business in which he is now engaged, for at the present time he is at the head of the National Chair Company and for a number of years in this connection has been controlling an extensive and growing business. He is now but thirty-three years of age and yet he is in control of a business that many a man of twice his years might well envy. He was born June 15, 1887. His father, David Yawitz, came to America in 1893 and here followed the tailoring business but at the present time is living retired. He married Jennie Holsman, also a representative of a Russian family. They became the parents of seven children, six sons and a daughter, of whom Joseph J. is the fifth in order of birth. The others are: Morris J., who married Clara Silverburg and resides in St. Louis; Samuel, who wedded Jennie Greenblatt and is also living in this city; Frank, who married Mollie Silverburg and makes his home in St. Louis; Harry, who wedded Clara Morris; Sarah R., the wife of L. O. Tobias; and Ely E., who married Sarah Hammerman. All are residents of St. Louis.

Joseph J. Yawitz was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, to which city he was brought during his early boyhood. When a youth of thirteen years he obtained a position as bundle boy in a dry goods store, where he was paid a

JOSEPH J. YAWITZ

dollar and seventy-five cents per week. He resolved, however, that he would be worth much more than that and when he resigned his last salaried position before engaging in business on his own account he was receiving three thousand dollars per year, which was more than any man in St. Louis doing the same work was receiving. During the second vacation period after starting out in the business world Mr. Yawitz worked for his brother, who was the proprietor of a dyeing and cleaning establishment, and when the vacation period was over he had proven himself so useful that his parents consented to allow him to remain at work. He continued with his brother until the following spring but sought better chances for advancement. For a time he was with the Heller & Hoffman Chair Company of St. Louis as office boy. In response to an advertisement in a paper he secured a position with the Mound City Chair Company at the age of fifteen years and continued with them until he reached the age of twenty-three. During that period he rose from the position of office boy to that of treasurer of the concern and had become a stockholder in the business. He held successively the positions of stenographer, billing clerk, salesman and sales manager. He was very ambitious to go upon the road as a traveling salesman and when he was but sixteen years of age he was sent out by the firm, making his first trip to Belleville, where on the first day he sold two or three bills of goods. On the second day he was sent to Collinsville and Edwardsville, where his sales exceeded those of the preceding day. He continued to travel, opening up territory for the firm in a dozen states in the small towns, but was ambitious to work the larger cites. Accordingly he was sent to Quincy, Omaha and St. Joseph, Kansas City and Des Moines, finally planned a trip to Denver and eventually began working the cities on the Pacific coast, establishing business connections for the firm in each city he visited. He also made a trip to Honolulu, being the first representative of furniture manufacturers from this section of the country in the Hawaiian islands.

When twenty-three years of age Joseph J. Yawitz sold his interest in the Mound City Chair Company and organized the National Chair Company in 1910. Of this he was elected president and has so continued to the present time. The company has operated successfully and has had largely to increase its quarters in order to meet the demands of the trade. They have an extensive factory at Main street and Clark avenue in St. Louis and do business over the entire country, being the largest distributors and operators in their line in this part of the United States. Mr. Yawitz is constantly developing his interests along the most progressive lines and the results achieved are most gratifying. He is likewise interested financially in the Yawitz Dyeing & Cleaning Company of St. Louis and in the National Film Publicity Corporation. He organized the United States Chair Association with headquarters in Chicago, served as president in 1918, and is now one of its directors. He is likewise a member of the St. Louis Salesmanship Association, of the Furniture Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the Rotary Club, City Club, Art League, Automobile Club, and to various organizations which have to do with the development of business conditions. He has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open and his ambition and energy have led him into important relations.

Mr. Yawitz was married in St. Louis, November 28, 1912, to Miss Dollye Rubenstein, a daughter of Max Rubenstein, and they now have two children: Marvin Allen, born July 12, 1914; and Joseph J., Jr., born June 13, 1916. The family resides at 5598 Waterman avenue.

During the World war Mr. Yawitz was a liberal subscriber to the various drives and assisted in securing funds for the Jewish War Relief. He is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M.; also to Kilwinning Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M.; and to Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M., and Order of the Eastern Star, St. Louis Chapter, No. 357. He has likewise taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite, attaining the thirty-second degree in the Missouri Consistory, No. 1, M. R. S., and he is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Pacific Lodge, No. 304, Knights of Pythias, to the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, while in politics he is a republican with independent tendencies. His religious faith is indicated in his connection with Temple Israel. His life has been well spent. He has made judicious use of his time, his talents and his opportunities. Prompted by a laudable ambition he has steadily advanced, nor has he failed to take note of and utilize every chance that has come to him for legtitimate progress in the

business world. His life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what can be accomplished when there is the will to dare and to do.

PHILIP H. BROCKMAN.

While Philip H. Brockman has won for himself a notable place in business circles of St. Louis, being now proprietor of the De Luxe Automobile Company and interested in other important commercial concerns, it would be to give but an impartial and one-sided view of his career to speak of him merely in business connections. He has been most active in support of many progressive movements having to do with the upbuilding of St. Louis and his labors have at all times been far-reaching and resultant. He was born April 18, 1881, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Philip and Emma (Rohde) Brockman. The father was born in Germany and on coming to the new world settled in St. Louis. In the course of years he became the head of one of the largest commission firms doing business in the city. He early turned his attention to the grain trade here and was one of the largest handlers of barley in the United States, conducting his activities under the style of the P. Brockman Commission Company. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of Philip H. Brockman of this review were highly respected in a social way in St. Louis and the two grandfathers won for themselves a creditable place in business.

Philip H. Brockman attended the Toensfeldt school, also the Christian Brothers College and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, thus becoming well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties. Early in his business career he was identified with banking in Chicago and in 1913 he became a factor in the automobile trade in St. Louis. He organized the De Luxe Automobile Company, distributors of the Oldsmobile, and in this connection has built up a business of most gratifying and substantial proportions. In the St. Louis number of The Oldsmobile Pacemaker of February, 1920, issued by the Olds Motor Works, appeared the following article: "In Missouri or Maine or anywhere else the predominant reasons for Oldsmobile popularity are to be found in the Oldsmobile itself and in the Oldsmobile reputation for quality—quality which for twenty-two years has set the pace in American motordom. But in various sections of the country there exist special reasons for Oldsmobile popularity. In St. Louis and the territory surrounding it one finds that the names Oldsmobile and De Luxe Automobile Company are almost inseparable and that the name De Luxe is widely accepted as a veritable guarantee of fair dealing. To understand and appreciate this it is necessary to know something of the history of this concern, of the organization and of the ironclad policies pursued to maintain the lofty standards established for all business dealings. The business was organized in a small way in 1913 as a partnership in which the present owner, P. H. Brockman, was a partner. Within two years this young concern had so fittingly demonstrated its calibre as to merit the Oldsmobile distributing franchise for the very large territory embraced in the eastern half of Missouri, the southern part of Illinois and a small section of Kentucky. Within the year following the organization grew from five to seventy members, and has never ceased growing at a healthy rate. While the reasons 'De Luxe' for Oldsmobile popularity in the St. Louis territory are various, they may be summed up under the single head SERVICE, which with Mr. Brockman is little short of a religion. First, he is concerned with the service the dealers under his supervision render the Oldsmobile owners in their territories. Hence, a wholesale department is maintained at St. Louis under the head of Z. A. Barker; and four capable representatives are kept constantly on the road for the express purpose of cooperating with dealers. In addition, an immense stock of service parts is maintained in St. Louis so that any dealer may be served in almost any of his requirements on a few hours' notice. Because he believes in practicing what he preaches (and by way of setting a one hundred per cent example for those in the outlying territory) he maintains a service department for the city of St. Louis and its environs that is a model of completeness and efficiency. This service station, which is separate from the downtown salesrooms at 3128 Locust street, is very centrally located at 3807-19 Laclede avenue. It comprises

PHILIP H. BROCKMAN

forty-five thousand feet of floor space, and in addition to the equipment usual to a first-class service station, includes a complete machine shop and a fine upholstery shop. The handsome service wagons, of which there are four, are always on the job as St. Louis Oldsmobile owners will testify. As an indication of the esteem in which Mr. Brockman is held in St. Louis automobile and civic circles, it is noteworthy that he is president of the St. Louis Automobile Dealers' and Manufacturers' Association, president of the Anti-Auto-Theft Association, member of the executive committe of the Million Population Club, and chairman of the city legislation bureau of the Federated Roads Council."

He is also the president of the Industrial Warehouse Company of East St. Louis. His plans are well formulated and carefully executed. He seems to recognize almost intuitively the real value of any business situation or condition and his efforts have been directed along lines that have produced substantial returns.

At East St. Louis, on the 24th of December, 1912, Mr. Brockman was married to Miss Anna Skibbe, a daughter of Mrs. Victoria Skibbe, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Brockman is widely known for his many charitable acts, for he is constantly extending a helping hand to those in need, especially to destitute families and children through the cooperation of the St. Louis Police Department. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is active in all civic affairs for the betterment of St. Louis. He was chairman of the automobile committee for the twenty-four million dollar bond issue for St. Louis in 1920. In the same year he was made a member of the executive committee of the Safety First Council and there are few organized efforts for the benefit and improvement of St. Louis which do not receive his hearty support and cooperation, his labors at all times being far-reaching and effective. He is a valued member of the St. Louis Automobile Dealers' and Manuafacturers' Association, of which he was elected a director in 1917, the vice president in 1918 and the president in 1919, being reelected to the highest office in 1920. He was elected to the executive board of the sales manager bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for three years and was made district chairman of the state legislative committee for the Missouri Good Roads Federation in the twelfth district.

There is still another phase in the life record of Mr. Brockman which is worthy of attention, as it indicates much of the nature of his interests and his character. He is a Master Mason, having joined the order on the 26th day of July, 1902. On the 18th of September, 1903, he was made a Royal Arch Mason and on the 14th of November, 1903, a Knight Templar, while on the 24th of February, 1911, he became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in the fact that he has membership in the Missouri Automobile Club, the St. Louis Automobile Club, the Liederkranz, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the City Club and in the Missouri Athletic Association.

JAMES M. MITCHELL.

James M. Mitchell, secretary of the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company of Kansas City, was born in Hookstown, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1863. His father, James M. Mitchell, also a native of Pennsylvania, was a farmer by occupation but at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations and responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he served as a sergeant until killed in the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church. He married Sarah McFerran, also a native of the Keystone state, who passed away leaving three children.

James M. Mitchell was educated in the public and high schools of his native town and in the college of Commerce of Philadelphia. On removing to the west he made his way to Minneapolis, Kansas, where he engaged in the real estate business for a short time. He later became a resident of Salina, Kansas, and was a traveling salesman for a number of years in the employ of the E. F. Goodrich Fruit Company, while later he became associated with the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company of Salina and has now been connected with the business since 1902. Gradually he has worked his way upward until today he is secretary of this great corporation, which has its headquarters in Kansas City and which is capitalized for ten million dollars. The company maintains

branch houses at various points in the east as well as in the middle west and its business is one of mammoth proportions. Mr. Mitchell is a man of the strictest business integrity and is greatly admired for his indomitable perseverance, to which is largely due the success and the position to which he has attained.

In 1906 Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Grier, of Charlotte, Michigan, and they have one child, Mell Grier, now twelve years of age. Mr. Mitchell turns to golf and motoring for rest and recreation. He is well known in the club circles of Kansas City and is a member of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. He belongs also to the Advertising Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Automobile Club and the Lake Forest Club, the Knife & Fork Club and the Milburn Golf & Country Club. He is also connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, with the Good Roads Association, and with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the York and Scottish Rite degrees, and has become a member of Isis Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His political belief is that of the republican party and his religious faith that of the Presbyterian church. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles and characterized by most worthy motives, leading to the successful achievement of his purposes. Ability, faithfulness, diligence and loyalty have constituted potent forces in his success and today he is a prominent figure in mercantile circles of Missouri.

JESSE D. DANA.

Jesse D. Dana, who is both a Yale and Harvard man, has been identified with St. Louis since 1905 and during this period has been closely associated with some of the most important business interests of the city. At the present time he is president of the Boatmen's Bank Building Company. He was born in Lisbon, Maine, March 31, 1877, a son of Frank W. Dana, a native of Maine and a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Massachusetts, founded in America during early colonial days by Richard Dana, who, crossing the Atlantic from England, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Among his descendants were those who participated in the Revolutionary war. Frank W. Dana was born in Eastport, Maine, was graduated from Bowdoin College of Maine with the LL. B. degree and for many years successfully engaged in the practice of law, being one of the best known and most prominent attorneys of Boston and of Maine. He married Emma J. Davis, also a native of the Pine Tree state, her birth having occurred in Webster. She belonged to one of the well known old families of Maine of English lineage, her first American ancestors, however, settling in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The original American ancestor of the Davis family was Jesse Davis. This family was also represented in the American army in the struggle for independence and likewise in the War of 1812. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Dana have passed away, the former having died in 1916 and the latter in 1917. They had but two children, Jesse D. and Payson, the latter an attorney at law and civil service commissioner of Massachusetts.

Jesse D. Dana was educated at Andover, also at Yale and at Harvard. He completed his more specifically literary course at Yale, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree, and then pursued the study of law at Harvard, being admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1902. Since 1902 he has been a resident of the middle west, taking up his abode in that year in Sligo, Missouri, where he was engaged in the operation of a blast furnace. In 1905 he came to St. Louis and for five years thereafter was connected with steel and iron industries. In 1910 he became connected with the Commonwealth Trust Company as treasurer and subsequently was promoted to the office of vice president. He was likewise vice president of the Guardian Trust Company. In 1914 he became active in organizing the Mississippi Valley Iron Company and in the same year he built the Boatmen's Bank building, one of the most modern office buildings of St. Louis, at which time he was the vice president of the company. Upon the death of the President, Lawrence P. Pierce, on the 12th of December, 1919, Mr. Dana was elected to the presidency and is now the chief executive officer of this company, which controls one of the finest buildings of the city.

On the 20th of September, 1902, in Jacksonville, Illinois, Mr. Dana was married to Miss Clara R. Brown, a daughter of William and Clara (Robb) Brown. Her father was solicitor and general counsel for the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Chicago and was also

the legal associate of T. B. Blackstone, a distinguished Chicago attorney. To Mr. and Mrs. Dana have been born two children: Richard, born in Sligo, Missouri, in 1904; and Robert Brent, in St. Louis, in 1909.

During the World war Mr. Dana took active part in promoting every Liberty Loan and Red Cross drive and in many other ways contributed to the home service, which was the sustaining influence of the soldiers in the field. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons. He belongs to the Unitarian church and is prominently known in the club circles of St. Louis as a member of the Noonday, Racquet and Country Clubs, also of the New York Yale Club and the Boston University Club. His life record is a splendid example of what can be accomplished when New England training is grafted onto western enterprise and opportunity.

E. N. (DICK) SMITH.

E. N. (Dick) Smith, is the managing editor of the Kansas City Post, to which position he was called in 1919, and he has always devoted his attention to newspaper work since making his initial step in the business world. At the present time he is likewise a member of the firm of Frank V. Smith & Brothers, conducting a general insurance business in Kansas City. He was born July 10, 1889, in Leavenworth, Kansas, his parents being Thomas K. and Annie A. (Nugent) Smith. He obtained a public school education in his native state and in the city in which he still resides and early took up newspaper work. He is widely known in journalistic circles and is considered a newspaper man of marked ability, who is uniformly known as "Dick" Smith to the newspaper fraternity. In modern parlance he is a "live wire." He was assistant librarian of the Kansas City Star, afterward became a reporter on that paper and later a reporter for the Kansas City Post. He next filled the position of assistant city editor on the Post and from 1913 until 1919 was city editor, while in the latter year he was made managing editor. His employers said that he was one of the youngest city editors and managing editors in the country at the time of his promotion to the respective positions. In addition to his activity in the newspaper world he joined his brothers, Frank V., Thomas K. and James W. Smith, in the establishment and conduct of a general insurance business which is being carried on under the name of Frank V. Smith & Brothers.

On the 18th of May, 1910, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Marion E. Ware, a daughter of Joseph F. Ware, and they now have one son, Richard, who is eight years of age. The religious faith of Mr. Smith is that of the Catholic church. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and he is identified with the City Club of Kansas City, the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and also the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Kansas.

LUTHER MARVIN CALLAWAY, M. D.

Dr. Luther Marvin Callaway, largely concentrating his efforts and energies upon surgical practice, was born in Marshfield, Missouri, February 15, 1883, his parents being William W. and Nancy (Day) Callaway, who were early settlers of Missouri. The father is a farmer by occupation and has devoted his attention to the raising of mules on an extensive scale. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. During the Civil war he was a member of the Eighth Missouri Militia Regiment. For many decades he has been a witness of the growth and development of the state and is now living retired at Marshfield, enjoying a well earned rest.

Dr. Luther Marvin Callaway, of this review, began his education in the public schools of Missiouri and attended the high school at Seymour, Missouri, while later he became a student in the Washington University Medical School at St. Louis, being there graduated in 1910. He later pursued a special post-graduate course in surgery in the General Hospital and in 1911 began practice in Kansas City, confining his attention through the intervening period to general surgical

work. He is splendidly qualified in this particular and his practice is now extensive and of a most important character. He is the medical director of the National Bankers Insurance Company and is serving on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital.

Dr. Callaway belongs to the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and through the proceedings of these bodies keeps largely in touch with the trend of advancement made by the medical profession. In politics he is a democrat. During the World war period he was made a lieutenant (j. g.) of the United States Navy Medical Department in July, 1918, and served with the Flying Corps at Pensacola, Florida, as sanitary officer and also as general medical officer at the naval station there. He was discharged from active service in May, 1919, but still retains his commission as a lieutenant of the junior grade in the Naval Reserve.

In 1915, at Kansas City, Dr. Callaway was married to Miss Katherine H. Sullivan, a daughter of Edward and Helen (Riley) Sullivan, the former one of the inspectors of the Hartford Steam Boiler Works at the Kansas City branch. Dr. Callaway belongs to York Lodge, No. 563, A. F. & A. M., and is a loyal follower of Masonic teachings and purposes. He recognizes the brotherhood of mankind and is continually extending a helping hand to a fellow traveler on life's journey.

EDWARD L. BAKEWELL.

Edward L. Bakewell, operating in real estate circles in St. Louis, is numbered among the younger business men in this field of activity, yet he has already made for himself a creditable place in real estate circles during the decade in which he has been connected therewith. He was born in St. Louis county, August 27, 1890, and is a son of Paul Bakewell, who became prominently known as a patent law attorney. The ancestral records of the family are traced back to Robert Bakewell, geologist, who was born at Nottingham, England, March 10, 1767, and died August 15, 1843, in London, England. His son, William Johnstone Bakewell, was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, July 4, 1794, and in 1839 came to the new world, settling first at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, while his death occurred in Geneseo, New York, August 2, 1861. His son, Robert Armytage Bakewell, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 4, 1826, and died in St. Louis, June 30, 1898. He became a distinguished lawyer and jurist, becoming one of the three first judges of the St. Louis court of appeals. He was married May 3, 1863, in St. Louis, to Marie Anne de Laureal, who was born in Guadaloupe, West Indies, August 26, 1832, but was educated in France. Her people were owners of sugar plantations in Guadaloupe for several generations. Paul Bakewell was a son of Judge Robert A. Bakewell and like his father became a distinguished member of the bar, largely specializing in patent law.

Edward L. Bakewell was educated in the St. Louis University and also in St. Mary's College at St. Marys, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1908. His first business connection was with the insurance firm of W. H. Markham & Company, with which he remained for a year. He then entered the general real estate business in 1909 and has since been active along that line. He has become thoroughly familiar with real estate values and the property upon the market and has negotiated many important realty transfers. He is also a director of the Mound City Trust Company.

On the 26th of November, 1912, Mr. Bakewell was married to Miss Mildred C. Anderson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo E. Anderson, representatives of an old and prominent St. Louis family. To Mr. and Mrs. Bakewell have been born five children: Anderson, who was born September 18, 1913; Alexander McNair, born December 16, 1914; Edward L., Jr., August 8, 1916; Mildred C., September 4, 1918; and Nicholas, December 1, 1919. All were born in St. Louis and reside with their parents in a pleasant home at No. 4459 Lindell boulevard.

The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Bakewell is that of the Roman Catholic church. Politically he is a republican and his appreciation for the social amenities of life is indicated in his connection with the Sunset Hill Country Club and the Marsden and Coleman Gun Clubs. During the war period Mr. Bakewell was in charge of the western section of the city in the Liberty Loan drives and was also

EDWARD L. BAKEWELL

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active in the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross work. He is a representative of two of the oldest families of Missouri and his record is in harmony with that of an ancestry honorable and distinguished. Like his forebears, he has always been loyal to the best interests of his community, state and nation and his cooperation and aid can always be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the general good.

FRANK W. IRVIN.

Frank W. Irvin, treasurer of the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company of Kansas City, one of the most important commercial interests of the state, was born in Riley county, Kansas, August 11, 1875, his parents being C. P. and Margaret (Balderston) Irvin, the former a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in New York. The father served in the Civil war in defense of the Union cause. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is now living retired in Topeka, Kansas.

Frank W. Irvin is the eldest of a family of three children. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and in the State Agricultural College. At the age of seventeen years he became a railway clerk in New Mexico, where he was employed for a brief period, and later became identified with the operating department of the Wear Coal Company, which he thus represented for thirteen years or until they sold out. In 1910 he came to Kansas City with a mercantile company that was later absorbed by the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company, of which he is now the treasurer. This is a gigantic concern, having extensive establishments in various eastern as well as western cities and giving employment to between twenty and twenty-five hundred people.

In 1897 Mr. Irvin was united in marriage to Miss Bernice Carroll, of West Virginia, and they have three children, Carroll, Jane and Martha. Mr. Irvin is a man of domestic tastes who finds his greatest pleasure in the company of his family. He finds recreation in a game of golf when leisure permits. However, he closely confines his attention to his business affairs and is now active in control of one of the mammoth commercial interests of the state. No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the cause of success, he must ultimately reach the conclusion that advancement is won through industry, perseverance and intelligently directed effort. The life record of Frank W. Irvin is proof of this statement. Without special advantages at the outset of his career, he has made steady progress and is today a prominent factor in the direction of commercial affairs whose ramifying interests reach out to all sections of the country.

THEODORE E. BRIELL.

Theodore E. Briell, president of the Briell-Rodgers Company, converters of cotton goods in St. Louis, has through indefatigable energy and enterprise built up a business of extensive proportions, thus gaining a place among the prominent representatives of commercial interests in his native city. He was born in St. Louis, October 6, 1884, a son of Frank Briell, a native of New York and of German descent. The father was reared and educated in New York city and arrived in St. Louis during the '70s. Throughout his active life he was engaged in business as a florist. He passed away in 1886, when but thirty-four years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Snody, was a native of Vermont and a representative of an old New England family of Irish lineage, her people having come from the north of Ireland at a period antedating the Revolutionary war, in which some of her ancestors participated. Mrs. Briell was a daughter of Duthan B. Snody, a native of Vermont and a Civil war veteran who soon after the close of hostilities between the north and the south removed to Missouri, in which state his daughter became the wife of Frank Briell.

Their son, Theodore E. Briell, was one of a family of three children, one of whom has passed away, while the sister Ethel is now the wife of A. H. Morris, of St. Louis. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Briell entered educational work

and for the past thirty years has taught in the public schools of St. Louis, being still numbered among the most capable and successful educators of this city.

Theodore E. Briell was educated in the public schools and in the Manual Training school of St. Louis before entering the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1907 upon the completion of a course in mechanical engineering. He started upon his business career as a salesman in the employ of the H. Wenzel Tent & Duck Company, with which he continued until 1910, when he took up the sale of dry goods for a Texas cotton mills company, which he represented in this territory. In 1913 the Briell-Rodgers Cotton Goods Company was incorporated, of which Theodore E. Briell is the president and treasurer, with A. K. Rodgers as the vice president and also as manager of the Chicago branch of the business, while George Leavitt is the secretary and manager of the New York branch. The firm are dealers in and converters of cotton goods and engage in the bleaching and dyeing of cotton goods, having the only exclusive house of this kind in Missouri.

During the World war Mr. Briell served as a private of Company B of the Second Regiment, Missouri Home Guard. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with Mizpah Lodge, No. 639, A. F. & A. M., of which he is now worshipful master. He also belongs to the chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Missouri Athletic Association, the Midland Valley Country Club and the City Club, while his religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Hope Congregational church, of which he is a trustee.

On the 6th of July, 1910, Mr. Briell was married to Miss Kitty Griffith, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Richard and Salina (Rhodes) Griffith. Three children have been born to them: Theodore E., Jr., who was born in St. Louis, July 13, 1911; Richard G., August 4, 1914; and Doris, May 8, 1919. The family resides at No. 6925 San Bonita boulevard.

Mr. Briell has always attributed his success in considerable measure to his mother, who, after the father's early death, was thrown upon her own resources and found it necessary to provide for her little family. This she did by teaching. From the mother Mr. Briell learned habits of thrift and industry that have characterized his entire career. Since starting out in business for himself he has made steady progress, improving every opportunity and utilizing every chance for legitimate advancement until he stands today as one of the prominent representatives of industrial and commercial activity in his native city.

DAVID V. WHITNEY.

David V. Whitney, president of the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, was born December 25, 1864, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Benjamin R. and Mary (Conrad) Whitney, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was a civil engineer who assisted in building most of the railways that enter Kansas City. He came to the west in 1858 and established his home in Kansas City in 1860. He assisted in the engineering work of the old Hannibal Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railroad and other lines. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and was widely and prominently known in his section of the state. He served for two terms as city engineer and stood high in professional connections. He passed away in Kansas City in 1916 and is still survived by his widow, who has now reached the age of eighty-two years. By her marriage she became the mother of thirteen children, six of whom are yet living.

David V. Whitney, a member of this family, was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and later he spent three years as a student in the Kansas City Medical College, pursuing the course from 1883 until 1885. He did not graduate but abandoned his studies of that character in order to take up the study of pharmacy and was graduated from the Kansas City College of Pharmacy with the degrees of Ph. G. and Ph. C. For thirty-two years he was actively connected with the drug business of Kansas City and for three-fourths of this time was engaged in business on his own account at Twelfth

and Cleveland streets and at Twelfth and Indiana, ranking with the leading druggists of Kansas City from 1888 until 1912. He is now the president of the Kansas City College of Pharmacy, which had its origin in 1885, when a body of men prominent as pharmacists and physicians met and formulated plans for advancing the science of pharmacy, organizing an institution to be known as the pharmaceutical department of the University of Kansas City. Four years later, or in October, 1889, this organization was incorporated as the Kansas City College of Pharmacy under the state laws of Missouri and in 1898 the school was reorganized and incorporated as the Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences, removing to its present quarters. Through the thirty-one years of its existence the school has enjoyed a most successful career. The college confers three degrees—that of Graduate in Pharmacy, that of Bachelor in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemist. The last named is conferred upon those who have completed the regular two years course and in addtion attend the third year of advanced instruction in chemistry and bacteriology, thus preparing as analysts or food inspectors. The school is splendidly located in the downtown district of Kansas City and an excellent faculty has been organized, giving instruction of the highest order in pharmaceutical science. As president of the institution Mr. Whitney is holding to the highest professional standards and the graduates of the school are splendidly qualified for their chosen profession.

On the 8th of February, 1887, Mr. Whitney was married to Miss Minnie M. Shively, a daughter of Andrew J. and Anna (Swearingen) Shively, representatives of a prominent pioneer family of Independence, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have became the parents of two children. The elder son, David V. Jr., who is with the Eagle Chemical Company as manager of its laboratories, was married to Louise Warrick, of Kansas City, and they have two children, David V. (III) and Samuel Dupree. The younger son, Andrew I., married Miss Enola J. Pauschert, of Kansas City.

Fraternally Mr. Whitney is a prominent Mason, belonging to York Lodge and Orient Chapter. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and along the line of his profession he has membership with the Kansas City Drug Club, of which he is an ex-president, and of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association. He is also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Kansas State Pharmaceutical Association and his high standing is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with election to the presidency of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. Mrs. Whitney was also at one time president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, being the only woman to hold such a position in the United States. She is the active assistant of her husband, being the secretary and treasurer of the college, and an honorary member of the Kansas City Drug Club and the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association. Like her husband, she shares in the high ideals which have always actuated him in the conduct of his commercial interests or in the management of the splendid school organization which has been built up.

CHARLES O. JONES.

Charles O. Jones, who as a contractor and builder of apartment houses and homes has contributed much to the improvement of Kansas City, his labors resulting in transforming unsightly vacancies into attractive residence districts, is regarded as a sound business man whose transactions are always directed with diplomacy, whose sincerity is above question and whose judgment is a matter of wide public recognition. Forming his plans carefully, he executes them with readiness and the results attained are most gratifying.

Charles O. Jones was born in Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas, January 17, 1885, a son of James Irving and Susan (Beam) Jones. The father, who became a prominent live stock dealer, was born in Indiana and in early life removed to Kansas, where he conducted extensive and important business interests as a dealer in live stock. He served as a soldier of the Civil war. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a Quaker in religious belief. His sterling worth of character and his business ability gained him prominence in his community. His death occurred

in 1917. His wife, who was born in Ohio, has also passed away. Their family numbered seven children, of whom five are yet living.

Charles O. Jones was educated in the public and high schools of Burlington, Kansas, and in a business college, from which he was graduated. He came to Kansas City in 1904 and for a time engaged in the live stock commission business at the Kansas City Stock Yards, operating successfully in that field. In 1907 he turned his attention to the business of building and financing and promoting apartment buildings and homes and has been very successful in this field of labor. He has acquired valuable property interests, owning now some of the finest apartment houses in Kansas City. His labors have been a potent element in the architectural adornment and improvement of Kansas City and his enterprise and sound judgment mark him as a leading and reliable business man.

In 1906 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Inez Piper, a daughter of William S. Piper, of Lawrence county, Illinois, and they have become the parents of three children, Dorothea, Charles and Martha, aged respectively twelve, ten and four years. Mr. Jones is a member of the Linwood Christian church. He is interested in literature, keeping well informed on the general questions of the day and upon all current topics. He finds his chief recreation and diversion in hunting and is a lover of various phases of outdoor life. He has never been a clubman but is of a social nature that makes him a delightful companion. His attention, however, is chiefly concentrated upon his business and he is known as a most successful builder and real estate operator, due to his ability as an organizer, buyer and seller, to his close application and his indefatigable energy.

A. Z. PATTERSON.

A. Z. Patterson, attorney at law with offices in the Gloyd building in Kansas City, is practicing as a member of the firm of Sparrow & Patterson. He is one of Missouri's native sons, his birth having occurred in Butler, October 28, 1887, his parents being John A. and Cora O. (Stanley) Patterson. The father, who was born in St. Louis, is a physician and farmer of Bates county, Missouri, and is a man of prominence in the local affairs of that county. His wife was born in Belleville, Illinois, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, all of whom are yet living..

A. Z. Patterson was educated in the public schools of Butler until graduated from the high school, after which he went to Jefferson City as secretary to Judge Waller W. Graves of the Missouri supreme court, occupying that position for three years. In 1910-11 he pursued a special law course in the University of Chicago and was admitted to practice at the Missouri bar in the latter year. He was appointed assistant attorney general of Missouri in 1912, and in 1913-14 was private secretary to Governor Elliott W. Major. In 1916 he was appointed assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, and in the same year was appointed as general counsel to succeed the Hon. William G. Busby, who had resigned to accept appointment as chairman of the commission. During the time Mr. Patterson served as the head of the commission's legal department, about three years, more than one hundred and fifty court review proceedings from orders of the commission were tried or otherwise pressed to final disposition by the department in the circuit and supreme courts of the state, together with a number of suits in the United States district court, and in the supreme court of the United States. In addition to the work of trying, arguing and briefing these cases, Mr. Patterson appeared on behalf of the public in a large number of proceedings before the commission.

Among the more important cases, involving judicial interpretation of the Public Service Act and the validity of the proceedings of the commission under such law, were the Sedalia Water Company case and the Frisco Train Service case, in both of which Mr. Patterson succeeded in sustaining orders of the Public Service Commission before the supreme court. In the first named case, the power of the commission to change public utility rates, fixed by municipal franchises, was affirmed. This question had been the subject of constant controversy in Missouri for several years, and Mr. Patterson was opposed before the court by lawyers of exceptional skill and ability. In the Frisco case, it was urged by the Railway Company that

the state commission was without power to regulate the operation of interstate trains, but the supreme court again sustained the action of the commission.

Mr. Patterson, at the expiration of his term of office, entered upon active general practice of law in Kansas City, in partnership with Samuel Sparrow, under the firm style of Sparrow & Patterson. Their practice is extensive and of an important character, and is largely confined to insurance and public utility corporation law.

In 1911 Mr. Patterson was married to Mrs. Agatha W. Colt, a widow, of Clinton, Missouri. They have one son, Stanley Graves, now five years of age.

Mr. Patterson gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and few men are more thoroughly in touch with the political questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and cooperates heartily with all of the plans of that organization for the upbuilding of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the development of its civic standards. He has a large acquaintance throughout the state, where he is recognized as a most successful attorney and as an extremely popular citizen.

JAMES F. HOULEHAN.

James F. Houlehan, chairman of the board of the Midwest National Bank of Kansas City, was born upon his father's farm in Montgomery county, Indiana, April 3, 1865. He is a son of Patrick Houlehan, who was born in Ireland and in young manhood came alone to the United States, making his way to Indiana, after which he devoted his life most successfully to farming in Montgomery county, where he was a highly respected citizen. He wedded Katharine Lillis, also of Irish birth and both are now deceased.

James F. Houlehan was educated in the common schools of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and in Wabash College which he attended in 1884 and 1885. He afterward came to Kansas City, where he entered the real estate business in a small way. He has since continued his activities in this field and is now one of the leading real estate dealers of the city and active in financing various projects. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Midwest National Bank and in 1917 he was made chairman of the board. He is thus an active factor in financial circles and one whose sound judgment is manifest in every business transaction in which he is engaged. He is likewise a director of the Stewart Sand Company, a million dollar corporation, and is one of the directors or officers in many other important financial and commercial concerns.

Mr. Houlehan belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also to the Loyal Order of Moose and is a charter member of the Knights of Columbus, in which he has attained the fourth degree. He was reared in the Catholic faith and has always been a loyal supporter of its teachings. Moreover, he is most active in the work of the church and its charities. He likewise belongs to the Kansas City Club and to the Kansas City Athletic Club and he is a man whose genial nature, kindly spirit and sterling worth have won for him an extensive circle of friends.

JOSEPH W. MOORE.

Joseph W. Moore, well known in financial circles, was born near Linneus, Missouri, July 5, 1861, and is a son of James A. and Sarah F. (True) Moore. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm, his time being divided between the work of the fields, the duties of the school room and the pleasures of the playground. After his textbooks were put aside he continued to assist in the further development and improvement of the farm until he reached the age of twenty-five years, when he became a resident of Brookfield and turned his attention to commercial pursuits as junior partner in the firm of Powers & Moore, druggists. He was connected with this firm for eighteen years and later concentrated his efforts and attention upon banking. In July, 1904, he and his father organized the Moore Bank of Brookfield,

of which he was made cashier and manager, filling the dual position until the death of his father on the 22d of November, 1919, when he also assumed the presidency of the bank in addition to his other duties. The Moore Bank was opened for business July 1, 1904, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars and such has been the success of the institution that the capital stock was later increased to twenty-five thousand, while at present the bank has a surplus of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Moore also owns three farms under a high state of cultivation and improved with all modern equipment and accessories. His lands are operated under his supervision and in all business affairs he is recognized as a man of sound judgment who is keeping alert through the exercise of effort and whose life record is the story of honest industry and thrift.

At various times Mr. Moore has figured in connection with the public life of his district. He occupied the office of city treasurer of Brookfield in a most creditable and satisfactory manner and at all times has given his support to the democratic party where national questions and issues are involved but does not feel the necessity of adhering so closely to party lines at local elections and never under any circumstances does he permit partisanship to stand in the way of the public good.

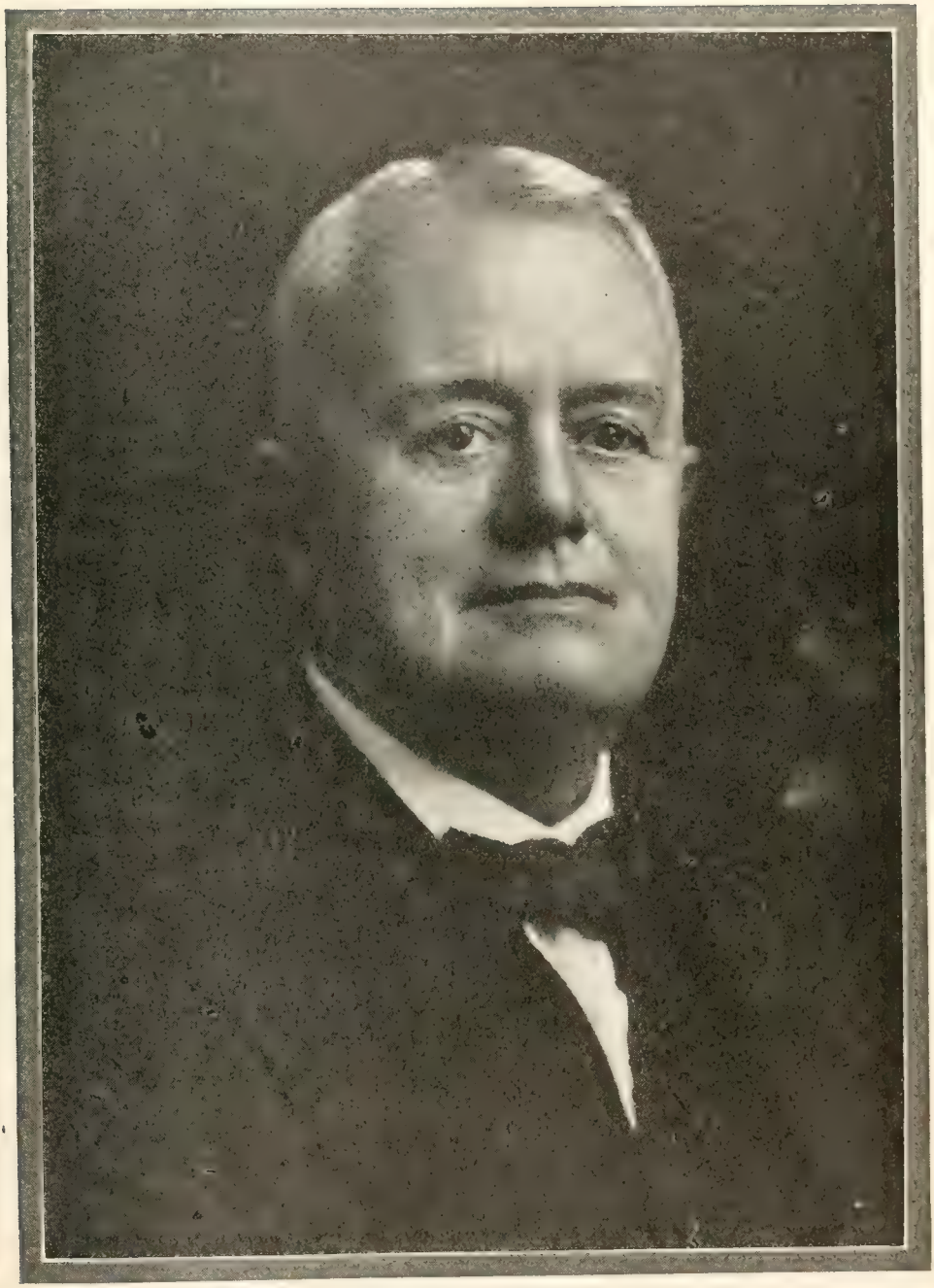
On the 25th of December, 1887, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Louie E. Crain, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Joseph J. and Lydia (Moore) Crain. The three children born of this marriage are: Ruth L., now the wife of Harry Tidd of Hutchinson, Kansas; Helen E., at home; and Harold J., who is now a senior in the Missouri University at Columbia. He enlisted in the United States navy, going to the officers' training school at Chicago and also to Cleveland, Ohio, and Pelham Bay, New York.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and all of the family are active in its work, contributing to the material, social, intellectual and moral development of their city and county.

JOHN BERIAH HOLMAN.

For forty years, or since 1880, John Beriah Holman has engaged in paper box manufacturing in St. Louis and through the intervening period the company of which he is the president has developed its interests until the concern is one of the largest of the kind in the United States. It constitutes a most valuable element in the commercial circles of the city and it stands as a monument to the business enterprise, progressiveness and keen sagacity of John B. Holman and his brother, who were its founders. A native of Ohio, Mr. Holman was born in Cincinnati, October 11, 1853, and is of English lineage, his ancestry being traced back to David Holman, a native of England, who became a resident of Massachusetts on the 5th of January, 1784. His son, David Holman, Jr., was born in September, 1776, and married Esther Meeks. They were the parents of John Beriah Holman, Sr., who was born April 5, 1825, and passed away in St. Louis in 1862. He had married Jemima McFeeley, daughter of Dr. McFeeley, of Cincinnati, and she had reached the age of seventy-one years when she passed away on the 4th of August, 1901, her birth having occurred in 1830.

John Beriah Holman was a young lad at the time the family established their residence in St. Louis and he completed his education in Washington University. His initial step in the business world was made as a clerk in the general ticket office of the Iron Mountain Railway Company, with which he was thus connected from 1870 until 1874. He then became interested in the hay and grain commission business and continued his operations along that line for five years. In 1879 he concentrated his efforts upon the real estate business and in 1880 joined his brother, William H. Holman, in organizing the Holman Paper Box Company and establishing a factory which has since been developed into one of the chief productive industries of the Mississippi valley. The business was incorporated in 1885 and John B. Holman succeeded to the presidency upon the death of his brother in 1891. Throughout the intervening period, covering twenty-nine years, he has remained as the chief executive officer of this enterprise, occupying a position of leadership in trade circles, for his plant is today the most extensive of its kind in the country. For a considerable period the business occupied the site of the famous old Brandt House, noted as the headquarters of General Fremont during the Civil war, and from this house



JOHN B. HOLMAN

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was issued the first slavery emancipation proclamation. The present location of the firm is at Nos. 316 and 318 Clark avenue. A most progressive policy has always been maintained in connection with the conduct of the business and the work has been thoroughly systematized, so that there is no waste of time, effort or material. Its reputation has been built upon the firm foundation of reliability and enterprise and from the beginning the company has recognized that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. A contemporary writer has said: "The prosperity of Mr. Holman cannot be attributed to a combination of fortunate circumstances, but has arisen from keen perception as to the possibilities in trade circles, supplemented by unfaltering enterprise and intelligent effort well directed. His business has ever been conducted on the strictest principles of honesty, and aside from his commercial interests Mr. Holman is the center of a circle of friends who honor and esteem him for his manly virtues and genuine worth."

Mr. Holman was married in St. Louis to Fanny W. Wash, a daughter of Martin W. and Margaret (Humphreys) Wash, and to them was born a son, John Edgar, now a business man of New York city, who has one son, John Edgar, Jr., now second vice president of the Holman Paper Box Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Holman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Occidental Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; and St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, K. T. He is also a member of the St. Louis Automobile Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is much interested in agriculture and he maintains a beautiful country home about twenty-two miles from St. Louis, in St. Louis county, where he has an attractive bungalow called Namloh, standing on the bank of the Meramec river, in the beautiful Ozark mountains. Here he has sixty-five acres with a frontage of nearly a mile on the river, and the high bluffs enable him to enjoy a commanding view of the beautiful scenery for miles around. During the summer months Mr. Holman gives the major part of his time to his country place and is particularly interested in the raising of fine poultry and diversified crops for home needs. He thus finds rest from the onerous duties of a commercial career that made heavy demand upon his time and energies for many years as he developed his interests from a small beginning to the leading business of the kind in the United States.

ROBERT L. MORTON.

Robert L. Morton is general agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford at St. Louis. Like the company which he represents he is of New England origin, for his birth occurred in Providence, Rhode Island, August 29, 1859. His father, Robert L. Morton, was born in Brooklyn, New York, and was a sea captain. He married Ellen Gotty, a native of London, England, and both have now passed away, Captain Morton having departed this life in 1863, while his wife survived until 1909.

Robert L. Morton, their only child, was educated in the schools of his native city and afterward for three years studied law under the direction of Samuel C. Mount, of New York. He was later with the firm of J. M. Warren & Company of Troy, New York, in charge of their cutlery department until 1883 when he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the Simmons Hardware Company as a traveling salesman, representing this house on the road until 1895. He then took charge of their Broadway shop as manager but later again went on the road, covering his old territory in Illinois until 1901. He was then made sales manager for the territory of Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and South Dakota. Subsequently he became manager of the city department with the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, occupying that position until 1911. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Norvell and when he left the company was one of its directors. In 1911 he turned his attention to the insurance business, representing the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, which has maintained an agency in St. Louis since 1848, being the first old line company to be represented here. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company has been in existence for seventy-five years and has assets amounting to eighty-five million dollars. Mr. Morton has developed a large business as representative of the company at St. Louis, where he is carrying on the business under the firm style of Morton & Morton, the junior

partner being his son. He was the president of the Life Underwriters Association of St. Louis in 1919.

On the 29th of December, 1886, Mr. Morton was married to Miss Ella Stratford, who passed away in 1895. In 1898 he wedded Miss Mary Matthews, a daughter of Leonard Matthews, a prominent resident of St. Louis. There were two children of the first marriage: Mrs. Arthur Anderson; and Stratford Lee, who is now in business with his father. By the second marriage there were born three children: Mary, now twenty years of age; Robert, eighteen yars of age, who is now attending Columbia College at Columbia, Missouri; and Elizabeth, sixteen years of age, who is a pupil in the Mary Institute. Mr. Morton and his family occupy a beautiful home at Webster Groves, known as "Glenmorton."

He is very fond of farming and outdoor life, to which he devotes much of his leisure time when he can be spared from his office. The firm of Morton & Morton occupies a commodious suite of rooms on the tenth floor of the Chemical building in St. Louis. Mr. Morton is identified with a number of organizations of St. Louis, including the Rotary Club of which he was formerly president, and the Chamber of Commerce in which he is serving as chairman of the membership committee. He is likewise a director of the City Club and in 1917 served as its vice president. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, is a past commander of St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, K. T., has filled various chairs in the Scottish Rite bodies and is a past potentate of Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he served as president of the board of education of Webster Groves in 1915-1918. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian and was vestryman of the Church of the Ascension in St. Louis, but now has his membership at Webster Groves.

DON C. MEYER.

Don C. Meyer, attorney at law with offices in the Gloyd building in Kansas City, was born in Holt county, Missouri, July 24, 1877. His father, Andrew Meyer, was a native of Germany, born April 28, 1821, and when thirteen years of age came to the United States, making his way to Ohio, while soon afterward he removed to Missouri, where his remaining days were spent. He was a successful farmer who carefully tilled his fields and wisely managed his business interests. He served in the Mexican war from 1846 until 1848 and again defended the interests of his adopted country as a Union soldier in the Civil war. In the summer of 1849 he went to California, where he was engaged in mining near Sacramento until the spring of 1851. He passed away September 29, 1910, in Holt county, Missouri. He was an honored and respected citizen and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. On August 20, 1851, in Holt county, he wedded Mary Secrist, who was born in Ohio, July 13, 1834, and came to Holt county, Missouri, in 1843 with her parents. She passed away February 19, 1899, in that county. Their family numbered thirteen children, ten of whom are yet living.

Don C. Meyer was graduated from the high school of Mound City, Missouri, and spent his youth as a farm bred boy, devoting his attention to the work of the fields when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom, until he was twenty-two years of age. Being desirous of entering upon a professional career, he then became a student in the University of Missouri and won his LL. B. degree in 1901. He was admitted to the bar of Missouri upon examination before the supreme court and has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City since 1902, making a specialty of corporation and real estate law. He has never been very active as a clubman, preferring always to devote his time and attention to his professional duties, and he has gained a high standing as a successful attorney.

In 1907 Mr. Meyer was married to Miss Alma L. Duncan, a daughter of James M. Duncan, of Marshall, Missouri, and they have two children: Donald Duncan, five years of age; and Mary Ruth, three years of age. Mr. Meyer turns to golf for recreation and diversion and he is also a member of the Knife & Fork Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and, while never an office seeker, he is mindful of the duties and obligations of citizenship and loyally supports the interests in which he believes.

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